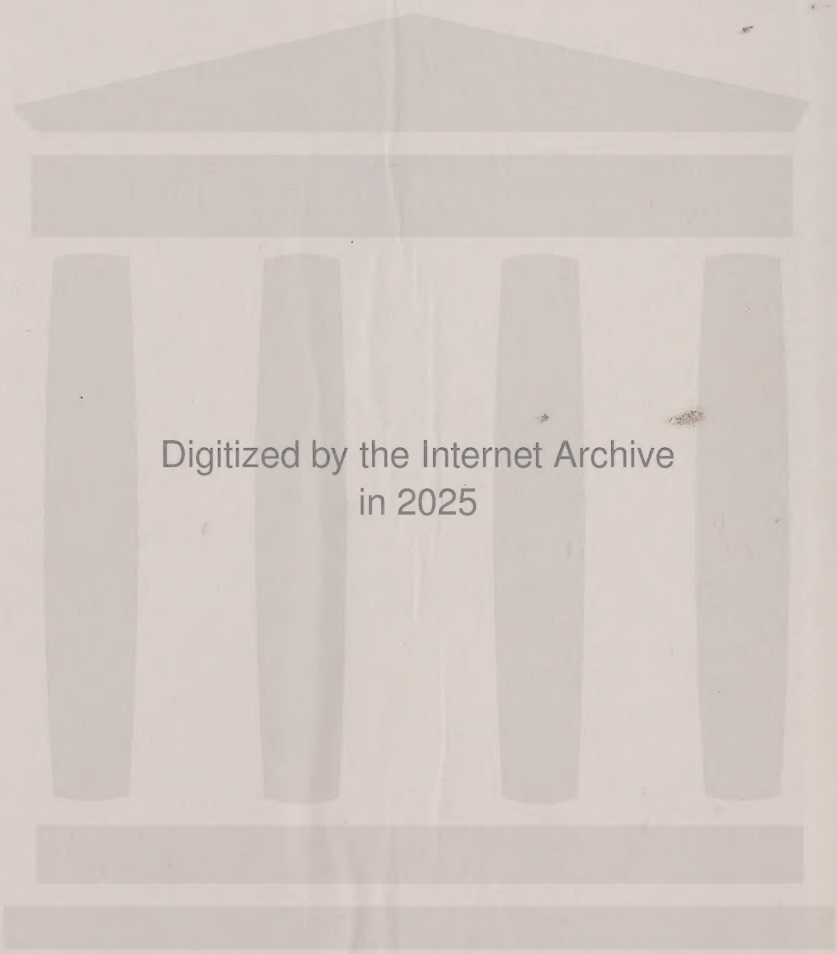

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AN ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF MODERN ENGLISH

BY

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"Each language alters, either by occasion
Of trade, which, causing mutuall commutation
Of th'earths and Oceans wares, with hardy luck
Doth words for words barter, exchange, and truck:
Or else, because Fame-thirsting wits, that toyle,
In golden termes to trick their gracious stile,
With new-found beauties prank each circumstance,
Or (at the least) doe new-coyned words inhaunce
With currant freedome, and againe restore
Th'old, rusty, mouldy, worme-gnawne words of yore."

(SYLVESTER, *Babylon.*)

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7264

ELSIE, 'What's that, Daddy?' FATHER, 'A cow.' ELSIE, 'Why?'
(*Punch*, Jan. 17, 1906)

SPORTING OLD PARSON, 'I didn't ask you what a "yorker" was,—(*with dignity*)—I know that as well as you do. But why is it called a "yorker"?'

PROFESSIONAL PLAYER, 'Well, I can't say, sir. I don't know what else you could call it.' (*ib.* Sept. 23, 1882)

PREFACE

THIS DICTIONARY is offered to those lovers of our language who, without wishing to stumble about in the dim regions which produce pre-historic roots and conjectural primitive-Teutonic word-forms, have an educated interest in words and an intelligent curiosity as to their origins and earlier senses. That is to say, it is meant for the class whose feeling for words is intermediate between the two extreme attitudes illustrated on the opposite page. It represents the results of etymological studies which may be said to have begun when the author, having reached the disyllabic stage of culture, acquired the habit of theorizing about words and worrying his elders with unanswerable questions. In form and scope it attempts to supply the help which many word-lovers, as distinct from philological experts, are still seeking. In the course of time it has gone through several metamorphoses. Conceived many years ago as a glossary of curious etymologies, an offshoot of which was the author's "Romance of Words" (1912), it has gradually grown, in the same unintentional way as Topsy, until it has become, from the point of view of vocabulary, the most complete Etymological Dictionary in existence. It may seem presumptuous for one who is by trade a student of foreign languages to essay the task of compiling a dictionary of his own; but the extenuating circumstance may be urged that the central Anglo-Saxon patch which is the nucleus of Modern English has been so long and so thoroughly worked by competent hands that not much remains to be done, at any rate from the unambitious point of view of the present writer. On the other hand, the huge and ever-growing foreign accretions can perhaps be not unprofitably investigated by one whose philological studies have been largely outside English.

Indeed, one of the forms through which this book has passed was that of an Etymological Glossary of the foreign elements in the language. This glossary was to have excluded not only the native element, but also all those words of Latin origin which, as Skinner says, "non obscure Romanam redolent prosapiam." But, reflecting that, after all, most people's Latin has a way of getting rusty, and that at no distant date a Soviet Board of Education may send Latin to join Greek in the limbo of "useless" studies, the author decided to rope in all the Latin words, as being likely to have at least an antiquarian interest for the rising generation. The difficult problem of demarcating strictly the native element from the early Scandinavian and Low German contributions was solved, or rather dodged, by the final decision to include everything, both native and foreign. The author thus finds that he has produced something much more ambitious than he originally intended. He can only plead, like Jo, that he "didn't go fur to do it."

Vocabulary

The vocabulary dealt with is, roughly speaking, that of the "Concise Oxford Dictionary" (1911), collated, during the printing of the book, with that of Cassell's "New English Dictionary" (1919). These two marvels of completeness and compression include, however, a great number of scientific and technical words which can hardly be regarded as forming part of the English language, while omitting, either by accident or design, others which, in my opinion, have acquired civic rights. As our language grows with the same majestic and unnoticed progress as our empire, it results that every dictionary is, strictly speaking, out of date within a month of its publication, and many words will be found here which are not recorded in either of the above compilations.

Archaisms and Slang

I have included the whole of the literary and colloquial vocabulary, so far as the former is not purely archaic and the latter not purely technical or local. In the matter of archaisms some clemency has been extended to Scott, whose picturesque, too often sham-antique, vocabulary made the author a word-hunter before his age had got into double figures. A certain number of Shakespearean words which still re-echo more or less unintelligibly in phrases to which Shakespeare gave currency are also included. Many slang words and expressions hitherto passed over by etymologists are here historically explained. In the past the slang of one generation has often become the literary language of the next, and the manners which distinguish contemporary life suggest that this will be still more frequently the case in the future.

Scientific terms

In the matter of "scientific" terms, often coined with complete indifference to linguistic laws and the real meanings of words, I have made it a rule to exclude everything which the "New English Dictionary" quotes only from technical treatises and dictionaries. But, as almost all the elements from which such terms are composed are found in more familiar words, the intelligent reader will have no difficulty in finding enlightenment; e.g. anyone who has not enough Greek to interpret *photomicrography* has only to look up *photo-*, *micro-*, *graph-*, and the search will do him no harm. Here again, it is impossible to predict what words may be promoted from Algebra to English in the course of the next few years. A European war may familiarize the public with unimagined lethal products of Kultur, just as a comic opera plot against a Prime Minister may turn the name of an obscure Indian poison into a temporary household word. On the whole it will be found that I have leaned rather towards inclusion than exclusion, though neologisms of Greek origin are bunched together as concisely as possible wherever the alphabetical order allows of this being done.

Foreign words

Foreign words are included, if, though still sufficiently "foreign" to be usually printed in italics, they are likely to occur in reading and in educated conversation; and their etymology is traced as fully as that of the other words, i.e. just as far back as the ground seems firm and the author believes himself a competent guide. Among such foreign words are many neologisms due to the Great War, a certain number of which may successfully resist that demobilization of the war-words which is now actively proceeding. The more

recondite foreign technicalities of war have been avoided, but the Anglo-Indian vocabulary of the British army, much of which is already to be found in the works of Mr Kipling and other Anglo-Indian writers, has been drawn upon freely. Purely Latin words and phrases are usually explained without comment, Latin etymology, except where it rests on quite sure foundations or shows interesting parallels with our own language, being outside the scope of this work.

Proper names

As a rule the proper name is only admitted to the etymological dictionary when it has attained the small initial. This seems rather an artificial distinction and one not always easy to establish. My own interest in the etymology of personal names, and my conviction that the part they have played in the creation of our vocabulary is not yet realized by etymologists, have led me to include here a much larger proportion of them than is usually found in etymological dictionaries. The boundary-line between names and words is hardly real. It is constantly being crossed before our eyes, as it has been crossed throughout the history of language, and I cannot see why *Guy Fawkes* should be admitted to the dictionary as *guy*, while *Tommy Atkins* remains outside. It will be found that I have proposed personal-name origins for many of the hitherto unsolved problems of etymology, and that, in general, I have brought the two classes of words into closer connection than earlier etymologists. In the case of derivatives of proper names I have omitted the obvious (*Dantesque, Mosaic, Shakespearean,* etc.), but included the less familiar.

Etymology

The word "etymology" is used here in a wider, if shallower, sense than in previous etymological dictionaries. These usually limit themselves to answering the question "Whence?" It has always seemed to the author that the living word is of more interest than its protoplasm, and that "Whence?" is only part of the problem, the real solution of which involves also answering the questions "How?" "When?" "Why?" and even, occasionally, "Who?" Few people, at least of those who care for words, need the help of a dictionary to elucidate *agnostic*[1] or *demarcation*, but many may be interested to learn that we owe the first to Huxley and the second to a Papal bull of 1493. Nor is it at first sight apparent why a large furniture van should bear a Greek name signifying a collection of all the arts.

Aryan & Teutonic

In the matter of etymology, strictly speaking, the method has been as follows. For the small nucleus of Aryan words the parallel forms are given from the other languages, Teutonic and Romance, together with some indication of the existence of the word in Celtic and Slavonic, Persian and Sanskrit. It is in dealing with this small group that the author has felt most out of his depth and inclined to be apologetic, especially for inconsistencies in transliteration. Words of Common Teutonic origin are accompanied by the Dutch, German, Old Norse, and (if recorded) Gothic forms, while for West Germanic words the Dutch and German cognates are given. The classification of the Anglo-Saxon and

[1] Though the "etymology" from Latin *agnosco* has been ascribed to more than one eminent man.

Scandinavian element into these three groups (Aryan, Common Teutonic, West Germanic) is not a simple matter, and no doubt some errors will be found.

Romance element

For words from Old or Modern French, or from the other Romance languages, I give the Latin original[1], tracing this a little further back when it can be done with certainty. The parallel French, Italian and Spanish forms are usually given, and sometimes those of other Romance languages. It is well known that nouns and adjectives of these languages are usually derived from the Latin accusative case. It seemed unnecessary to repeat this information for every word, the more so as both cases would often give the same result, e.g. Old French *maistre* represents Latin *magister* as well as *magistrum*, while *pater* and *patrem* would both produce *père*. I have usually, for simplicity, given the nominative, showing the stem of imparisyllabics, e.g. *custom*, OF. *coustume* (*coutume*), L. *consuetudo, -tudin-*.

French words

For words adopted early from French the Modern French form is given when it does not differ essentially from Old French. Where the citation of the Old French form seems desirable[2], its current representative is added in brackets, and the same course is followed for the other modern European languages. Everybody knows that our words of French origin are chiefly from Old French, and it is just as simple and true to say that English *dame* is French *dame* as to insist on the "Old."

Chronology

In cases where it seems of interest the approximate date of appearance in the language is given for foreign words, as also for many apparently native words which are not recorded until the Middle English period or later. But it must be understood that such dates, usually based on the quotations of the "New English Dictionary," are subject to revision. The actual written record of a word is largely a matter of accident, and the author's researches into the history of surnames have revealed the fact that hundreds of words and compounds are some centuries older than their first appearance in literature. Also, during the progress of the "New English Dictionary," numerous documents have been published which carry back the history of many words far beyond the dates which were known a few years ago. I have occasionally called attention to such cases. I have also tried to show how or why certain foreign words were introduced into the language, or what writers may be regarded as having coined, or given currency to, a new word or to an old word used in a new sense. Sometimes the honour belongs to a forgotten scribbler, but Shakespeare's share in such creations is enormous.

Definitions

No definitions are given, except the brief indications which are needed to distinguish homonyms or to suggest the region of ideas to which an unfamiliar word belongs. I learn from the "New English Dictionary" that to *kiss* is "to press or touch with the lips (at the same time compressing and

[1] Throughout the Dictionary the word "from" is used to indicate a connection which does not amount to exact phonetic equivalence, e.g. *poplar*, OF. *poplier* (*peuplier*), from L. *pōpulus*.

[2] Where the English word is identical with the Old French the latter is not repeated, e.g. *haste*, OF. (*hâte*).

then separating them), in token of affection or greeting, or as an act of reverence," and from Skeat that *twenty* is "twice ten." So much knowledge I assume every reader to possess. On the other hand, I have tried to trace the meanings of each word as well as its form, to account for, or at least indicate, the various directions which the sense has taken, and to explain the chief figurative uses and the process by which they have become part of the living language, passing over of course all that is obvious to average intelligence. Hence this Dictionary includes, in a way, a dictionary of phrases. This has involved a very rigid system of selection. To deal fully with the phraseology connected with any common verb would be an enormous task. This may be illustrated by the fact that the "New English Dictionary" recognizes fifty different senses for the locution to *take up*, which again is only an item in the mammoth article devoted to the verb to *take*. But it seemed possible, within reasonable limits, to supply an answer to a question addressed to the author much more frequently than any of those mentioned on p. vii, viz. "Why do we say...?" I have seldom touched on proverbs, the common inheritance of the nations, though expressed in a notation which varies according to national history, tradition, pursuits and characteristics. All of us constantly use phrases which, starting from some great, or perhaps small, writer or orator, have become an inseparable element of colloquial English, but which we often find it hard to localize. These reminiscences I have tried to run to earth, without, however, aspiring to furnish a complete dictionary of popular misquotations. It will be noticed that a very large number of such expressions belong to the vocabulary of sport[1], and still more of them perhaps to that of the sea, the Englishman's second language. Among my authorities (p. xx) and sources for quotations (*ib.*) nautical literature accordingly holds a large place. I am aware that all this is not usually regarded as etymology, but I see no reason why it should not be. A reader who is left cold by the words *bean* and *feast* may be interested in their collocation, most of us use habitually the expression *foregone conclusion* in a sense remote from that intended by its coiner, and the current sense of *psychological moment* is altogether different from its original use.

Meanings

It will be seen from what precedes that this Dictionary, whatever its defects or merits, is something of a new departure. In some respects it accidentally resembles, no doubt *longo intervallo*, the German edition of Falk and Torp's "Etymologisk Ordbog over det Norske og det Danske Sprog," from which, however, it differs by the modesty of its philological ambition and by the inclusion of quotations. It has always seemed to the compiler that a dictionary without quotations is too unrelieved in its austerity. Those included here range chronologically from the Venerable Bede to Mr Horatio Bottomley, and represent the results of nearly fifty years omnivorous reading stored away in a rather retentive memory. Some are given to prove the early occurrence of a word,

Quotations

[1] United States metaphor is more often expressed in terms of the backwoods, the mine and the railway.

others to illustrate an interesting phase of meaning or an obsolete pronunciation, others again as *loci classici* or for their historic interest, and a few no doubt because their quaintness appealed to the compiler. Some are given with only vague reference, having been noted for private satisfaction at a time when the project of a dictionary had not been formed. For many I am indebted to the "New English Dictionary," though coincidence does not by any means always indicate borrowing. On p. xx will be found a list of works specially read or re-read for the purpose of the Dictionary, the reason for their selection being, I think, fairly obvious. I have made much use of the Bible translations, from the Anglo-Saxon Gospels to the Authorized Version, which have so strongly influenced the vocabulary and phrasing of modern English, and also of the medieval and 16–17 century Latin-English dictionaries, so valuable for the light they throw on the contemporary meanings of words. It did not seem desirable to add to the already too great bulk of the Dictionary by giving a list of all works quoted. Such a list would be almost a catalogue of English literature, with the addition of a very large number of non-literary sources, such as early collections of letters, private diaries, household accounts, wills and inventories, state papers, documents dealing with local administration, and most of the early travel records published by the Hakluyt Society. Matter of this kind, constantly published by antiquarian societies and by the Government, supplies a linguistic Tom Tiddler's Ground for the word-hunter. All quotations are given unaltered, except that *u* and *v*, *i* and *j* are distinguished, and *th*, *g* (or *y*) substituted for obsolete Anglo-Saxon and Middle English symbols[1]. From c. 1600 (Shakespeare and Authorized Version) modernized spelling is usual, but this depends usually on the edition consulted. Occasionally (e.g. *cozen*) the original Shakespearean spelling is given for etymological reasons.

Sources of quotations

There are at present two schools of etymologists, the phonetic and the semantic. The former devote themselves to the mechanical explanation of speech-sounds and believe that "the laws of sound-change admit of no exceptions." The latter are guided in their investigations by the parallelisms and contrasts to be observed in sense-development in different languages. The present writer belongs, in his humble way, to the second school. He has every respect for the laws of phonetics, a science which has, within the last forty years, transformed the methods of the qualified etymologist; but he is at one with the greatest representative of the semantic school in declining to regard these laws as though they had been delivered to mankind on Mount Sinai. So it will be found that the minutiae of phonetics occupy little space in this Dictionary, and that occasionally, though with a caveat, etymologies are proposed which actually run counter to phonetic theory. A good many accidents happen to words in the course of their lives, and individual fancy is not without influence. Phonetics will explain general laws, but can hardly tell us by what

Phonetics & Semantics

[1] Foreign symbols, other than Greek, are replaced throughout by transliteration into English italics. Such transliteration is necessarily sometimes of a rough-and-ready character.

process the schoolboy converts *swindle* into *swiz*, how *bicycle* becomes *bike*, or why the *Prince of Wales* should be known to his Oxford intimates as the *Pragger Wagger*. It is possible to recognize the great debt that etymology owes to the phonetician without necessarily regarding the study of the yelps and grunts of primitive man or his arboreal ancestors as the be-all and end-all of linguistic science.

Authorities

The chief authority used in this compilation is, of course, the "New English Dictionary," the noblest monument ever reared to any language. But, in the nearly forty years that have elapsed since the inception of that great national work, and largely as a result of its inspiration, a great deal of good etymological work has been done and new sources of information have been opened. It will consequently be found that the etymologies given here sometimes differ from, or modify, those put forward by the "New English Dictionary" and uncritically repeated by other compilations. Besides the dictionaries recognized as more or less authoritative enumerated on p. xvii, I have had as mines of new knowledge many essays and monographs by eminent continental scholars, together with the numerous philological periodicals published in Europe and America. I have worked through all of these, so far as they touch, immediately or remotely, on English etymology, and venture to hope that not much of real importance has escaped me. Nor should I omit to mention, as a store-house of curious lore, our own "Notes and Queries." Considerations of space have limited the list of authorities (pp. xvii–xx) to the essential tools with which I have worked day by day, but no reputable source of information has remained unconsulted. As a rule authorities are not quoted, except for an occasional reference to the views of the "New English Dictionary," or, in disputed etymologies, of Skeat. In some few very ticklish cases I have sheltered myself behind the great name of Friedrich Kluge, my sometime chief and teacher, and, in dealing with the strange exotics which come to us from the barbarian fringe, I have now and then invoked the authority of my old schoolfellow James Platt, whose untimely death in 1910 deprived philology of the greatest linguistic genius of modern times.

The various preliminary drafts and the final shaping of this Dictionary having extended over many years, it is inevitable that there should be some unevenness, not to say inconsistency and needless repetition, in the final performance. There are moods in which conciseness seems most desirable, and others in which the temptation to be discursive gets the upper hand. My own impression is that the book improves as it goes on. The kind of shorthand which has to be used in compressing so vast a matter into one moderate-sized volume must lead to occasional obscurity, but I hope and believe that this has tended to diminish with the progress of the work. Scaliger compares the lexicographer with the convict—

> Si quem dira manet sententia judicis olim
> Damnatum aerumnis suppliciisque caput,
> Hunc neque fabrili lassent ergastula massa
> Nec rigidas vexent fossa metalla manus:
> Lexica contexat, nam cetera quid moror? Omnes
> Poenarum facies hic labor unus habet.

This is too gloomy a picture. There are, in dictionary-making, desolate patches, especially those that are overgrown with the pestilent weeds of pseudo-scientific neologism. There are also moments when the lexicographer, solemnly deriving words from Aztec, Maori or Telugu, languages of which he knows no more than the man in the moon, is more conscious than usual of being a fraud. But, as far as this book is concerned, the greater part of the work of compilation has been a labour of love, the end of which had in it as much of regret as of relief.

There remains to me the pleasant duty of expressing my thanks to the learned friends and confrères who have assisted me in watching over the Dictionary in its progress through the press. The compiler of a work of this kind must inevitably take much at second-hand and deal with many subjects of which his own knowledge is superficial or non-existent. Thus he is bound occasionally to give himself away badly unless his work is criticized by specialists in the various branches of linguistic science. It is not without a shudder that the author recalls certain precipices from which he was kindly but firmly pulled back by helpers more learned than himself. Professor Allen Mawer, of the Armstrong College, Newcastle, has most kindly read the whole work in proof and emended it from the point of view of the scientific Anglist. His assistance has been invaluable. My friend and Cambridge contemporary, the late Dr E. C. Quiggin, had undertaken to verify all Celtic forms and etymologies, but he had only read the first few sheets when his tragically sudden death robbed me of his help and the learned world of a scholar of rare attainments. Professor T. H. Parry-Williams, of Aberystwyth, at once responded to my invitation to replace Dr Quiggin and has untiringly given me the help of his specialist knowledge throughout. Professor Edward Bensly, formerly of Aberystwyth, has read the whole of the proofs. Readers of "Notes and Queries" will readily understand that no words can express what the Dictionary owes to his vast and curious erudition. My colleague, Mr E. P. Barker, has acted especially as classical corrector. He has called my attention to many points of Latin and Greek etymology, and, in collaboration with Professor Bensly and the reader of the Cambridge University Press, will, I trust, have gone far to create the illusion that the compiler of this Dictionary really knows something about Greek accents. In dealing with Slavonic words I have always had at my service the remarkable linguistic knowledge of my colleague, Mr Janko Lavrin. Practically all my scientific confrères at Nottingham have been occasionally pestered by me with inquiries as to the words specifically associated with their barbarous pursuits. Professor E. H. Parker, of Manchester, has enlightened me as to the origin of a few Chinese expressions, and Dr J. Rendel Harris has advised me on the transliteration of some Semitic words. It would no doubt have been better for the Dictionary if I had had the audacity to trouble these two high authorities more frequently. My especial thanks are due to my colleague, Mr R. M. Hewitt, who has not only given me his assistance in many languages of which I know little or nothing, but has also taken the keenest interest in my work from the beginning of its final shaping and has made to it contributions which amount to collabora-

tion. The later sheets have had the advantage of being read by Professor Paul Barbier, of Leeds, whose authority on European fish-names is unique. To all these distinguished scholars, some of whom I have never seen in the flesh, and all of whom would probably regard an eight-hour day as approximating to the existence of the Lotus-eaters, I offer my most sincere thanks for the help so generously and untiringly given, together with my apologies for such blunders as may be due to my ineptitude in applying their learning. Finally I have to acknowledge the very great debt I owe to the care and accuracy of Mr W. H. Swift, reader to the Cambridge University Press.

Although this Dictionary is intended chiefly for the educated man (and woman) in the street, or, as Blount puts it, "for the more-knowing women and less-knowing men," it may also conceivably fall into the hands of scholars in this country or abroad. I need not say that criticisms and suggestions from such will be welcome to the author. If some of the more austere are scandalized by an occasional tone of levity, most unbecoming in such a work, I would remind them that its production has coincided with the sombre tragedy of the War and the sordid tragedy of the Peace, and that even a lexicographer may sometimes say, with Figaro, "Je me presse de rire de tout, de peur d'être obligé d'en pleurer."

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September 1920.

ABBREVIATIONS

abbrev.: abbreviation
abl.: ablative
abstr.: abstract
acc.: accusative
act.: active
adj.: adjective
adv.: adverb-ial-ly
aeron.: aeronautics
AF.: Anglo-French
Afr.: Africa-n
agent.: agential
AL.: Anglo-Latin
alch.: alchemy
Alp.: Alpine
Amer.: America-n
anat.: anatomy
Anglo-Ind.: Anglo-Indian
Anglo-Ir.: Anglo-Irish
antiq.: antiquarian
aphet.: aphetic
app.: apparently
Arab.: Arabic
Aram.: Aramaic
arch.: architecture
archaeol.: archaeology
Armen.: Armenian
art.: article
AS.: Anglo-Saxon
AS. Gosp.: Anglo-Saxon Gospels (see p. xx)
assim.: assimilation
Assyr.: Assyrian
astrol.: astrology
astron.: astronomy
attrib.: attributive
augment.: augmentative
Austr.: Austrian
Austral.: Australia-n
auxil.: auxiliary
AV.: Authorized Version of Bible

Bav.: Bavarian
Bibl.: Biblical
bibl.: bibliography
biol.: biology
Boh.: Bohemian
bot.: botany
Bret.: Breton
Brit.: British
build.: building
Bulg.: Bulgarian
Byz.: Byzantine

c.: *circiter*=about
Camb.: Cambridge
Canad.: Canadian
carpent.: carpentry
Cath. Angl.: Catholicon Anglicum (see p. xviii)
Celt.: Celtic
cent.: century
cf.: *confer*=compare
Chauc.: Chaucer (see p. xx)
chem.: chemistry
Chin.: Chinese
Chron.: Chronicle
class.: classical
cogn.: cognate
collect.: collective
colloq.: colloquial-ly
commerc.: commercial
compar.: comparative
compd.: compound
Com. Teut.: Common Teutonic
conj.: conjunction
contemp.: contemporary
contr.: contraction
cook.: cookery
Coop.: Cooper (see p. xviii)
Corn.: Cornish
corrupt.: corruption
Cotg.: Cotgrave (see p. xix)
crim.: criminal
Croat.: Croatian
Coverd.: Coverdale (see p. xx)
Cumb.: Cumberland

Dan.: Danish
dat.: dative
def.: definite
demonstr.: demonstrative
Dev.: Devonshire
dial.: dialect
Dict.: Dictionary
Dict. Cant. Crew: Dictionary of the Canting Crew (see p. xx)
Dict. Gén.: Dictionnaire Général (see p. xvii)
dim.: diminutive
dissim.: dissimilation
Du.: Dutch
Duc.: Du Cange (see p. xviii)

E.: East
EAngl.: East Anglia-n
eccl.: ecclesiastical
econ.: economics
EDD.: English Dialect Dictionary (see p. xvii)
EFris.: East Frisian
e.g.: *exempli gratia*=for instance
Egypt.: Egyptian
EInd.: East India-n
electr.: electricity
ellipt.: elliptical-ly
eng.: engineering
entom.: entomology
equit.: equitation
erron.: erroneous-ly
esp.: especial-ly
Est.: Estienne (see p. xviii)
ethn.: ethnology
etym.: etymology, etymological-ly
euph.: euphemism, euphemistic
Europ.: European
exc.: except

F.: French
facet.: facetious
Falc.: Falconer (see p. xx)
falc.: falconry
f., fem.: feminine
fenc.: fencing
feud.: feudal-ism
fig.: figurative-ly
financ.: financial
fl.: *floruit*=flourished
Flem.: Flemish

Flor.: Florio (see p. xix)
folk-etym.: folk-etymology
fort.: fortification
frequent.: frequentative
Fris.: Frisian
fut.: future

G.: Greek
Gael.: Gaelic
gard.: gardening
gen.: general-ly
Gent. Dict.: Gentleman's Dictionary (see p. xx)
geog.: geography
geol.: geology
geom.: geometry
Ger.: German
gerund.: gerundive
Godef.: Godefroy (see p. xviii)
Goth.: Gothic
gram.: grammar

Hakl.: Hakluyt (see p. xx)
Hall.: Halliwell (see p. xviii)
Heb.: Hebrew
her.: heraldry
Hind.: Hindi
hist.: history, historical-ly
H. of C.: House of Commons
Hor.: Horace
hort.: horticulture
Hung.: Hungarian

Icel.: Icelandic
ident.: identical
i.e.: *id est*=that is
imit.: imitation, imitative
imper.: imperative
impers.: impersonal
improp.: improperly
incept.: inceptive
incorr.: incorrect-ly
Ind.: India-n
indef.: indefinite
infin.: infinitive
init.: initial
instrum.: instrumental
intens.: intensive
inter.: interrogative
interj.: interjection
intrans.: intransitive
Ir.: Irish
iron.: ironical
irreg.: irregular
It.: Italian

Jap.: Japanese
joc.: jocular
Johns.: Johnson (see p. xviii)

Kil.: Kilian (see p. xix)

L.: Latin
lang.: language
leg.: legal
legislat.: legislative
Lesc.: Lescallier (see p. xx)
Let.: Letters
LG.: Low German
ling.: linguistics
lit.: literal-ly
Litt.: Littleton (see p. xviii)
loc.: locative

log.: logic
Ludw.: Ludwig (see p. xix)
LXX.: Septuagint

m., masc.: masculine
Manip. Voc.: Manipulus Vocabulorum (see p. xviii)
masc.: masculine
math.: mathematics, mathematical
ME.: Middle English
mech.: mechanics, mechanical
med.: medicine, medical
MedL.: Medieval Latin
Merc.: Mercian
metall.: metallurgy
metaph.: metaphysics
metath.: metathesis
meteorol.: meteorology
metr.: metre, metrical
Mex.: Mexican
MHG.: Middle High German
mil.: military
Milt.: Milton
min.: mineralogy
Minsh.: Minsheu (see pp. xviii, xix)
mistransl.: mistranslation
MLG.: Middle Low German
Mod., mod.: modern
Mol.: Molière
MS(S).: manuscript(s)
mus.: music-al
myth.: mythology, mythical

N.: North.
NAmer.: North America-n
naut.: nautical
nav.: naval
Nav. Accts.: Naval Accounts (see p. xx)
NED.: New English Dictionary (see p. xvii)
neg.: negative
neol.: neologism
neut.: neuter
nom.: nominative
Norm.: Norman
north.: northern
Northumb.: Northumbrian
Norw.: Norwegian
NT: New Testament
numism.: numismatics

O: Old
obj.: objective
obs.: obsolete
occ.: occasional-ly
ODu.: Old Dutch
OF.: Old French
offic.: official
OFris.: Old Frisian
OHG.: Old High German
OIr.: Old Irish
OIt.: Old Italian
OL.: Old Latin
OLG.: Old Low German
ON.: Old Norse
ONF.: Old North French
onomat.: onomatopoetic
OPers.: Old Persian
OProv.: Old Provençal
OPruss.: Old Prussian
opt.: optics
orig.: original-ly
ornith.: ornithology
OSax.: Old Saxon

OSlav.: Old Slavonic
OSp.: Old Spanish
OSw.: Old Swedish
OT.: Old Testament
OTeut.: Old Teutonic
Oxf.: Oxford

paint.: painting
palaeont.: palaeontology
Palsg.: Palsgrave (see p. xviii)
part.: participle
pass.: passive
Paston Let.: Paston Letters (see p. xx)
path.: pathology
PB.: Prayer-Book
perf.: perfect
perh.: perhaps
Pers.: Persian
pers.: person-al
Peruv.: Peruvian
phil.: philology
philos.: philosophy
Phoen.: Phoenician
phon.: phonetics
phot.: photography
phys.: physics
physiol.: physiology
Pic.: Picard
Piers Plowm.: Piers Plowman (see p. xx)
pl.: plural
pleon.: pleonasm, pleonastic
poet.: poetical-ly
Pol.: Polish
pol.: political-ly
pop.: popular
Port.: Portuguese
posit.: positive
possess.: possessive
p.p.: past participle
prep.: preposition
pres.: present
pres. part.: present participle
pret.: preterite
print.: printing
prob.: probably
Prompt. Parv.: Promptorium Parvulorum (see p. xviii)
pron.: pronoun
pronunc.: pronunciation
prop.: properly
Prov.: Provençal
pugil.: pugilism
Purch.: Purchas (see p. xx)

quot.: quotation
q.v.: *quod vide*=which see

Rac.: Racine
R.C.: Roman Catholic
redupl.: reduplication
ref.: reference
reflex.: reflexive
reg.: regular
rel.: religion, religious
rhet.: rhetoric
Rom.: Romance, Romanic
Rum.: Rumanian
Russ.: Russian
RV.: Revised Version of the Bible

S.: South
SAfrDu.: South African Dutch
Sard.: Sardinian
Sc.: Scottish
sc.: *scilicet*=understand
Scand.: Scandinavian
scient.: scientific
sculpt.: sculpture
Semit.: Semitic
Serb.: Serbian
Shaks.: Shakespeare
Sic.: Sicilian
sing.: singular
Slav.: Slavonic
Slov.: Slovenian
Sp.: Spanish
spec.: special, specific-ally
Spens.: Spenser
subj.: subjunctive
superl.: superlative
surg.: surgery
s.v.: *sub voce*=under the word
Sw.: Swedish
swim.: swimming
Sylv.: Sylvester (see p. xx)
synon.: synonymous
Syr.: Syriac

Tasm.: Tasmanian
techn.: technical
temp.: *tempore*=in the time (o)
Teut.: Teutonic
theat.: theatre, theatrical
theol.: theology, theological
topogr.: topography
Torr.: Torriano (see p. xix)
trad.: traditional-ly
trans.: transitive
transl.: translation
Trev.: Trevisa (see p. xx)
Turk.: Turkish
Tynd.: Tyndale (see p. xx)
typ.: typography

ult.: ultimate-ly
univ.: university
US.: United States
usu.: usually

var.: variant
ven.: venery
Venet.: Venetian
vet.: veterinary
v.i.: *vide infra*=see below
Virg.: Virgil
viz.: *videlicet*=namely
VL.: Vulgar Latin
Voc.: Vocabularies (see p. xviii)
vol.: volume
v.s.: *vide supra*=see above
Vulg.: Vulgate
vulg.: vulgar

W.: West
Westm.: Westmorland
WGer.: West Germanic
Wyc.: Wyclif (see p. xx)

zool.: zoology

*: unrecorded form
†: died
×: combining with

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* See Preface, p. x.

ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

Malui brevius omnia persequi, et leviter attingere, quae nemini esse ignota suspicari possint, quam quasi ῥαψωδεῖν, perque locos communes identidem expatiari.

(Claud. Minos Divion. in praefat. commentar. Alciat. Emblemat.)

a. See *an*.

a-. As E. prefix this generally represents AS. *an*, *on* (*abed*, *asleep*, *twice-a-day*, etc.), less frequently ME. *of* (*anew*) and AS. *ge-* (*aware*). In a few words it represents an AS. prefix *a-*, orig. *ur-*, cogn. with Ger. *er-*, and having intens. force (*arise*, *awake*). In words of F. or L. origin it comes from *ad* (*achieve*, *arrive*) or *ab* (*avert*). Many scient. terms begin with G. *ἀ-*, neg. (*amorphous*). Less common origins are illustrated by the words *along*, *ado*, *affray*, *alas*. The gerund preceded by *a-* (= *on*), now dial., was literary E. in 17 cent.

Simon Peter saith unto them, I go a-fishing
(*John*, xxi. 3).

A 1. Symbol used in *Lloyd's Register* to describe a ship as first-class, the A referring to the hull and the 1 to the stores. Cf. *first-rate* (see *rate*[1]).

A proper A 1 copper-bottom lie
(*Times*, Oct. 26, 1917).

aard-vark. SAfr. quadruped. Du. *aarde*, earth, *vark*, pig (see *farrow*). Cf. *aard-wolf*.

aasvogel [*SAfr.*]. Vulture. Du., lit. carrion fowl; cf. Ger. *aas*, carrion, prob. cogn. with *essen*, to eat.

ab-. L., from, away; cogn. with *of* (q.v.). Also *a-*, *abs-*.

aba. Substitute for sextant, invented by, and named from, *Antoine d'Abbadie*.

aback. AS. *on bæc* (see *a-*), now reduced to *back*, exc. in naut. lang. *Taken aback* is a naut. metaphor from the sudden checking of a ship through the square sails being flattened back against the masts by a change of wind or bad steering.

Gang thu sceocca on bæc
(*AS. Gospels*, *Matt.* iv. 10).

abacot. Ghost-word which appears in most dicts. from Spelman onward and defined as "a cap of state, wrought up into the shape of two crowns, worn formerly by English kings." Orig. misprint for *a bicocquet*, an OF. word (Sp. *bicoquete*, cap) of doubtful origin.

abacus. Frame with balls on wires for mechanical calculation. L., G. *ἄβαξ*, *ἀβακ-*, board, slab.

abaddon [*Bibl.*]. Heb. *ābaddōn*, destruction, used in *Rev.* ix. 11 of the angel of the bottomless pit, and by Milton (*Par. R.* iv. 624) of the pit itself (cf. *Job*, xxvi. 6, *RV.*).

The aungel of depnesse, to whom the name bi Ebru Labadon [*var.* Abbadon], forsothe bi Greke Appolion, and bi Latyn havynge the name Destrier
(Wyc. *Rev.* ix. 11).

abaft [*naut.*]. AS. *on bæft*, the latter for *bi æftan*. See *aft*, and cf. *aback*.

abaisance [*archaic*]. OF. *abaissance*, humility, from *abaisser*, to abase (q.v.). Hence a deep bow. Confused in E. with *obeisance* (q.v.) by which it is now quite absorbed.

abaisance; a low conge, or bow (Bailey).

abandon. F. *abandonner*, from OF. adv. *à bandon*, at will, at discretion (whence pleon. ME. *at abandon*). *Bandon*, from *ban*[1] (q.v.), had in OF. & ME. the meaning of control, jurisdiction, etc. Current sense of adj. *abandoned* is from earlier *abandoned to*, given up to (not necessarily to wickedness, etc. in ME.).

Trestute Espaigne iert hoi en lur bandun
(*Rol.* 2704).

The Scottis men dang on so fast,
And schot on thame at abandoune (Barbour).

abandon: bandon, free licence, full libertie for others to use a thing (Cotg.).

abase. F. *abaisser*, VL. **ad-bassiare*. See *base*[2].

abash. OF. *esbaïr*, *esbaïss-* (*ébahir*), to astound, make to gape, from L. *ex* and a second element which may be *bah!* exclamation of astonishment (see *bay*[3]). The *-iss-* of F. inchoative verbs regularly becomes *-ish* in E. (*cherish*, *flourish*, etc.), but in ME. we find also forms in *-iss* (*cheriss*, *fluriss*), so that *abash* has been confused in

form with *abase* (q.v.), in ME. also *abaiss*, and this confusion has influenced the sense of *abash*. Cf. *bashful*.

> And thei weren abaischt [*Vulg.* obstupuerunt] with greet stoneying (Wyc. *Mark*, v. 42).

abate. F. *abattre*, lit. to beat off, from *battre*, to beat, VL. **battere* for *battuere*. See *bate*[1]. Cf. to *knock something off* (the price).

abatis, abattis [*mil.*]. Defence made of felled trees. F. *abattis*, from *abattre*, to fell (v.s.). The ending *-is*, OF. *ëis*, represents L. *-aticius*, added to verb-stems.

abattoir. Slaughter-house. F., from *abattre*, to fell. See *abate*.

abba [*Bibl.*]. See *abbot*.

Abbassides [*hist.*]. Caliphs of Baghdad (749–1258), claiming descent from *Abbas*, uncle of Mohammed. Most famous was Haroun-al-Raschid.

abbé, abbess, abbey. See *abbot*.

abbot. AS. *abbod*, L. *abbas, abbat-*, G. *ἀββᾶς*, Syriac *abbā*, father (*Mark*, xiv. 36), applied in East to all monks and in West restricted to superior of monastery; cogn. with Arab. *abu*, father, so common in personal names. Ult. a word from baby lang.; cf. *papa, baby, babble*, and see *pope*. Other words of this group come via F., e.g. *abbé, abbess* (Late L. *abbatissa*), *abbey* (Late L. *abbatia*), or are of later and learned formation, e.g. *abbatial, abbatical*. Vague use of F. *abbé* for ecclesiastic, esp. one not holding Church office, dates from 16 cent.

abbreviate. From L. *abbreviare*, from *ad* and *brevis*, short. Cf. *abridge*.

abc. From 13 cent. Cf. *alphabet, abecedarian*.

Abderite. Democritus (q.v.), who was born at *Abdera* (Thrace). Cf. *Stagirite*.

abdicate. From L. *abdicare*, to proclaim off.

abdomen. L., from *abdere*, to hide away, from *ab* and *dare*, to give.

abduct. For earlier *abduce*. From L. *abducere, abduct-*, to lead away.

abeam [*naut.*]. Abreast, level with, i.e. neither ahead nor astern. The *beams* of a ship are at right-angles to the keel; cf. *beam-ends*.

abear [*dial.*]. AS. *āberan*, from *bear*[2]. Obs. from c. 1300, exc. in dial.

> "Territorial" is a word that the dunderheads of the War Office "cannot abear"
> (*Sunday Times*, Aug. 25, 1918).

abecedarian. Alphabetical, concerned with the alphabet. Still used in US. for beginners at school. Cf. MedL. *abecedarium*, barbarously formed from ABC.

> *abecedarium*: an absee (Coop.).

abed [*dial.*]. For *on bed*. See *a-*.

abele. White poplar. Du. *abeel*, OF. *aubel*, Late L. *albellus*, from *albus*, white.

aberglaube. Ger., superstition, from *glauben*, to believe, with pejorative prefix as in *abgott*, idol.

aberration. From L. *aberrare*, to wander off. See *err*.

aberuncator. Incorr. for *averruncator* (q.v.).

abet. OF. *abeter*, to egg on, from OF. *beter*, to bait, ON. *beita*, to cause to bite. See *bait, bet*. First in Shaks. (v.i.), but the noun *abetment* is found in ME.

> Abetting him to thwart me in my mood
> (*Com. of Errors*, ii. 2)

abeyance. OF. *abeance*, from *abeer*, to gape at, compd. of *bayer, béer*, to gape. Now usu. of a right or estate which is regarded with (gaping) expectancy. See *bay*[3].

abhor. L. *abhorrēre*, to shrink from, from *horrēre*, to bristle (see *horrid*). The *abhorrers* (hist.) expressed in various petitions to Charles II their *abhorrence* of Whig and Nonconformist views.

abide. AS. *ābīdan*, from *bīdan*, to bide (q.v.), remain. Followed by gen., it meant to wait for; hence, to endure, put up with, as still in dial. (*can't abide*). Shaks. use in the sense of pay for, expiate (v.i.) is due to confusion with obs. *abye*, AS. *abycgan*, to expiate, from *bycgan*, to buy, pay for.

> If it be found so, some will dear abide it
> (*Jul. Caes.* iii. 2).

abiet- [*chem.*]. From L. *abies, abiet-*, fir.

abigail. Waiting-maid. Name of character in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Scornful Lady* (1616), this perh. suggested by 1 *Sam.* xxv. 24 sqq.

ability. Re-fashioned, after ModF. *habileté*, from ME. & OF. *ableté*. See *able*. Often *hability* in 16–17 cents.

abiogenesis [*biol.*]. Generation of living organisms from dead matter. Coined (1870) by Huxley from G. *ἀ-*, neg., *βίος*, life. So also *biogenesis*, its opposite.

abject. From L. *abicere, abject-*, to cast away, from *jacere*.

abjure. L. *abjurare*, to swear off. See *jury*.

ablactation. Weaning. From L. *ablactare*, from *lac, lact-*, milk.

ablative. Lit. bearing away. F. *ablatif*, L. *ablativus*, from *ablat-* (*auferre*). Coined by Julius Caesar, there being no ablative in G.

ablaut [*ling.*]. Change of vowel. Ger., from *laut*, sound, with prefix cogn. with *off*. Cf. *umlaut*. Introduced by Jakob Grimm (1819).

ablaze. For *on blaze*. See *a-* and *blaze*[1], and cf. *aback*, *abed*, etc.

> They setten all on blase (Gower).

able. OF. (replaced by *habile*), L. *habilis*, fit, apt, from *habēre*, to have, hold. Cf. *capable* for sense-development.

ablution. From L. *abluere*, *ablut-*, to wash away. Orig. a chem. term (Chauc.), "the rinsing of chymical preparations in water, to dissolve and wash away any acrimonious particles" (Johns.).

abnegate. From L. *abnegare*, to deny off. Cf. *negative*.

abnormal. "Few words show such a series of pseudo-etymological perversions; G. *ἀνώμαλος*, L. *anomalus*, having been altered in Late L., after *norma*, to *anormalis*, whence F. *anormal* and E. *anormal*, the latter referred to L. *abnormis* and altered to *abnormal*. It has displaced the earlier *abnormous*" (*NED.*). See *normal*, *anomalous*.

aboard [*naut.*]. F. *à bord*, of Teut. origin (see *board*). With *to lay aboard* cf. orig. meaning of vb. *to board* (see *board*, *accost*).

abode. From *abide*; cf. *road* (*rode*) from *ride*.

abolish. F. *abolir*, *aboliss-* from L. *abolescere*, from *abolēre*, to destroy. Hence *abolitionism*, *-ist*, orig. coined by opponents of slave-trade (c. 1800). Some connect the L. word with G. *ὄλλυμι*, I destroy.

abominable. L. *abominabilis*, from *abominari*, to deprecate, shrink from the omen (cf. *absit omen*). Strong meaning is due to erron. medieval derivation from *ab homine*, as though inhuman, unnatural. Hence usual MedL., OF. & ME. spelling *abhomin-*. So Holofernes:

> This is abhominable, which he would call abominable (*Love's Lab. Lost*, v. i).

aborigines. L., from *ab origine*. First applied to original inhabitants of Greece and Italy.

abortion. From L. *aboriri*, *abort-*, to miscarry, from *oriri*, to appear.

abound. F. *abonder*, L. *abundare*, to overflow, from *unda*, wave. Cf. *superfluous*.

about. AS. *on-būtan*, for *on be ūtan*, on by outside, *ūtan* being adv. from prep. *ūt*. Cf. *above*. All senses spring from primitive meaning, e.g. a man *about fifty* is "in the neighbourhood" of fifty (cf. similar use of F. *environ*).

above. From AS. *bufan* for *be ufan*, by upward, from *uf*, up. First element added later by analogy with *abaft*, *about* (q.v.). Hence *above-board*, "a figurative expression, borrowed from gamesters, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards. It is used only in familiar language" (Johns.). Cf. F. *jouer cartes sur table*, to play fair.

abracadabra. Cabalistic word used as charm; first occurs in 3 cent. ?From G. *ἀβραξάς*, cabalistic word composed of letters whose numerical values give 365, the number of successive manifestations attributed to the Supreme Being by the gnostic Basilides.

abrade. L. *abradere*, to scrape off. See *razor*.

abram, to sham [*naut.*]. To feign sickness. Hotten's explanation is very doubtful.

> An Abraham-man is he that walketh bare-armed and bare-legged and faynyth hymselfe mad (Awdeley, *Fraternytye of Vacaboundes*, 1561).
>
> It appears to have been the practice in former days to allow certain inmates of Bethlehem Hospital to have fixed days to go begging. Hence impostors were said to "sham Abraham" (the Abraham Ward in Bedlam having for its inmates these mendicant lunatics) when they pretended they were licensed beggars on behalf of the hospital (Hotten).

abranchiate [*biol.*]. Without gills. Cf. *branchiopod*. See *a-*.

abreast. Perh. orig. *of breast*; cf. F. *aller de front*. See *anew*.

abridge. F. *abréger*, L. *abbreviare*, from *ad* and *brevis*, short. Cf. F. *alléger*, to lighten, VL. **alleviare*, from *levis*, light.

abroach, to set [*archaic*]. Orig. to pierce a cask. See *broach*.

abroad. Altered, on adj. *broad*, from ME. *on brede*, on breadth, widely scattered, etc. Mod. sense of foreign travel is evolved from ME. meaning of out of doors. Cf. *travel*, *voyage*, for similar sense-development characteristic of sea-faring race.

abrogate. From L. *abrogare*, to call off. Cf. *repeal*.

abrupt. From L. *abrumpere*, *abrupt-*, to break off. See *rout*.

abscess. L. *abscessus*, from *abscedere*, *abscess-*, to go away, from *cedere*, to go.

abscissa [*math.*]. L. (sc. *linea*), from *abscindere*, *absciss-*, to cut off.

abscond. L. *abscondere*, to hide away. Orig. trans., mod. use being for earlier reflex.

> The poor man fled from place to place absconding himself (*NED.* 1721).

absent. F., L. *absens*, *absent-*, pres. part. of *abesse*, to be away (see *entity*). First records

for *absentee* (Camden, Blount, Swift) refer to Ireland.

absentee: a word used commonly with regard to Irishmen living out of their country (Johns.).

absinthe. F., L. *absinthium*, G. *ἀψίνθιον*, the herb wormwood. In this sense used in E. in 1612, while the liqueur is first mentioned by Thackeray.

absit [*univ.*]. L., let him be absent. Cf. *exeat.*

absolve. L. *absolvere*, to set free, replacing from 16 cent. earlier *assoil* (q.v.). Hence *absolute*, freed from restraint or conditions. Much earlier (12 cent.) is *absolution*, in eccl. sense.

absorb. L. *absorbere*, to suck away, swallow up.

absquatulate [*US.*]. To make off, skedaddle. Facetious US. coinage, perh. suggested by *squat*, to settle.

Rumour has it that a gay bachelor, who has figured in Chicago for nearly a year, has skedaddled, absquatulated, vamosed, and cleared out.
(*Rocky Mountain News*, 1862).

abstain. From F. *abstenir*, VL. **abstenire* for *abstinēre*, to hold away. Orig. reflex. (cf. *abscond*).

Wryte unto them that they absteyne them selves from fylthynesse of idols (Coverd. *Acts*, xv. 20).

abstemious. From L. *abstemius*, from *temetum*, strong drink. Wider sense in E. partly due to association with *abstain*.

absterge. L. *abstergere*, to wipe away.

abstinence. F.; see *abstain*. *Total abstinence* in spec. sense dates from c. 1830.

The passionate Eastern character, like all weak ones, found total abstinence easier than temperance (Kingsley, *Hypatia*).

abstract. From L. *abstrahere*, *abstract-*, to draw away. As adj., withdrawn from matter, opposite of *concrete*.

abstruse. From L. *abstrudere*, *abstrus-*, to push away.

absurd. F. *absurde*, L. *absurdus*, from *surdus*, deaf, dull, dissonant.

abundance. See *abound*.

abuse. F. *abuser*, VL. **abusare*, from *abuti*, *abus-*, to misuse. Sense of reviling first in Shaks. (*Oth.* v. 1).

abut. Mixture of two F. verbs, viz. *abouter*, to join at the end (*bout*), and archaic *abuter*, to join exactly, reach the aim (*but*). But *bout* and *but* are ult. ident.

aby [*poet.*]. See *abide*. Revived by Scott.

abysm. OF. *abisme* (*abîme*), VL. **abismus*, altered, after words of G. origin in *-ismus*, from *abyssus*, G. *ἄβυσσος*, bottomless, whence *abyss*. Mod. pronunc. is due to spelling, the *-s-* becoming mute in early OF.

Feele such a case, as one whom some abisme,
In the deep ocean kept had all his time
(Drummond of Hawthornden, 1616).

abyss. See *abysm*.

ac-. For *ad-* before *c-*.

acacia. L., G. *ἀκακία*, prob. from *ἀκή*, point.

academy. F. *académie*, L., G. *ἀκαδήμεια*. Orig. grove near Athens where Plato taught, named after a demi-god *Ἀκάδημος*. Sense of learned assembly after It. *accademia*.

Acadian. F. *acadien*, from *Acadie*, Nova Scotia (see *Evangeline*), from native name.

acanthus. L., G. *ἄκανθος*, from *ἄκανθα*, thorn, from *ἀκή*, point. Cf. *acacia*.

Accadian [*ling.*]. Lang. preserved in cuneiform inscriptions earlier than Assyr. and prob. obs. c. 2000 B.C. From *Accad* in Shinar (*Gen.* x. 10).

accede. L. *accedere*, to move towards. See *cede*.

accelerate. From L. *accelerare*, from *celer*, swift.

accent. F., L. *accentus*, from *ad cantus* (see *chant*), orig. translating G. *προσῳδία*, from *πρός*, to, *ᾠδή*, song, in sense of song added to instrumental music. Used in E. of diacritic signs from 16 cent.

accept. F., L. *acceptare*, frequent. of *accipere*, *accept-*, from *capere*, to take.

access. F. *accès* or L. *accessus*, from *accedere*, *access-*, to approach, come to. Cf. *accession*, coming to (the throne), *accessory*, coming as addition.

accidence. For *accidents*, pl. of *accident*, in sense of grammatical phenomenon. Cf. *occurrence*.

Not changing one word for another, by their accidents or cases
(Puttenham, *Art of English Poesie*, 1589).

accident. F., from pres. part. of L. *accidere*, to happen, befall, from *cadere*, to fall. Orig. chance, hap.

Moving accidents by flood and field (*Oth.* i. 3).

accipitral. From L. *accipiter*, hawk, associated with *accipere*, to take for oneself, but prob. for **acu-peter*, sharp winged, with second element cogn. with G. *πτερόν*.

acclaim. From L. *acclamare*, to shout to. See *claim*.

acclimatize. From F. *acclimater*. See *climate*.

acclivity. From L. *acclivitas*, upward slope, from *ad*, to, *clivus*, rising ground. Cf. *declivity*.

accolade [*hist.*]. F., It. *accollata*, from *accollare*, to embrace, from L. *collum*, neck.

accollade: a colling, clipping, imbracing about the necke; hence, the dubbing of a knight, or the ceremony used therein (Cotg.).

accommodate. From L. *accommodare*, to fit to. See *commodious*.

accompany. From F. *accompagner*. See *companion*.

accomplice. For earlier *complice*, F., L. *complex*, *complic-*, lit. woven together. Mod. form may be a mistake for *a complice* or be due to some fancied connection with *accomplish*.

Your brother, the booke-binder, and his accomplishes at Burie (Nashe, 1589).

accomplish. F. *accomplir*, *accompliss-*, from OF. *complir*, VL. **complire* for *complēre*, to fill. Current sense of *accomplishment* is "some study accomplished which accomplishes the student" (*NED.*).

accompt. Restored spelling of *account* (q.v.).

accord. F. *accorder*, VL. **accordare*, from *corda*, harp-string, but affected in sense by association with *cor*, *cord-*, heart. Cf. *concord*, *discord*. Hence *accordion*, invented at Vienna (1829), with ending imitated from *clarion*. *Of one's own accord*, i.e. consent, was in ME. *by one's own accord*.

accost. F. *accoster*, VL. **accostare*, from *ad* and *costa*, rib. Orig. to border on, come in contact with. Cf. F. *aborder*, "to approach, accoast, abboord; boord or lay aboord; come, or draw neer unto" (Cotg.). See *coast*.

accouchement. F., from *accoucher*, to bring to bed. See *couch*. Early 19 cent. euph.

account. OF. *aconter*, VL. **accomputare*, from *computare*, to reckon. See *count*[1]. *Accountant* is from the OF. pres. part. For two groups of meanings (also in *recount*), now represented in F. by differentiated forms *conter*, *compter*, cf. those of *tell*.

accoutre. F. *accoutrer*, orig. to fit out, equip, in any way. For mod. restriction of meaning cf. *dress*. Of obscure origin. ?From F. *coutre*, ploughshare, L. *culter*, with orig. sense of equipping a plough, ? or from F. *couture*, seam, VL. **consutura*.

accredit. F. *accréditer*, from *crédit*, credit (q.v.).

accretion. L. *accretio-n-*, from *accrescere*, *accret-*, to grow to (v.i.).

accrue. Orig. p.p. fem. of F. *accroître*, to grow, L. *accrescere* (v.s.). Cf. *value*, *issue*, etc., and see *crew*, *recruit*.

accumulate. See *cumulate*.

accurate. From L. *accurare*, to give care to. See *cure*[1].

accursed. Perverted spelling of *acursed*, where the *a-* is intens. as in *awake*. See *curse*. For intrusive *-c-* cf. *acknowledge*.

accuse. F. *accuser*, L. *accusare*, to call to account, *causa*. Hence *accusative*, translating G. *αἰτιατική*, from *αἰτία*, cause.

ace. F. *as*, L. *as*, *ass-*, unity, said to be Tarentine *ἄς* for G. *εἷς*, one. Oldest sense is side of dice with one pip, the lowest throw. Hence *ambsace* (q.v.), *deuce ace* (see *deuce*), and *within an ace of*. With sense of crack airman, after ModF., cf. fig. use of *trump*[2].

Your lordship is the most patient man in loss, the most coldest that ever turn'd up ace (*Cymb.* ii. 3).

Aceldama. G. Ἀκελδαμά, representing Aram. *h'qal d'mā*, field of blood (*Acts*, i. 19).

acephalous. From G. *ἀ-*, neg., *κεφαλή*, head.

acerbity. F. *acerbité*, L. *acerbitas*, from *acerbus*, harsh to the taste, from *acer*, keen.

acetic [*chem.*]. From L. *acetum*, vinegar, from *acēre*, to be sour (v.s.). Hence *acetylene*.

Achates. Faithful friend. L. *fidus Achates*, companion of Aeneas (Virg.).

ache. The verb, AS. *acan* (? cogn. with L. *agere*), was earlier, and correctly, *ake*, the noun was *ache* (*ch* as in *church*), whence dial. *eddage*, headache; cf. *bake*, *batch*, *speak*, *speech*, etc., and note pronunc. in quot. below. The noun was influenced by the verb and both became *ake*, while in the 18 cent. the spelling *ache* was introduced. "For this paradoxical result Dr Johnson is mainly responsible; ignorant of the history of the words, and erroneously deriving them from the Greek *ἄχος* (with which they have no connection), he declared them 'more grammatically written *ache*'" (*NED.*). The verb was orig. strong (past *ōc*).

I'll rack thee with old cramps,
Fill all thy bones with aches, make thee roar
(*Temp.* i. 2).

acherontic. Gloomy, moribund, from G. Ἀχέρων, river of Infernal Regions. Cf. *stygian*.

achieve. OF. *achiev-*, tonic stem of *achever*, VL. **accapare*, from *ad* and *caput*, head, or formed in F. from *à* and *chef*. Cf. F. *venir à chef de*, to succeed in.

Achilles tendon. Great tendon of the heel. Allusion to vulnerable heel of Achilles, by which his mother held him when dipping him in the Styx.

achromatic. Colourless. From G. *ἀχρώματος*. See *chrome*.

acid. F. *acide* or L. *acidus*, sharp, sour; cf. *acies*, edge, *acus*, needle.

ack emma. Mil. slang for A.M., letters easily confused on the telephone being perverted in the interests of clearness, e.g. *pip* for P, *tock* for T, etc.

> Not so much of your ac, ac, ac, and your O pip Emma. Wot's the blooming message?
> (Impatient Coastguard, in *Punch*).

acknowledge. Artificial spelling for *a-knowledge*. This is app. due to confusion between the ME. verbs *knowlechen* and *aknowen*, AS. *oncnāwan*, to perceive. See *know*, *knowledge*.

acme. G. *ἀκμή*, point. Usu. printed in G. letters up to 18 cent.

acne [*med.*]. ? From G. *ἄχνη*, small particle, e.g. froth, chaff, down on fruit.

acolyte. MedL. *acolitus* for G. *ἀκόλουθος*, following. For facet. sense cf. *myrmidon*, *satellite*.

aconite. Monkshood. L. *aconitum*, G. *ἀκόνιτον*. Origin unknown (see Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* 27. 10).

acorn. Mod. spelling is due to the word being regarded as *oak* (AS. *āc*) *corn*, but app. it is related to neither of these words. AS. *æcern*, Ger. *ecker*, Goth. *akran*, are supposed to be related to AS. *æcer*, field (see *acre*), and to have meant orig. wild fruit in general, then mast of forest trees, the meaning of the E. word becoming limited later to the most important kind of mast for feeding swine. Cf. OF. *aigrun*, collect. name for fruit and vegetables, from Teut.

acotyledon [*bot.*]. Without seed-lobes. See *cotyledon* and *a-*.

acoustic. F. *acoustique*, G. *ἀκουστικός*, from *ἀκούειν*, to hear.

acquaint. From Norm. form of OF. *acointier*, to make known, from *acoint*, Late L. *accognitus*. See *quaint*.

acquiesce. L. *acquiescere*, incept. formation from *quies*, quiet.

acquire. L. *acquirere*, from *quaerere*, to seek. *Acquisition* is L. *acquisitio-n-*, from *acquisit-*.

acquit. F. *acquitter*, VL. **adquitare*, from **quitus*, for *quietus*. Orig. to discharge a debt, obligation, etc. See *quit*.

acre. Earlier *aker*, AS. *æcer*, field, without ref. to dimension. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *akker*, Ger. *acker*, ON. *akr*, Goth. *akrs*; cogn. with L. *ager*, field, G. *ἀγρός*. Mod. spelling is due to MedL. *acra*, OF. *acre*, but the more correct *aker* survives in some surnames, e.g. *Hardaker*, *Whittaker*. As a measure of land it at first meant as much as a yoke of oxen could plough in a day, but was afterwards fixed by statute. *God's acre*, churchyard, is a mod. adaptation, due to Longfellow, of Ger. *Gottesacker*.

> I was jeered at [in 1880] as the apostle of "Three acres and a cow" (J. Collings).

acrid. From L. *acer*, *acr-*, sharp, sour. Irreg. formation due to analogy with *acid*.

acrimony. L. *acrimonia*, from *acer* (v.s.).

acroamatic. Of oral teaching, esoteric, esp. in ref. to Aristotle's intimate lectures. G. *ἀκροαματικός*, from *ἀκρόαμα*, from *ἀκροᾶσθαι*, to hear.

acrobat. F. *acrobate*, G. *ἀκρόβατος*, tip-toe walking, from *ἄκρος*, topmost (as in *Acropolis*), and *-βατος*, from *βαίνειν*, to go.

acropolis. G., from *ἄκρος*, highest, *πόλις*, city.

across. For *on cross*, or suggested by F. *en croix*, rendered *in crosse* by Caxton.

acrostic. Also earlier *acrostich*, F. *acrostiche* (cf. *distich*), from G. *ἄκρος*, extreme, and *στίχος*, a row, line of verse.

act. F. *acte* and L. *actus*, from *agere*, *act-*, to do. Verb is much later than noun. Theat. sense is in L.; legislat. sense appears in E. from 16 cent. In some senses partly superseded by later *action*.

actinia. Sea-anemone. Coined by Linnaeus from G. *ἀκτίς*, *ἀκτῖν-*, ray. Cf. *actinic* (phot.).

action. F., L. *actio-n-*, from *agere*, *act-*, to do. Leg. sense is earliest (c. 1300). Cf. *active*, F. *actif*, L. *activus*, and *activist* (neol.), app. from F.

acton [*hist.*]. Orig. quilted garment worn under armour; later, leather coat with plating. OF. *auqueton* (*hoqueton*), Sp. *alcoton*, Arab. *al-qūtun*, the cotton, in allusion to the padding. Revived by Scott (*Lay*, iii. 6).

actor. Orig. doer. L., from *agere*, *act-*, to do. In current sense from 16 cent.

actual. Late L. *actualis*, pertaining to *acts*. Mod. use of *actuality* in the sense of realism, contact with the contemporary, is due to F. *actualité*, from *actuel*, which does not mean actual, real, but now existing, up to date.

actuary. L. *actuarius*, recorder of items, proceedings, etc. Current sense is 19 cent.

actuate. From MedL. *actuare*, from *actus*, act.

acuity. From MedL. *acuitas*, from *acus*, needle.

aculeate. From L. *aculeatus*, furnished with a sting, from *aculeus*, dim. of *acus*, needle.

acumen. L., sharpness, from *acuere*, to sharpen.

acute. L. *acutus*, p.p. of *acuere*, to sharpen. See *acid*, and cf. *acacia*.

acushla [*Ir.*]. Darling. Short for *a chuisla mo chroidhe*, O pulse of my heart.

ad-. L. *ad*, to; cogn. with E. *at* (q.v.). Usu. assimilated to following consonant (*achieve*, *acquaint*, *affect*, *aggrandize*, *announce*, etc.). Often restored from earlier *a-* (*adventure*, *adjourn*, etc.), and sometimes wrongly substituted (*advance*, *admiral*).

adage. F., L. *adagium*, from *ad* and root of *aio*, I say.

adagio [*mus.*]. Slowly. It. *ad agio*, at ease. See *agio*, *ease*.

adamant. OF., L. *adamas*, *adamant-*, G. *ἀδάμας*, invincible, from *ἀ-*, neg., *δαμάειν*, to tame (q.v.). In earliest uses applied to very hard metals and stones, and later spec. to the loadstone or magnet, and the diamond. In the first of these meanings medieval scholars connected it with *ad-amare*, to attract (cf. F. *aimant*, magnet). Its popular form has given *diamond* (q.v.).

Adam's apple. Allusion to the forbidden fruit supposed to have stuck in Adam's throat. In most Europ. langs.

adapt. F., L. *adaptare*, from *aptus*, fit.

add. L. *addere*, to put to, from *ad* and *dare*, to give. Hence *addenda*, things to be added.

adder. AS. *nǣdre*, snake. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *adder* (earlier *nadder*), Ger. *natter* (var. *otter*), ON. *nathr*, Goth. *nadrs*; cogn. with OIr. *nathair*, Welsh *nadyr*, and perh. with L. *natrix*, water-snake. Now limited to the common viper. The initial *n-* was lost in ME., *a nadder* being understood as *an adder*. Cf. *apron*, *auger*, and, for the converse, *newt*. *Nedder* is still in dial. use.

neddyr or *eddyr*: serpens (*Prompt. Parv.*).

addict. Orig. adj., L. *addictus*, adjudged, made over, p.p. of *addicere*, from *dicere*, to say, tell.

The number of drug addicts in the United States is estimated to be in excess of 1,000,000 (*Daily Herald*, June 25, 1919).

additament. L. *additamentum*, from *addere*, *addit-*, to add (q.v.). Cf. *addition*, F., L. *additio-n-*.

addle. AS. *ādela*, putrid mud, filth; cogn. with Dan. *aile*, urine of cattle. Now only in compds. *addle-egg*, *addle-pate*, etc. For later *addled* cf. *newfangled*.

address. Orig. to make straight. F. *adresser*, from *dresser*. See *dress* and cf. senses of *direct*. With *address*, skill, cf. *adroit* (q.v.). Golf sense is a survival. To *address*, accost, is for earlier reflex. to *address oneself to*.

adduce. L. *adducere*, to bring to.

-ade. F. suffix in loan-words representing Prov. Sp. Port. *-ada*, It. *-ata*, L. *-ata*, which gave F. *-ée*. In 16–17 cent. often changed into pseudo-Sp. form, e.g. *ambuscado*, *palisado*, and the surviving *bastinado*.

ademption [*leg.*]. L. *ademptio-n-*, from *adimere*, *adempt-*, to take to oneself, take away.

adenoid [*med.*]. From G. *ἀδήν*, acorn, fig. gland (q.v.). See *-oid*.

adept. L. *adeptus*, p.p. of *adipisci*, to attain. Orig. used by medieval alchemists of those who had "attained" the great secret.

adequate. From L. *adaequare*, to make equal to.

ad eundem (sc. **gradum**) [*univ.*]. Admission of graduate "to the same (degree)" at another university.

adhere. L. *adhaerēre*, to stick to.

ad hoc. L., for this (specific purpose).

adiantum [*bot.*]. Fern. From G. *ἀ-*, neg., *διαίνειν*, to wet.

adieu. F., OF. *à Dieu*. Orig. said to the party left, as *farewell* was to the party setting forth.

adipose. From L. *adeps*, *adip-*, fat, unexplained alteration of G. *ἄλειφαρ*, unguent.

He never spoke of it as "fat,"
But adipose deposit (Gilbert).

adit. Approach to mine. L. *aditus*, from *adire*, to go to,

adjacent. From pres. part. of L. *adjacēre*, to lie by.

adjective. F. *adjectif*, L. *adjectivus*, from *adicere*, *adject-*, to add, from *jacere*, to throw.

adjourn. To put off, orig. fix a day for a person. F. *ajourner*, VL. **ad-diurnare*, from *diurnus*, adj. from *dies*, day; or possibly formed in OF. from *à* and *jorn* (*jour*), L. *diurnus*. To *adjourn sine die* is, strictly speaking, a bull.

adjourner: to cite, summon, warne to appeare; to serve a processe of appearance on (Cotg.).

adjudicate. From L. *adjudicare*, from *judex*, *judic-*, judge, from *jus*, law, *dicere*, to say.

adjunct. From L. *adjungere*, *adjunct-*, to join to.

adjure. From L. *adjurare*, to swear to.

adjust. Two F. verbs are included here, viz. OF. *ajoster* (*ajouter*), to add, put together, VL. **adjuxtare*, or formed in OF. from *à* and the prep. *joste* (L. *juxta*); and *ajuster*, formed from *à* and *juste*, or representing

the above verb refashioned under the influence of *juste*, just, exact.

adjouster: to adde, adjoyne, set, or put unto; also, to increase, augment, eeke; also, as *adjuster*.
adjuster: to adjust, place justly, set aptly, couch evenly, joyne handsomely, match fitly, dispose orderly, severall things together (Cotg.).

adjutant. From pres. part. of L. *adjutare*, frequent. of *adjuvare*, to help. Prob. not straight from L., but a remodelled form of Sp. *ayudante*. Cf. Ger. *adjutant* (17 cent.), a Sp. loan-word from the Thirty Years War. The *adjutant-bird*, a gigantic Indian crane, is so named from his stiff military gait. Cf. *marabout*.

ad lib. Short for L. *ad libitum*, from *libēre*, to please.

adminicle. Auxiliary, corroboration. L. *adminiculum*, prop, from dim. of *manus*, hand.

administer. Orig. with province, estate, etc., as object. Hence to furnish, supply, e.g. castor oil or a thrashing. See *minister*.

admiral. Artificial spelling of *amiral*, F. Oldest sense in F. & E. is emir, Saracen chief. Arab. *amīr*, commander, is commonly followed by *al*, as in *amīr-al-bahr*, commander of the sea, and many other compds., from which a clipped noun *amiral* resulted. Mod. maritime sense is due to the office of *amīr-al-bahr* or *amīr-al-mā*, created by the Arabs in Spain and Sicily. Explained by a 16 cent. etymologist, with ref. to Columbus, as L. *admirans mare*, admiring the sea! From 16 cent. also applied to the admiral's ship or flag-ship, the admiral himself being called the general.

Keepe the admiraltie,
That wee be masters of the narrow see
(*Libel of English Policie*, 1432).

admire. From L. *admirari*, to wonder at, from *mirus*, wonderful. Cf. *marvel*, *miracle*.

And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints..and when I saw her I wondered with great admiration (*Rev.* xvii. 6).

admission. L. *admissio-n-*, from *admittere*, *admiss-* (v.i.).

admit. ME. *amit*, OF. *ametre* (*admettre*), remodelled on L. *admittere*, to send to.

admonish. ME. *amonest*, OF. *amonester* (*admonester*), VL. **admonestare*, an unexplained derivative of *admonēre*, from *monēre*, to advise. It has been assimilated to the large class of verbs in *-ish*. Cf. *astonish*, *distinguish*, etc.

ado. Orig. infin. *at do*, the prep. *at* being used in ON. with infin. like E. *to*. This usage long survived in northern E. dial. Cf. *a great to do* and F. *affaire* (*à faire*), *avoir affaire à*.

-ado. See *-ade*.

adobe. Unburnt brick dried in the sun. US., from Mexico, often made into *'dobe*. From Sp. *adobar*, to plaster. Cf. F. *adouber*, to put in order, arrange. ? Same origin as *dub* q.v.); ? or Arab. *al-tub*, the brick.

adolescent. From pres. part. of L. *adolescere*, to grow up, from archaic L. *olēre*, to grow old. Cf. *adult*, from p.p.

Adonis. G. name from Phoenician *adōn*, lord. Cf. Bibl. name *Adoni-Bezek* (*Judges*, i. 5).

adopt. F. *adopter*, or L. *adoptare*, to choose for oneself. Cf. *option*.

adore. L. *adorare*, to pray to. Replaced ME. *aoure*, OF. *aorer*.

adorn. L. *adornare*. Replaced ME. *aorne*, OF. *aorner*.

adown [*archaic*]. For *of down*, AS. *of dūne*, lit. off hill. See *down*[1].

adrift. Prob. for *on drift*. See *a-*.

adroit. F., orig. adv., *à droit*, rightly. Cf. E. *to rights*. *Droit* is L. *directus*. See *dress*.

adscititious, ascititious. Supplemental, unsanctioned. Coined from L. *adscit-*, from *adsciscere*, to acknowledge, from *scire*, to know.

adscript, ascript. Chiefly in pedantic imit. of L. *adscriptus glebae*, enrolled to the soil, used of serfs.

Practically he [the working-man] is as firmly ascript to his trade as the mediæval serf was to the soil (*Fortnightly*, Aug. 1919).

adsum. L., I am here.

adulation. From L. *adulari*, to flatter, ? orig. to wag the tail, and ult. cogn. with Ger. *wedeln*, to wag the tail (see *wheedle*).

Adullamite [*hist.*]. Nickname given (1866) to group of M.P.s who seceded from Liberal party. Made current by a speech in which John Bright likened them to the discontented who rallied round David in the *Cave of Adullam* (1 *Sam.* xxii.), but recorded as pol. nickname for 1834. Cf. *cave*.

adult. See *adolescent*.

adulterate. From L. *adulterare*, to commit adultery, corrupt, from *alter*, other (*ad alterum convertere*).

adumbrate. From L. *adumbrare*, to foreshadow, from *umbra*, shadow. Almost obs. in 18 cent., but now overworked.

adust. L. *adustus*, p.p. of *adurere*, to burn, scorch. Parched, sunburnt; hence, gloomy in temperament.

advance. Bad spelling for earlier *avance*, F. *avancer*, to put forward, VL. **abantiare*, from *ab ante*, whence F. *avant*, before.

advantage. F. *avantage*, VL. **abantaticum* or formed in OF. from *avant* with suffix *-age*, L. *-aticum*. See *advance*, *vantage*.

advent. L. *adventus*, from *advenire*, to come to, arrive. Cf. F. *avent*.

adventitious. From L. *adventicius*, coming from abroad (v.s.).

adventure. For earlier *aventure*, *aunter*; respelt on L. *adventura*, from *advenire*, *advent-*, to happen. See *venture*.

adverb. F. *adverbe*, L. *adverbium*, "cujus significatio verbis adjicitur" (Priscian), translating G. *ἐπίρρημα*.

adverse. From L. *advertere*, *advers-*, to turn against. Hence *adversary*, in ME. esp. the Devil.

advert. Earlier *avert*, OF. *avertir*, VL. **advertire*, for *advertere*, to turn to. See *advertise*.

advertise. F. *avertiss-*, lengthened stem of *avertir*, to warn, from L. *advertere*, to turn to (v.s.). The *ad-* is a restoration, and the survival of the *-ise* form (cf. *advert*, *convert*, *revert*, etc.) is prob. due to noun *advertisement*, F. *avertissement* (cf. *aggrandize*). Mod. sense, developed from that of public announcement, is unknown in F.

> Joachym king of Juda despraised the admonestementis, advertisementis, and the doctrines of God (*NED.* 1475).
>
> My griefs cry louder than advertisement
> (*Much Ado*, v. 1).

advice, advise Earlier *avice*, F. *avis*, counsel, opinion, warning. It. *avviso*, Sp. *aviso*, point to VL. **advisus*, from *ad* and *vidēre*, *vis-*, to see, but in OF. the two elements occur apart, as in the colloquial *Ce m'est avis* for *Ce m'est à vis* (*ad visum*). The differentiated spelling (cf. *prophesy*, *practise*) is artificial. The oldest meaning of the noun is opinion, of the verb to look at, or, reflex., to consider, F. *s'aviser*.

advocate. First as noun. ME. *avocat*, F., L. *advocatus*, called in. As leg. title now usu. Sc.

advowson. Right of presentation to a benefice. Earlier *avoueson*, OF. *avoëson*, L. *advocatio-n-*, from *advocare*, to call to, summon.

adytum. Sanctum. L., G. *ἄδυτον*, from *ἀ-*, neg., *δύειν*, to enter.

adze. Often spelt *addis*, *addice* as late as 17 cent. AS. *adesa*, of unknown origin.

aedile [*hist.*]. L. *aedilis*, commissioner of work, from *aedes*, building, cogn. with G. *αἴθειν*, to burn (with suggestion of hearth as nucleus of home). Cf. *edify*.

aegis. L., G. *αἰγίς*, shield of Zeus or Pallas. From G. *αἴξ*, *αἰγ-*, goat, orig. applied to goat-skin shield-belt of Zeus.

aegrotat [*univ.*]. L., he is sick, *aeger*. Cf. *exit*, *affidavit*, etc.

Aeolian. (1) Mode of music; from *Aeolis* or *Aeolia*, Greek colony in Asia Minor. Cf. *Doric*. (2) Natural harp; from L. *Aeolus*, god of the winds (*Aen.* i. 52).

aeon. L., G. *αἰών*, age, cogn. with L. *aevum*. See *age*.

aerate. From L. *aer*, air, after F. *aérer*.

aerial. From L. *aer*, air, after *ethereal*. An "aerial ship," London to Paris, was advertised in 1835, but burst during inflation.

aero-. From G. *ἀήρ*, *ἀέρ-*, air. *Aerodrome* (neol.) is after earlier *hippodrome* (q.v.), *velodrome*. *Aerolite* is for *aerolith*, from G. *λίθος*, stone. *Aeronaut*, F. *aéronaute*, from *ναύτης*, sailor, pilot, *aerostat*, F. *aérostat*, from *στατός*, supported, both date from 1783 (cf. *Montgolfier*). *Aeroplane* (neol.) is F. *aéroplane*. *Aerobatics*, "stunts," is after *acrobatics*. *Aerobus* is mod. (Feb., 1919).

> *aeronautica*: the pretended art of sailing in a vessel thro' the air or atmosphere
> (Chambers' *Cyclopaedia*, 1753).
>
> The *aeropark* (may I coin the word?) had many a lively time during the retreat
> (Corbett-Smith, *Marne and after*).

aery, eyry. F. *aire*, "an airie, or nest of haukes" (Cotg.), dubiously connected with L. *ager*, field, which app. took the sense of home, place of origin, whence Prov. *agre*, nest. See *debonair*. Spelling *eyry* is app. due to Spelman's attempt to connect the word with ME. *ey*, egg. The spec. association of the word with the eagle suggests that it may rather be connected with the Teut. name for the bird (see *erne*), which has cognates in Celt. (Corn. Bret. *er*, Welsh *eryr*).

Aesculapian, Esculapian. Of *Aesculapius*, G. *Ἀσκληπιός*, god of medicine. Cf. *galenical*.

aesthete. G. *αἰσθητής*, from *αἰσθέσθαι*, to perceive. First recorded by *NED.* for 1881 (aesthetic craze), but *aesthetic* dates from 1798, having been introduced by Baumgarten into German philosophy (c. 1750) with the sense of criticism of taste. The word suffered (c. 1880) a temporary depreciation from which it has now recovered.

> I am a broken-hearted troubadour,
> Whose mind's aesthetic and whose tastes are pure
> (Gilbert, *Patience*).

aestival, estival. Of summer. L. *aestivalis*, from *aestas*, summer. Cf. *aestivate*, opposite of *hibernate*.

aetiology, etiology. Study of causation. L. *aetiologia*, from G. *αἰτία*, cause.

afar. AS. *feor*, far, compd. with *of* and *on*. Both *of fer* (cf. F. *de loin*) and *on fer* (cf. F. *au loin*) became in 14 cent. *a fer*, whence *afar*. Thus *from afar, afar off* are sometimes pleon.

afeard [*dial.*]. Very common in Shaks., but now considered vulgar, having been supplanted by *afraid* (q.v.), with which it is quite unconnected. It is the p.p. of obs. *afear*, to terrify (see *fear*).

> Fie, my lord, fie! a soldier and afear'd!
> (*Macb.* v. 1).

affable. F., "easily spoken to by, willingly giving eare to, others" (Cotg.), L. *affabilis*, easy to be spoken to, from *adfari*, to address.

affair. F. *affaire*, OF. *afaire*, for *à faire*. Cf. *ado* (q.v.), *to do*.

affect. F. *affecter*, L. *affectare*, to aim at, frequent. of *afficere*, to apply (oneself) to, from *ad* and *facere*, to do. Hence *affection*, orig. (13 cent.) any mental state, the more mod. *affectation* preserving better the etym. sense. *Affect*, to influence, impress, etc., is rather directly from L. *afficere, affect-*.

affiance. OF. *afiance*, from *afier* (*affier*), VL. **affidare*, from *fidus*, faithful. Cf. *affidavit*. Or OF. *afiance* may be a compd. of OF. *fiance*, VL. **fidantia*. The oldest meaning was trust; then, pledging of troth; and finally the word was made into a verb.

affiche. F., from *afficher*, to affix, from *ficher*, to fix, ult. from L. *figere*.

affidavit. Lit. "he has pledged his faith," from VL. **affidare*, for which see *affiance*. Rogue Riderhood (*Our Mutual Friend*) makes it *Alfred David*, and it appears also in the vulgarism to *take one's davy*. In leg. lang. the deponent swears it and the judge takes it.

affiliate. From L. *affiliare*, to adopt as son, *filius*.

affinity. F. *affinité*, L. *affinitas*, from *affinis*, bordering on, from *finis*, end, boundary.

affirm. F. *affirmer*, L. *affirmare*, to make firm, *firmus*.

afflatus. L., from *afflare*, to inspire, from *ad* and *flare, flat-*, to blow.

afflict. From L. *affligere, afflict-*, from *fligere*, to strike.

affluence. F., L. *affluentia*, from *affluere*, to flow towards.

afflux. MedL. *affluxus* (v.s.). Cf. *influx*.

afford. Earlier *aforth*, AS. *ge-forthian*, from *forth*, forward. Orig. to "further," promote; then, supply, furnish. For prefix cf. *aware*; for consonant change cf. *burden, burthen, murder, murther*.

afforest. MedL. *afforestare*, from *ad* and *foresta*. See *forest*.

affray. First as verb, to frighten, OF. *esfreier* (*effrayer*), VL. **exfridare*, from OHG. *fridu* (*friede*), peace; thus a "breach of the peace." The noun is now aphetized to *fray*, and of the verb only the p.p. *afraid* (*affrayed*) survives, its success in supplanting the unrelated *afeard* being due to its regular use in the *A.V.*

affright. Bad spelling of *afright*, from p.p. of AS. *āfyrhtan*, to terrify. See *fright*. Cf. *accursed*.

affront. F. *affronter*, VL. **affrontare*, to strike on the forehead, hence to insult, from *frons, front-*, forehead. In ModF. it means also confront, as *affront* does in Shaks.

> That he, as 'twere by accident,
> May there affront Ophelia (*Haml.* iii. 1).

afloat. AS. *on flote*. See *float*. So also *afield, afire, afoot*, etc. See *a-*.

afoot. For *on foot*. See *a-*. *The game's afoot*, i.e. on the move, is after 1 *Hen. IV.* i. 3.

afore. AS. *on foran* (see *fore* and *a-*) or *æt foran*. Now dial., but once literary equivalent of *before*. Cf. *pinafore, aforesaid*. Hence *aforethought*, in *malice aforethought*, transl. of *malice prepense*.

> As I wrote afore in few words (*Eph.* iii. 3).

afraid. For *affrayed*, p.p. of *affray* (q.v.).

afreet, afrit. Evil demon of Mohammedan mythology. Arab. *'ifrit*. First in E. version of Beckford's *Vathek* (1786).

afresh. From *fresh*, after *anew* (q.v.).

Afrikander [*SAfr.*]. For Du. *Afrikaner* influenced by Du. *Englander*.

aft. AS. *æftan* (adv.), behind (cf. *abaft*). *After*, AS. *æfter* (adv. & prep.), was orig. compar. of a prep. cogn. with Goth. *af*, off, not of *aft*, though the words are related.

aftermath. After (the first) mowing. AS. *māth*, mowing, from *māwan*, to mow. *NED.* has no AS. or ME. record for the compd. It was also called *lattermath*. Cf. Ger. *grummet*, for *grün mahd*, green mowing,

also called *nachheu*, after hay, and *spätheu*, late hay. Cogn. with *mead*[2]. Now usu. fig.

aftermost. AS. *æftemest*, triple superl., *-te-*, *-me-*, *-est*, from prep. cogn. with Goth. *af*, off. But this seems to have died out, and *aftermost* was perh. refashioned from *after* on *foremost*, etc. See *-most*.

afterward. AS. *æftanweard*, which became *aftward* (naut.), current form being due to *after*. See *-ward*.

aga. Turk. *aghā*, master. Orig. mil. title.

again. AS. *ongegen*, *ongēan*, mod. *g-* being due to ON. influence; cf. Ger. *entgegen*. *Against* is for earlier *agains*, with spurious *-t* (cf. *amongst*, *betwixt*). It is a genitive formation in *-es* from *again*, which it has replaced as prep. Older use of *again* as prep. survives in *agen*, *agin* (*agin the government*), southern forms now considered vulgar. See also *gainsay*.

agamous [*biol.*]. Asexual, cryptogamous. From L., G. ἄγαμος, from ἀ-, neg., γάμος, marriage.

agapanthus. African lily. Coined from G. ἀγάπη, love, ἄνθος, flower.

agapé. Love-feast of early Christians. G. ἀγάπη, brotherly love. Hence *agapemone*, abode (G. μονή, stopping place) of free love, founded (1845) near Taunton by H. J. Prince and imitated in more recent times.

agaric. Fungus. L., G. ἀγαρικόν. Said to be from *Agaria* in Sarmatia.

agate[1]. Stone. F., L. *achates*, G. ἀχάτης. In OF. we find also *acate* and in E. *achate*. Said to have been named from river *Achates* in Sicily.

> Acate est ceste apelee
> Por un eve [eau] u el est truvee
> (*Lapidaire de Marbod*, 12 cent.).

agate[2] [*north. dial.*]. On the go. From *gate*[2], way.

agave. Plant. G. Ἀγανή, myth. name, fem. of ἀγαυός, illustrious.

age. F. *âge*, OF. *aage*, *eage*, earlier *edage*, VL. **aetaticum*, from *aetas*, *aetat-*, for *aevitas*, from *aevum*, age, cogn. with G. αἰών. A good example of the expulsion of a native word (*eld*, q.v.) by one of F. origin.

-age. F., L. *-aticus*, *-aticum*; cf. It. *-aggio*.

agenda. Things to be done. L., neut. pl. of gerundive of *agere*, to do.

agent. From pres. part. of L. *agere*, to do, act.

agglomerate. From L. *agglomerare*, from *glomus*, *glomer-*, bunch, mass.

agglutinate. L. *agglutinare*, to glue together, from *gluten*, *glutin-*, glue. Applied to langs. which stand midway between monosyllabic (e.g. Chinese) and inflexional (Aryan family). Cf. such tape-worm monstrosities of mod. chemistry as *trinitrobenzeneazochloronitrodiphenylhydrazine*.

> Such words as *un-tru-th-ful-ly* preserve an agglutinative character (Whitney).

aggrandize. From F. *agrandir*, It. *aggrandire*, from L. *grandis*. For *-ize* cf. *advertise*.

aggravate. From L. *aggravare*, to make heavy, *gravis*. Cf. *aggrieve*.

aggregate. From L. *aggregare*, to form into a flock, *grex*, *greg-*. Cf. *egregious*, *gregarious*.

aggress. From L. *aggredi*, *aggress-*, to advance towards, from *gradus*, step.

aggrieve. See *grief*.

aghast. Earlier *agast*, p.p. of *agasten*, to frighten, from AS. *gāstan*, to terrify. Mod. spelling is due to association with *ghost* (q.v.). See also *ghastly*.

> "Now, dere suster myn, what may it be
> That me agasteth in my dreme?" quod she.
> (Chauc. *Leg. Good Women*, 1170).

agile. F., L. *agilis*, from *agere*, to act.

agio [*financ.*]. Percentage charged on certain kinds of exchange. It. *agio*, ease, convenience. Hence *agiotage* (from F.), speculation, stock-jobbing. See *ease*.

agist. Orig. to admit cattle to pasture for a fixed period. Hence also *agistment*. OF. *agister*, from *à* and *giste* (*gîte*), resting-place, from archaic F. *gésir*, to lie, L. *jacēre*. Cf. *ci-gît*, seen on old tombstones. See also *gist*, *joist*.

agitate. From L. *agitare*, frequent. of *agere*, to do, in sense of drive. The earliest *agitators* were the delegates of the private soldiers in the Parliamentary army (1647–9).

aglet, **aiglet** [*archaic*]. Orig. tag of a lace or "point"; then, ornamental tag or cord, esp. on uniform. In this sense now replaced by its F. original *aiguillette* (OF. *aguilette*), dim. of *aiguille* (OF. *aguille*), needle, VL. **acucula* (for *acicula*), dim. of *acus*, needle.

> *aglet*: a little plate of any metal, a tag of a point (Blount).

agley, **agly** [*Sc.*]. Askew. From ME. *glien*, to squint. Only in to *gang* (*go*) *agley*, after Burns.

> *to glee*: limare (*Cath. Angl.*).
>
> The best laid schemes o' mice and men
> Gang aft agley (Burns).
>
> The meetings of the plotters were orgies of talk, and, naturally, their best-laid plans went all agley (*Referee*, Aug. 12, 1917).

agnail [*dial.*]. Orig. corn on the foot; later, painful swelling of any kind. Now used in dial. of loose skin or soreness at root of finger-nails. This meaning, like the corrupted forms *hang-nail* and *anger-nail*, is due to mistaken association with the finger-*nail*. The metal *nail* and the human *nail* are etym. ident., but in *agnail* the former is referred to. It is AS. *angnægl*, corn, where the first element means compressed, painful (cogn. with L. *angustus* and Ger. *eng*, narrow) and the second is AS. *nægl*, nail. Cf. F. *clou*, nail, also used of a swelling.

clou: a nayle, also, a corne (in a foot, or toe) (Cotg.).

agnate. Kin. F. *agnat*, L. *agnatus*, from *agnasci* (*ad gnasci*), to be born to.

agnomen. L., from *ad* and (*g*)*nomen*, name. Added to cognomen as result of some exploit, etc., e.g. Publius (praenomen) Cornelius (nomen) Scipio (cognomen) Africanus (agnomen).

agnostic. Coined (1869) from G. ἄγνωστος, unknowing, unknown, unknowable, by Huxley, to whom it was suggested by *Acts*, xvii. 23 (ἀγνώστῳ θεῷ). From ἀ-, neg., γιγνώσκειν, to know.

Agnus Dei. L., Lamb of God.

ago. Earlier also *agone*, p.p. of AS. *āgān*, to pass (of time).

O he's drunk, sir Toby, an hour agone (*Twelfth Night*, v. 1).

agog. Earlier also *on gog*. OF. *en gogues*, of unknown origin. Cf. *goguenard*, playful.

estre en ses gogues: to be frolicke, lustie, lively, wanton, gamesome, all-a-hoit, in a pleasant humour; in a veine of mirth, or in a merrie mood (Cotg.).

agony. Oldest in Bibl. sense (Wyc. *Luke*, xxii. 43). Prob. adopted from L. *agonia* (*Vulg.*), G. ἀγωνία, from ἀγών, assembly for the public games, from ἄγειν, to lead. F. *agonie* means throes of death. First *NED.* record of *agony column* is 1880.

agouti. Small rodent of guinea-pig tribe (SAmer. & WInd.). F., Sp. *aguti*, from native name.

agra, agrad [*Ir.*]. Darling. Voc. of Ir. *grádh*, love.

agraffe [*archaic*]. Clasp. F. *agrafe*, also OF. *agrappe*, from OHG. *krapfo* (*krapfen*), hook, via VL. **grappa*. Cf. *grape*.

agrail [*neol.*]. Portmanteau-word for *agricultural railway*.

A little while ago the Minister of Reconstruction invented "agrails" (*Observer*, Jan. 19, 1919).

agrarian. From L. *agrarius*, from *ager*, *agr-*, field. Hence spec. form of crime in Ireland, pol. party in Germany.

agree. F. *agréer*, VL. **adgratare*, from *gratus*, pleasing. Etym. sense survives best in *agreeable*.

agriculture. F., L. *agri cultura*, from *ager*, field, and *colere*, *cult-*, to cultivate. See *culture*. Cf. *agronomy*.

agrimony. Plant. L. *agrimonia*, corrupted (? by association with *ager*, field) from G. ἀργεμώνη. Some of the ME. forms are due to F. *aigremoine*. Perverted forms are found in other Europ. langs., e.g. Ger. *ackermennig*, Norw. Dan. *agermaane*.

aground. For *on ground*; cf. *afloat*, *ashore*. See *a-*.

ague. OF. *ague* (*aigue*), sharp, L. *acuta*, in *fièvre aigue*. In E. applied first to the burning or feverish stage of disease, then to the shivering stage, and finally to a spec. malarial fever.

ah. Natural ejaculation. Cf. F. *ah*, MHG. *ā*, ON. *æ*, also E. *ay*, *ey*, *ha*.

ahead. Orig. naut. Cf. *abeam*, *astern*.

ahem. Imit. of calling attention by clearing the throat. Cf. to *hem and ha*.

ahoy. ? From *hoy*, vessel. But cf. OF. *aoi*, interj. which ends each stanza of the *Chanson de Roland*.

Ahriman. Spirit of evil in OPers. mythology. F., L., G. Ἀρειμάνιος, Pers. *Ahirman*, Zend *anra-mainyu*, spirit that beats down.

Dark Ahriman, whom Irak still
Holds origin of woe and ill (*Talisman*, ch. iii).

ahungered. See *an-hungered*.

ai. Brazilian sloth. Native name, from cry.

aid. F. *aider*, L. *adjutare*, frequent. of *adjuvare*, *adjut-*, to help. Cf. *adjutant*.

aide-de-camp. F. In E. from 17 cent.

aigrette. Orig. lesser white heron, or *egret* (q.v.), then its crest, and later applied to various similar tufts.

aiguillette. See *aglet*.

ail. AS. *eglan*, to afflict, cogn. with Goth. *agljan*, and ult. with *awe*. Orig. trans. (cf. *What ails you?*), and in early ME. impers.

What ailed thee, o thou sea, that thou fleddest? (*Ps.* cxiv. 5).

aileron [*aeron.*]. End of wing. F., from *aile*, wing, L. *ala*, for *axilla*. Orig. term of falconry.

aim. Earlier *eyme*. App. due to two OF. verbs, *esmer*, L. *aestimare*, *aesmer*, L. *adaestimare*. The oldest meaning is to esteem; then, to calculate with a view to action,

while the sense of directing a missile or blow does not appear till 16 cent.

Or the sone of man, for thou eymest hym (Wyc. *Ps.* cxliii. 3).

air. F., L. *aer*, G. *ἀήρ*, from *ἄειν*, to blow. Subsidiary sense of manner, taken from F., may have been developed from orig. sense in allusion to the "atmosphere" of a person or environment (cf. sense-development of L. *animus, spiritus*); but some regard it rather as belonging to a separate word (see *debonair*). For mus. sense, from It. *aere* (now replaced by *aria*), cf. Ger. *weise*, manner, tune, and mus. sense of *mode, mood*. In *airs and graces* there is prob. a secondary mus. allusion, a *grace* being an embellishment added to a tune. The numerous neologisms in *air-* (*aircraft, airman, airmanship, airworthy*, etc.) are modelled on the naut. vocabulary. *Air-raid* is of about the same date as *baby-killer*. *Air-drome* occurred in the published abstract of the peace terms (May, 1919).

aere: the aire. Also, an aspect, countenance, cheere, a look or appearance in the face of man or woman. Also, a tune or aire of a song or ditty (Flor.).

As soon as our men got their air-legs (if there is such a thing), the reports they brought back were invaluable (Corbett-Smith, *Marne and after*).

airedale. Terrier from valley of the *Aire*, Bradford district of Yorks. Name registered by Kennel Club (1886), for earlier *Bingley* (where first bred), or *broken-haired* terrier.

airt [*Sc.*]. Direction, point of the compass. Gael. *aird*, Ir. *ard*, point, common in place-names. A late introduction in literary E., due to Burns:

Of a' the airts the wind can blaw,
I dearly like the west.

aisle. Orig. *ele*, OF. (*aile*), wing, L. *ala*, for *axilla*. Prop. a lateral division of a church, usually separated from the nave by rows of pillars. The curious spelling *aisle*, which Johns. attributes to Addison, is partly due to ModF. *aile*, but also to confusion with E. *isle*, ME. *ile*, island. This seems incredible, but is certified by the fact that *insula* was its usual rendering in MedL., while *island*, or rather its older and more correct form, actually occurs in the same sense. The word has also been confused with *alley*[1].

Orate pro animo Roberti Oxburgh...qui istud ele fieri fecit (*NED.* c. 1370).

In the portch in the south yland of the church (*ib.* 1590).

ait. Small island, esp. in Thames. Now often spelt *eyet* or *eyot*. App. AS. *iggath*, of obscure formation, related to AS. *ēeg*, island. The ME. form is *eit, æit*, but the *NED.* has no record between 1205 and 1649. Cf. Anglesey, Sheppey, and *Eig* (Hebrides).

aitch-bone. For *nache-* or *nage-*, the *n-* being lost as in *adder* (q.v.). ME. *nache, nage*, buttock, OF. *nache*, still used by F. butchers, VL. **natica* for *natis*. *Nachebone* occurs in Craven Gloss. (1828). The existing form is perh. due to a fancied resemblance of the bone to the letter H. Among other perversions in dial. use are *edge-bone, ice-bone*, etc. But some of these are rather connected with Du. *ijsbeen*, hip-bone, with which cf. LG. *īsbēn*, Ger. *eisbein* (from LG.), the first element of which may be G. *ἰσχίον*, hip-joint.

ajar. Formerly *on char*, on the turn. See *charwoman, chare*. Cf. synon. Du. *op een kier*, from *keeren*, to turn. Confused in quots. 3, 4, with *jar*[1] (q.v.).

The dure on char it stude (Gavin Douglas, c. 1513).

"On the what?" exclaimed the little judge.
"Partly open, my lord," said Serjeant Snubbin.
"She said on the *jar*," said the little judge with a cunning look (*Pickwick*).

Thou hast set my father and him at jares (Lady Willoughby, 1595).

My temper was so thoroughly ajar (H. Martineau).

akimbo. ME. *on kenebowe*. For *can bow*, the *bow*, or handle, of a *can*, or vessel. Cf. synon. L. *ansatus*, from *ansa*, handle, and F. *faire le pot à deux anses*, to stand with arms akimbo, lit. to play the pot with two handles. The same very natural metaphor is found in Du. Ger. Sp. and prob. other langs.

ansatus homo; one that in bragging manner strowteth up and down with his armes a-canne-bow (Thomas, 1644).

jarra: a pot with a great belly and two handles (Stevens).

andar en jarras: to set one's arms a-kimbo (Seoane).

akin. For *of kin*; cf. *next of kin*. Cf. *anew*.

Akkadian. See *Accadian*.

al-. In some words, chiefly of Sp. origin, represents Arab. def. art.

alabaster. OF. *alabastre* (*albâtre*), L. *alabaster*, G. *ἀλάβαστρος*. Said to come from *Alabastron* (Egypt).

alack. Prob. arbitrary alteration of *alas*, recorded two centuries earlier, by association with *lack*, in older sense of failure, shame.

Chiefly in *alack-the-day* or *alack-a-day*, whence *lack-a-day* and *lackadaisical*.

alacrity. From L. *alacritas*, from *alacer*, brisk. Cf. *allegro*.

alamode. Esp. in *alamode silk*, *beef*. F. *à la mode*, in the fashion.

alanna [*Ir.*]. Voc. of Ir. *leanbh*, child.

alar. L. *alaris*, from *ala*, wing.

alarm. F. *alarme*, OF. *à l'arme*, It. *all' arme*, a call "to (the) arms." With rolled *-r-* it has given *alarum*. With aphet. *larum* cf. Ger. *lärm*, "an alarm, alarum" (Ludw.). Cf. *alert*.

> It was nothing but a false larum, given of purpose to see how every one would be found in a readinesse (Purch.).
>
> And so to bed, to be up by times by the helpe of a larum watch (Pepys, July 14, 1665).

alarum. See *alarm*.

alas. OF. *a las*, *he las* (*hélas*) or *lasse*, the adj. agreeing with the speaker. The first element is an interj., while *las*, weary, is L. *lassus*. Cf. It. *ahi lasso* or *lassa*.

alate. L. *alatus*, from *ala*, wing.

alb. Eccl. vestment. AS. *albe*, early loan from L. *alba* (sc. *vestis*). Cf. F. *aube*, alb, also found in ME.

albacore, **albicore**. Fish. Port. *albacor*, Arab. *al-bukr*, the young camel, from the size of the fish. In Hakl.

Albanian. Aryan lang. of *Albania*, allied to Greek, but containing much Slav. and L. admixture.

albatross. Corrupted from obs. *alcatras* (16 cent.), frigate-bird, under influence of *albus*, the name being extended from the frigate-bird, which is black, to a larger and white sea-bird (cf. *penguin*). Recorded in present form in 17 cent. *Alcatras* (Hawkins' *Voyage*, 1564) is Sp. Port. *alcatraz*, sea-fowl, pelican, orig. Port. *alcatruz*, bucket of a water-wheel, Arab. *al-qādūs*, borrowed from G. κάδος (L. *cadus*), jar. App. first applied to the pelican, from its storage capacity. Cf. Arab. *saqqā*, pelican, lit. water-carrier.

> *alcatraces*: a kind of foule like a seamew that feedeth on fish (Percyvall).

albeit. For *all be it*, a survival of the ME. use of *all*, in sense of *although*, with a subjunctive.

albert (chain). Named after *Prince Albert*, Consort of Queen Victoria. Cf. *victoria*, and hundreds of words created in the same way.

albicore. See *albacore*.

Albigenses [*hist.*]. Southern F. protestants, orig. of *Albi* (Tarn), persecuted (13 cent.) at instigation of Innocent III.

albino. Sp. or Port., from L. *albus*, white. Orig. applied in Port. to "white negroes."

Albion. G. name for Great Britain; cf. L. *Albion* (Pliny), Gael. *Alba*, Scotland. Perh. "white land."

album. "A book in which foreigners have long been accustomed to insert the autographs of celebrated people" (Johns.). Neut. of L. *albus*, white, blank. Still in italics in *Ingoldsby*.

albumen. L., from *albus*, white.

alburnum. Sap-wood, L., from *albus*, white.

alcade, **alcalde**, **alcayde**. Magistrate. Sp., from Arab. *al-qādī*, the judge (see *cadi*). *Alcayde*, prison governor, is, strictly speaking, a different word, Arab. *qā'id*, leader (see *caid*), but the titles have been confused by E. writers.

> *alcalde*: a sheriffe, or cunstable (Percyvall).

alcahest. See *alkahest*.

alcaic. Metre employed, e.g. by Horace, in imitation of Greek poet Ἀλκαῖος (fl. Mytilene, c. 600 B.C.). Cf. *Sapphic*.

alcazar. Palace, fortress. Sp., Arab. *al-qaçr*, from L. *castrum*.

alchemy. OF. *alchimie*, MedL. *alchimia*, Arab. *al-kīmīā*, G. χημεία, χειμεία, transmutation of metals (3 cent.). This has been connected with G. Χημία, Egypt (in Plutarch), and with G. χυμεία, pouring (χέειν, to pour), whence the archaic spellings *alcumy* (Shaks.), *alchymy*, *chymist*, etc. The medieval forms, due to folk-etym., are numerous. It seems clear that the word came from Alexandria via the Arabs into Europe.

alcohol. Arab. *al-koh'l*, the fine metallic powder used to darken the eyelids (see *kohl*). Later applied to fine chemical powders and then to subtle essences and quintessences. Current sense occurs first in *alcool of wine*.

> It will be a consolation to Americans to know that there is one place where they may enjoy an alcoholiday (P. M. Murphy, June, 1919).

alcoran. F., Arab. *al-qorān*, the reading. Now usu. *koran*.

alcove. F. *alcôve*, Sp. *alcova*, *alcoba*, Arab. *al-qobbah*, the vault.

> *alcoba*: a closet, a close roome for a bed (Percyvall).

alder. AS. *alr*, with intrusive *-d-*, as in *elder* (tree). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *els*, Ger. *erle*

(OHG. *elira*), ON. *öl-r*, Goth. **alisa* (whence Sp. *alíso*); cogn. with L. *alnus*. Earlier and dial. forms of *alder* appear in place- and surnames, e.g. *Alresford*, *Allerton*, *Ollerton*, *Oldershaw*, *Ollerenshaw*, *Lightowlers*, etc.

He advises that you plant willows or owlers about it [the fishpond] (*Compleat Angler*, ch. xx.).

alderman. AS. *ealdormann*. First element, though early confused with the compar. of *eald*, old, orig. meant patriarch, prince, formed from *eald* with the noun suffix *-or*. It is used in AS. to translate any title of high rank, but had also the spec. meaning now represented by *earl* (q.v.) which tended to displace it under the Dan. dynasty.

aldine [*typ.*]. From *Aldus Manutius*, Venetian printer (†1515). Cf. *elzevir*.

ale. AS. *ealu*; cf. ON. *öl*. See also *bridal*.

aleatory. Hazardous. L. *aleatorius*, from *alea*, die (dice).

alectryon. Cock. G. ἀλεκτρυών, youth changed into cock.

alegar [*dial.*]. Vinegar from ale. From *ale*, by analogy with *vinegar* (q.v.).

Alemannic. HG. tribe and dial. of Upper Rhine, now represented chiefly by Ger. Swiss. OHG. *alaman*, prob. "all man," whence F. *allemand*.

alembic. F. *alambic*, Sp. *alambique*, Arab. *al-anbīq*, the still, G. ἄμβιξ, ἀμβικ-, beaker. Aphet. form *limbeck* is obs.

Cucurbites and alambikes eek (Chauc. G. 794).

alambique: a limbecke, a stillitorie (Percyvall).

alerion, allerion [*her.*]. Small spread eagle without beak or claws. F. *alérion*, formed, with L. suffix *-io, -ion-*, from MHG. *adelar* (*adler*), eagle, orig. compd. *adel-ar*, noble eagle. Cf. MedL. *alario*.

alert. OF. *à l'erte* (*alerte*), It. *all' erta* for *alla erta*, to the height, L. *erecta*. Thus *on the alert* is pleon. Cf. *alarm*.

erta: a craggie place, an upright ascent, a high watch-tower (Flor.).

A l'erte et sur ses gardes (La Font. *Fab.* viii. 22).

Alexandrian, Alexandrine. Of the school of G. learning at *Alexandria* (B.C. 323–A.D. 640).

alexandrine [*metr.*]. Line of twelve syllables. Prob. from its use in a 13 cent. F. poem on *Alexandre le Grand*.

A needless alexandrine ends the song
That like a wounded snake drags its slow length along (Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, 359).

alfalfa. Kind of clover. Sp., from Arab. *fachfacha*, lucerne.

al fresco. It., in the fresh (air). See *fresco*.

algarobba. Sp., Arab. *al-kharrūbah*, the carob tree.

algebra. It., Arab. *al-jebr*, the reunion of broken parts. In early use also in the sense of bone-setting.

algèbra; the arte of figurative numbers or arithmetick. Also the art of bone-setting (Flor.).

-algia. From G. ἄλγος, pain.

algid. Cold. L. *algidus*, from *algēre*, to be cold.

Algonkin. Group of NAmer. langs. F. *algonquin*, from native name.

algorism [*archaic*]. Arab., or decimal, system of notation; hence, arithmetic. OF. *algorisme*, MedL. *algorismus*, Arab. *al-Khowārazmī*, i.e. the man of *Khwārazm* (Khiva), famous Arab mathematician (fl. 9 cent.) through whose works the Arab. numerals became known in Europe. ModF. *algorithme*, refashioned on *logarithme*, also occurs in E. There was a ME. *augrime*, corresponding to OF. var. *augorime*.

His astrelabie, longynge for his art,
His augrym stones, layen faire apart (Chauc. A. 3209)

alguazil. Sp. police officer. Sp. *alguazil* (*alguacil*), Arab. *al-wazīr*, the vizier (q.v.).

alguazil: shiriffe, bailiffe, chiefe executioner (Percyvall).

The School Board and their alguazils (*Daily Tel.* 1880).

algum [*Bibl.*]. Kind of tree (2 *Chron.* ii. 8). Incorr. *almug* (1 *Kings*, x. 11). Heb. *algūm*.

Alhambra. Short for Arab. *al-medīnat ul-hamrā*, the red city, palace.

alias. L., otherwise, from *alius*, other.

alibi. L., for *ali-ubi*, otherwhere.

alien. OF., L. *alienus*, of another country (see *deport*[2]). Sense of insanity in *alienation* is found in L.

Doth awey alyen goddis (Wyc. *Gen.* xxxv. 2).

alight[1]. Verb. AS. *ālīhtan*, to spring down, orig. to lighten, from *līhtan*, to alight.

alight[2]. Adj. Orig. p.p. of obs. verb *alight*, to set on fire, AS. *onliehtan*. Owing to influence of *ablaze*, *afire*, etc., it is used only predicatively.

align [*mil.*]. F. *aligner*, from *ligne*, line[2] (q.v.).

alike. ME. *yliche*, usu. for AS. *gelīc* (cf. Ger. *gleich*, OHG. *gelīh*) with prefix altered as in *aware*. But AS. also had the less common *anlīc*, *onlīc* and cogn. ON. *ālīkr*, which would give the same result. See *like*.

aliment. F., L. *alimentum*, from *alere*, to nourish. Cf. *alimony*, allowance for keep.

aliquot. L., from *alius* and *quot*, how many. See *quota*.

alive. ME. *on live*, AS. *on līfe*, dat. of *līf*, life.

alkahest [*alch.*]. Universal solvent. Prob. sham Arab. invented by Paracelsus.

alkali [*chem.*]. F. *alcali*, Arab. *al-qalīg*, the calcined ashes (of certain plants), from *qualay*, to roast. Occurs in Chauc. (G. 810).

alkanet. Plant and dye. Sp. *alcaneta*, dim. of *alcana*, Arab. *al-hennā*. See *henna*.

all. AS. *all*, *eall*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *al*, Ger. *all*, ON. *allr*, Goth. *alls*. *All in all* (1 *Cor.* xv. 28) is *Vulg. omnia in omnibus*. *All to brake* (*Judges*, ix. 53) would be more correctly *all to-brake*, i.e. quite shattered, *to* being an intens. particle, cogn. with Ger. *zer* (as in *zerbrechen*), prefixed to numerous verbs in AS. & ME. *All-fired* (US.) is euph. for *hell-fired*.

Al is to-brosten thilke regioun (Chauc. A. 2757).

Allah. Arab. *allāh*, for *al-ilāh*, the god; cf. Heb. *elōah* (*Matt.* xxvii. 46).

allay. AS. *ālecgan*, to put down, abate, from *lecgan*, to lay, e.g. to *allay* a tumult. But early confused with *allay*, a ME. form of *alloy* (q.v.), from OF. *aleiier*, and also with a ME. form of OF. *alegier* (*alléger*), to lighten, e.g. hunger or thirst, L. *alleviare*. Hence the gen. meaning, to moderate, temper.

When flowing cups run swiftly round
With no allaying Thames (Lovelace, *To Althea*).

allege. Represents in sense F. *alléguer*, learned formation from L. *allegare*, "to allege or bring forth, to name" (Coop.), but in form OF. *alegier*, var. of *eslegier*, to acquit, make free, etc. This was latinized as *adlegiare*, as though from *ad legem*, and gradually assumed the meaning of F. *alléguer*, though the process is not quite made out. OF. *eslegier* represents VL. **ex-ledig-are*, from Ger. *ledig*, free. See *allegiance* and *liege*. *Alléguer* would have given E. *alleague*.

allegiance. Corrupt. of ME. *legaunce*, OF. *ligeance*, from *lige*, whence E. *liege* (q.v.). This was latinized as *ligantia*, as though from *ligare*, to bind. Mod. form is due to confusion with another (obs.) leg. term, *allegeance* (from *allege*).

ligence: liegemanship, allegiance, faith, loyalty (Cotg.).

allegory. L. *allegoria*, G. ἀλληγορία, from ἄλλος, other, ἀγορεύειν, to speak, from ἀγορά, place of assembly.

allegro. It., irreg. from L. *alacer*, "cherefull, quicke of sprite or witte" (Coop.).

alleluia. L., G. ἀλληλούϊα, LXX. transliteration of Heb. *hallēlū-yāh*, praise ye Jah, i.e. Jehovah.

alleviate. From L. *alleviare*, from *levis*, light. Cf. *aggravate*. Replaced (17 cent.) ME. *allege*, F. *alléger*. Cf. *abbreviate*, *abridge*.

allerion. See *alerion*.

alley[1]. Way, walk. F. *allée*, p.p. fem. of *aller*, to go.

alley[2]. Marble (18 cent.). Prob. short for *alabaster*, of which such are sometimes made. Cf. OF. *cassidoine*, chalcedony, similarly used, and *marble* itself.

alliaceous. Of garlic, L. *allium*.

alligator. Sp. *el lagarto*, the lizard, L. *lacertus*. Earlier forms *lagarto*, *alagarto*, etc. *Alligator* (also *avocado*) *pear* is corrupted from Aztec *ahuacatl*, via a Sp. form *alvacata*.

A fish called by the Spaniards lagarto, and by the Indians cayman, which is indeed a crocadile (Hakl. x. 216).

alliteration. Coined from L. *ad* and *lit(t)era*, letter.

alliteration: a figure in rhetorick, repeating and playing on the same letter (Blount).

Apt alliteration's artful aid (Churchill, *Prophecy of Famine*, 76).

allocate. From VL. *allocare*, from *locus*, place.

allocution. L. *allocutio-n-*, from *alloqui*, to address, from *loqui*, *locut-*, to speak.

allodial [*hist.*]. Of lands held in absolute ownership. MedL. *allodialis*, from *allodium* (in *Salic Law* and *Domesday Book*), OHG. *allōd*, all possession. Hence also F. *alleu*. OHG. *ōd* is cogn. with AS. *ēad*, wealth, bliss, etc., which is the first element in so many AS. names. Thus our *Edgar*, AS. *Eadgar*, corresponds to F. *Oger*, OHG. *Odgar*, now represented by the surname *Odgers*. It is uncertain whether Ger. *kleinod*, jewel, contains the same element. Cf. *udal*.

allopathy. Ger. *allopathie*, coined by Hahnemann (†1843) to express the opposite of *homoeopathy* (q.v.). From G. ἄλλος, other, πάθος, feeling.

allot. OF. *aloter*. See *lot*.

A vineyard and an allotment for olives and herbs (*NED.* c. 1745).

The small greengrocer is up against the allotmenteer (*Ev. News*, June 8, 1918).

allotropy [*biol.*]. Variation of physical properties without change of substance. From G. ἄλλος, other, τρόπος, manner.

allow. F. *allouer*, representing both L. *allaudare* and VL. *allocare*. Cf. F. *louer*, to praise, L. *laudare*; and *louer*, to let, L. *locare*. From *allaudare* comes the notion of permission based on approval, from *allocare* that of "allocated" provision. The US. use of the word in the sense of granting, stating an opinion, still survives in E. dial.

alloy. F. *aloi*, from *aloyer*, L. *alligare*, to bind. In OF. also *alei* (whence obs. E. *allay*), from *aleiier*. The same word as *allier*, to unite (cf. F. *plier*, *ployer*, both from L. *plicare*). It has been suggested that the meaning of the word has been affected by some popular connection with *à loi*, OF. *lei*, thus, a mixture according to legal standard. See *allay*.

> For if that they were put to swiche assayes,
> The gold of hem hath now so badde alayes
> With bras, that thogh the coyne be fair at eye
> It wolde rather breste a-two than plye
> (Chauc. E. 1166).

allspice. So called because supposed to combine the flavour of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves.

allude. L. *alludere*, from *ludus*, play. Cf. to *play on* (a word).

allure. See *lure*.

alluvial. From L. *alluvius*, washed against, from *luere*, to wash. See *deluge*.

ally[1]. To unite. F. *allier*, L. *alligare*, from *ligare*, to bind (see *alloy*). The noun is from the verb, the latter being recorded for 13 cent.

ally[2]. Marble. See *alley*[2].

alma. Egyptian dancing-girl (Byron). Arab. *almah*, learned. Cf. F. *almée*.

almagest [*archaic*]. Orig. astrol. treatise by Ptolemy (fl. 2 cent.). OF. *almageste*, Arab. *al-majiste*, the greatest, borrowed from G. *μεγίστη*, greatest. See Scott, *Lay*, vi. 17.

> His Almageste and bookes grete and smale
> (Chauc. A. 3208).

Alma Mater. L., gracious mother, title of bountiful goddess (Ceres, Cybele), from *alere*, to nourish.

almanac. From 13 cent. in MedL. and Rom. langs. First in Roger Bacon. App. from Sp. Arab. *al-manākh*, but this is not an Arab. word. Eusebius (4 cent.) has G. *ἀλμενικιακά*, calendars, perhaps from G. *μηνιαῖος*, monthly, but there is a great gap between this and the medieval forms. Probabilities would point to ult. connection with Aryan root of *moon* or *month*, but the word, in spite of very numerous conjectures, remains a puzzle.

> In expositione tabularum, quae almanac vocantur
> (Roger Bacon, 1267).

almandine. Kind of garnet. Earlier *alabandine*, L. *alabandina*, from *Alabanda*, city of Caria. A poet. word (Beddoes, Tennyson, Browning) but app. never in general use.

> *almandine*: a certaine stone like a rubie (Cotg.).

almighty. AS. *eallmihtig*, applied to God (9 cent.) as rendering of L. *omnipotens*. See *all*, *might*.

almoign, almoin [*hist.*]. Alms. OF. *almosne* (*aumône*). See *alms*. Now only in archaic *frank almoin*, perpetual tenure by free gift of charity.

> *Frank almoine* (*libera eleemozyna*) in French (*frank ausmone*) signifieth in our common law, a tenure or title of lands (Cowel).

almond. OF. *alamande* (*amande*), from L. *amygdala*, G. *ἀμυγδάλη*. The forms are difficult to explain; but L. *amandula* (Pliny) is perh. altered on *mandere*, to chew. The *al-* is prob. due to confusion with numerous Arab. words in the Rom. langs. This is lost in It. *mandola* and Ger. *mandel*.

> An alemaunde tre (*Vulg.* amygdalus) schal floure
> (Wyc. *Eccles.* xii. 5).

almoner. See *alms*.

Almoravides. Arab. dynasty. See *marabout*.

almost. AS. *eallmǽst*, *mǽst eall*, most (nearly) all (cf. US. *most all*).

alms. AS. *ælmesse*, L. *eleemosyna*, G. *ἐλεημοσύνη*, from *ἔλεος*, compassion. Early Church word with numerous early compds. *Almoner* is later, through OF. *almosnier* (*aumônier*). To account for the forms of the word (OF. *almosne*, Ger. *almosen*) contact with L. *alimonia*, from *alere*, to support, feed, has been suggested. Sc. *almous*, *awmous*, is not a corrupt., but a separate introduction from ON. *almusa*. *Alms*, though sing. (*Acts*, iii. 3), has sometimes been wrongly regarded as a pl.

> For alms are but the vehicles of prayer
> (Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, iii. 106).
>
> "I thank you for your awmous," said Ochiltree
> (*Antiquary*, ch. xx.)

almug [*Bibl.*]. Corrupt. (1 *Kings*, x.) of *algum* (q.v.).

alnager [*hist.*]. Official measurer of cloth, abolished temp. Will. III. OF. *aulnageour*, from *aulnage* (*aunage*), measurement, from *au(l)ne*, ell (q.v.).

Alnaschar. As in *Alnaschar dreams*, castles in the air. From character, the "barber's

fifth brother," in the *Arabian Nights*, lit. "the lawyer," who has visions like those of the milkmaid in the fable.

aloe. AS. *aluwe*, L., G. *ἀλόη*. Early med. word. Hence *lignaloes* (Chauc.), *lignum aloes*, aromatic wood, coined like *rosewood*.

aloft. ON. *á lopt(i)*, in the air, on high, cogn. with AS. *lyft*, air (cf. Ger. *luft*). Naut. sense is later, but is combined with the original meaning by Dibdin.

There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft,
To keep watch for the life of poor Jack.

alone. Orig. *all one*, quite solitary (cf. Ger. *allein*). Hence *all alone* is pleon. By aphesis *lone*, whence *lonely*. *Alonely* occurs up to c. 1600.

[Athelstan] regned first al on in Engelond
(Trev. ii. 109).

along. AS. *andlang* (cf. Ger. *entlang*), first element cogn. with G. *ἀντί*, against (cf. *answer*). But in dial. *along of*, meaning on account of, owing to, it represents AS. *gelang*.

And when I lay in dungeon dark,
Of Naworth Castle, long months three,
Till ransom'd for a thousand mark,
Dark Musgrave it was long of thee
(Scott, *Lay*, v. 29).

aloof. Adapted from Du. *te loef*, to windward. Orig. naut., but no longer used by sailors. See *luff*.

The Dolphin lay a loofe off and durst not come nere (Hakl. vii. 37).

A coward, voide of valours proofe,
That for deaths feare hath fled, or fought a-loofe
(Sylv. i. 7).

aloud. From *loud*, after earlier *ahigh*, *alow*, etc. See *a-*.

Alp. L. *Alpes*, prob. Celt. Cf. Gael. *alp*, Ir. *ealp*, hill. In Switzerland used of a mountain pasture, as also in MHG. Hence *alpenstock* (Ger.).

alpaca. Peruv. llama, having long, fine, woolly hair. Sp. *alpaca*, or *alpaco*, from *el*, the, and *paco*, native name of animal, *al-* for *el-* being due to association with numerous words in *al-* from Arab. Cf. *alligator*.

alphabet. L. *alphabetum*. G. *ἄλφα βῆτα*, A B, Heb. *āleph*, ox, and *bēth*, house, from Phoenician symbols. First found in 16 cent., though *alpha* and *beta* both occur in ME. Cf. *abecedarian*.

Alphonsine tables [*astron.*]. Compiled (1252) by *Alphonso the Wise*, king of Castile.

already. Orig. adj., *all ready*, quite prepared.

Alsatia. Latinization of F. *Alsace*, Ger. *Elsass*, seat of strangers, cogn. with *else* and *sit*. Cant name for Whitefriars (Lond.), sanctuary for law-breakers. See *Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xvi. Perh. from Alsace being regarded as a kind of No Man's Land.

All that neutral ground of character, which stood between vice and virtue; or which in fact was indifferent to neither, where neither properly was called in question; that happy breathing-place from the burthen of a perpetual moral questioning—the sanctuary and quiet Alsatia of hunted casuistry—is broken up and disfranchised (Lamb, *On the artificial Comedy of the last century*).

alsike. Kind of clover. From *Alsike* near Upsala.

Alsirat. Razor-like bridge over hell to Mohammedan paradise. Arab. *al-sirāt*, from L. *strata*, street.

Though on al-Sirat's arch I stood
Which totters o'er the fiery flood (*Giaour*).

also. For *all so*, AS. *eall-swā*. See *as*.

Altaic. Name of group of agglutinative langs., Ugro-Finnish, between *Altai Mountains* (Central Asia) and Arctic Ocean.

altar. L. *altare*. ME. has usually *awter*, OF. *auter* (*autel*). An early Church word in most Europ. langs., but AS. usu. has *wēofod*, for *wīg-bēod*, idol-table. Mod. spelling was fixed by rel. disputes of 16 cent., the Protestants preferring *Lord's table*.

altazimuth [*astron.*]. Instrument for determining *altitude* and *azimuth*. A portmanteau-word.

alter. F. *altérer*, MedL. *alterare*, from *alter*, other. The F. word now always implies degeneration.

alterer: to alter, change, vary, turne from what it was; also, to adulterate, falsifie, sophisticate
(Cotg.).

altercation. From L. *altercari*, to dispute, speak to each other (v.i.).

alternate. From L. *alternare*, to take turns, from *alternus*, from *alter*, other.

althaea. Mallow. L., G. *ἀλθαία*, cogn. with *ἀλθαίνειν*, to heal.

althing [*hist.*]. Icelandic parliament, abolished 1800. *All thing*, general assembly. Cf. *storthing* and see *thing*.

although. *All though*. Orig. more emphatic than *though*. Cf. *albeit*.

altitude. From L. *altitudo*, from *altus*, high.

alto. It. *alto*, L. *altus*. High (of male voices).

altogether. Three words in AS. See *together*. As equivalent for *in puris naturalibus* it dates from du Maurier's *Trilby* (1894).

altruism. F. *altruisme*, coined by Auguste Comte (*Philosophie positiviste*, i. 614) from It. *altrui*, to express the opposite of *egoism*. It. *altrui* and F. *autrui* are VL. **alterui*, from *alter*, other, modelled on *cui*; cf. F. *lui*, from L. **illui*. First used by Lewes (1853). See *comtism*.

alum. OF. *alum* (*alun*), L. *alumen*.

aluminium. Earlier *aluminum*. Discovered and named (c. 1812) by Davy, from *alum*.

alumnus [*univ.*]. L., nurseling, from *alere*.

alveolar. From L. *alveolus*, socket of tooth, dim. of *alveus*, channel, cogn. with G. *αὐλός*, flute, longitudinal cavity.

alway, always. From *all* and *way*. Must once have referred to space, but in earliest records to time alone. *Alway*, now poet., was the acc., and *always*, ME. *alles weis*, the gen. Cf. *once* (q.v.).

am. See *be*.

amadavat. See *avadavat*.

Amadis. Fantastic hero. From medieval Sp. and Port. romance of *Amadis of Gaul*.

amadou. German tinder. F., Prov. *amadou*, lit. lover, from quick kindling.

amain [*archaic*]. From *main*[1] (q.v.) by analogy with other words in *a-*.

amalgam. F. *amalgame*, MedL. *amalgama* (13 cent.), of obscure origin. The most probable conjecture, supported by the OF. var. *algame*, connects it, via Arab., with G. *γάμος*, marriage. The "marriage" of the metals is often referred to in alchemistic jargon, as in quot. 2, from Goethe, no doubt suggested by his study of Paracelsus.

algame: mixtion of gold, and quick-silver (Cotg.).

Da ward ein roter Leu (i.e. a red metal), ein kühner Freier,
Im lauen Bad der Lilie (i.e. a white metal) vermählt (*Faust*, i. 1043).

amanuensis. L. (Suetonius), from *a manu* (sc. *servus*), with ending *-ensis*, as in *atriensis*, steward, from *atrium*, hall.

amanuensis: a clarke or secretary alway attendyng; a scribe (Coop.).

amaranth. F. *amarante*, L., G. *ἀμάραντος*, everlasting, from *ἀ-*, neg., *μαραίνειν*, to wither. Final *-h* is due to influence of G. *ἄνθος*, flower, as in *polyanthus*.

Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed (*Lycidas*, 149).

amaryllis. Flower. Named by Linnaeus from G. *Ἀμαρυλλίς*, name of typical country-maiden. In latter sense used by Milton (*Lycidas*).

amateur. F., L. *amator-em*, from *amare*, to love. Orig. one who has an interest in, or a taste for, anything. This is still the usual meaning of F. *amateur*. In the sense of non-professional ModF. uses rather *dilettante* (q.v.). L. *amare* is prob. from a baby-syllable *am* (see *aunt*).

amati. Violin by *Amati* family (Cremona, 16–17 cents.). Cf. *stradivarius*.

amaurosis [*med.*]. Disease of eye. G., from *ἀμαυρός*, dark.

amaze. Earlier *amase*. AS. *amasod*, confounded. Oldest sense, to put out of one's wits, stun, etc. *Maze* (q.v.) is of about the same date. Origin obscure; cf. Norw. dial. *masast*, to lose one's senses.

Amazon. L., G. *Ἀμαζών*, explained by the Greeks as from *ἀ-*, neg., and *μαζός*, breast, the Amazons being fabled to cut off the right breast for convenience in archery. This is prob. folk-etym. (cf. *butter* and *squirrel*). The river *Amazon* was named by Sp. travellers from female warriors encountered there.

ambassador. F. *ambassadeur*. But E. has many earlier forms due to those found in other Rom. langs. and in MedL. *Embassador* is the usual US. form; cf. *embassy*. L. *ambactus*, vassal, retainer, of a Gallic chief (Caes. *De Bello Gallico*, vi. 15), is said by Festus to be of Gaulish origin, "Ambactus apud Ennium lingua Gallica servus appellatur." The existence of Goth. *andbahti*, office, service, AS. *ambiht*, idem, OHG. *ambahti* (Ger. *amt*), all very common words, has suggested Teut. origin; but it is generally believed that these are very early loans from Celt., the origin being *amb-*, round about, and the root *ag-*, to go, cogn. with L. *amb-* and *agere* (see *ambiguous*).

amber. F. *ambre*, Arab. *anbar*, ambergris, a word brought home by Crusaders. E. *amber* is now replaced in this sense by *ambergris*, F. *ambre gris*, and is used only of fossil resin, F. *ambre jaune*. This has no connection at all with ambergris, but the two substances were confused, both being found by the seashore.

ambergris. See *amber*. The spellings *ambergrease* (Macaulay), *ambergreece* are due to folk-etym. For association with amber cf. Norw. Dan. *hvalrav*, ambergris, lit. whale-amber.

ambi-, amb-. L. *ambi-*, about, cogn. with G. *ἀμφί*, on both sides.

ambidexter. Late L., from *ambi* (v.s.) and *dexter*. See *dexterous*.

ambient. From pres. part. of L. *ambire*, to go about (v.s.).

ambiguous. From L. *ambiguus*, from *ambigere*, from *amb-* and *agere*, lit. to drive both ways. Cf. *desultory*, *prevaricate*.

ambit. L. *ambitus*, going round (v.i.).

ambition. F. *ambition*, L. *ambitio-n-*, lit. going about (for votes), from *ambire*, from *amb-* and *ire*, *it-*, to go.

ambire: to goe about; to sue or stand for an office (Coop.).

Agrippa and Bernyce camen with moche ambicioun [G. *μετὰ πολλῆς φαντασίας*] (Wyc. *Acts*, xxv. 23).

amble. F. *ambler*, L. *ambulare*, to walk.

ambo [*hist.*]. Reading-desk in early Christian churches. L., G. *ἄμβων*, from *ἀναβαίνειν*, to go up.

Amboyna wood. From *Amboyna*, one of the Moluccas.

ambrosia. L., G. *ἀμβροσία*, food of the immortals, from *ἄμβροτος*, immortal, from *ἀ-*, neg., *βροτός* (for *μβροτός*), cogn. with L. *mortuus*. Hence *ambrosial*, divine, often with reference to the fragrance associated with the gods.

ambry, aumbry [*dial.*]. Storehouse, cupboard. Earlier *armary*, *almery*, OF. *armarie*, *almarie*, L. *armarium*, "where bookes are layd or other stuffe of household" (Coop.), orig. place for arms and tools. The *-l-* of OF. *almarie* is due to dissim., but there has also been confusion with *almonry*. Cf. also Ger. dial. *almer*. ModF. *armoire*, cupboard, is the same word with change of suffix.

almoire: an ambrie; cup-boord; box. Look *armoire* (Cotg.).

The Eleemosinary, or Almonry, now corruptly the Ambry, for that the alms of the abbey were there distributed to the poor (Stow).

ambs-ace, ames-ace [*archaic*]. OF. *ambes-as* (L. *ambos asses*), two aces, lowest throw at dice. See *ace*. Still in gen. use in Munster in *within an aim's-ace of*.

ambulance. F. *ambulance*, earlier *hôpital ambulant*, from L. *ambulare*, to travel. Introduced into E. during Crimean War (1854–5).

ambury. See *anbury*.

ambuscade. F. *embuscade*, It. *imboscata* or Sp. *emboscada*, p.p. fem. of *imboscare*, *emboscar*, to "enbush" (see *bosky*). The form *ambuscado* (*Rom. & Jul.* i. 4), common in 17 cent., is a specimen of the pseudo-Sp. words then popular. Cf. *camerado*, *camisado*, etc. See *ambush*.

ambush. OF. *embusche* (*embûche*), from *embuscher*, to hide in the woods, now replaced, under the influence of *embuscade*, by *embusquer*.

embuscher: to belay, to lay in ambuscadoe for; to waylay (Cotg.).

âme damnée. F., familiar spirit; orig. soul damned by compact with controlling demon.

Ameer. Of Afghanistan. See *emir*.

ameliorate. From F. *améliorer*, OF. *ameillorer*, from *à* and *meilleur*, L. *melior-em*, better.

amen. L., G. *ἀμήν*, Heb. *ā-mēn*, certainty, truth, used as expression of consent, etc. In AS. transl. by *sōthlice*, soothly, or *swā hit sȳ*, so let it be. Cf. *sobeit* and F. *ainsi soit-il*.

amenable. Orig. liable to be brought before jurisdiction. AF., from F. *amener*, VL. **ad-minare*, from *minari*, to threaten, whence *mener*, *amener*, to lead. The transition in sense of the VL. word was prob. from cattle-driving.

amend. F. *amender*, VL. **amendare* for *emendare*, from *mendum*, fault. Hence aphet. *mend*, which has supplanted *amend* in most senses. *Amends*, as in *make amends*, is F. *amende*, from the verb. The earliest meaning in both langs. is pecuniary reparation, fine. The prevalence of the pl. form in E. is curious, but it is usu. treated as a sing.

amende: a penalty, fine, mulct, amerciament; an amends made by an offendor to the law violated, or party wronged (Cotg.).

amenity. From L. *amoenitas*, from *amoenus*, pleasant. Orig. of places, as still in *loss of amenity* (as result of industrial operations).

amerce [*archaic*]. Earlier *amercy*, AF. *amercier*, to fine. Formed from *merci*, mercy, grace. The phrase *estre a merci*, to be at mercy, i.e. at the discretion of the tribunal, was corrupted to *estre amercié*, and thus a verb was evolved which, at first, in accordance with its origin, was used only in the passive. For a similar case of a verb formed from an adv. phrase see *abandon*.

Frans hom ne seit amerciez pour petit forfet (*Magna Charta*).

American. In 16 cent. American Indian; current sense from end of 18 cent. *Americanism* (of speech) is recorded for 1794. The continent is named from *Amerigo Vespucci*, 15 cent. navigator.

Another Italian, Americus Vesputius, carried the name away from them both [Columbus, Cabot] (Purch.).

ames-ace. See *ambs-ace*.

amethyst. Restored spelling of ME. *ametist*, OF. *ametiste* (*améthyste*), L., G. *ἀμέθυστος*, from *ἀ-*, neg., *μεθύσκειν*, to intoxicate, because supposed to act as a charm against intoxication.

D'Inde nus vient iceste piere,
Et est a entallier legiere.
Ki l'a sur sei n'eniverra,
Ne ja vins ne l'estordira
(*Lapidaire de Marbod*, 12 cent.).

Amex [*neol.*]. Members of *Am*erican *Ex*pedition in France (1917). Cf. *Anzac*.

amiable. Represents fusion of OF. *amable*, L. *amabilis*, from *amare*, to love, and *amiable*, L. *amicabilis*, from cogn. *amicus*, friend. The former has become in ModF. *aimable*, under influence of *aimer*. Not orig. differentiated from native *lovely*.

How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts (*Ps.* lxxiv. 1).

amianthus [*min.*]. For *amiantus*, L., G. *ἀμίαντος*, undefiled, from *ἀ-*, neg., *μιαίνειν*, to defile, because, being incombustible, it can be purified by fire.

amicable. Late L. *amicabilis*, from *amicus*, friend, from *amare*, to love.

amice [*archaic*]. Two different words have become confused here, both in form and meaning. In the sense of a square of white linen worn by the celebrant priest, *amice*, earlier *amit*, is OF. *amit*, L. *amictus*, from *amicere*, to cast round, from *ambi-* and *jacere*. The *amice gray*, a furred cape worn by religious orders, and variously described, is F. *aumusse*, with many medieval cognates (MedL. *almucia*) in the Rom. langs. Thence it appears to have passed into Du. (*almutse*) and Ger. (*almuz*), now reduced by aphesis to *muts* and *mütze*, a cap. From Du. comes Sc. *mutch*. The earlier history of the word is unknown, though the forms suggest Arab. origin. The confusion between the two appears in their earliest records, e.g. in Wyclif, who uses *amice* to translate both *amictus* and *capitium*, the latter corresponding rather to F. *aumusse*.

The torch's glaring ray
Show'd, in its red and flashing light,
His wither'd cheek and amice white
(*Lord of the Isles*, ii. 23).

A palmer's amice wrapt him round,
With a wrought Spanish baldric bound
(*Lay*, ii. 19).

amid. AS. *on middan* (dat.), whence ME. *a-midde*. This became *a-middes*, with gen. *-s* added to many adv. expressions. The *-t* is excrescent. Cf. hist. of *against*, *amongst*. Hence also aphet. *'mid*, *'midst*. See *mid*.

amir. See *emir*.

amiss. From *miss*[1] (q.v.). To *take amiss* was orig. to misunderstand, "mis take" (v.i.). Cf. sense-development of *misunderstanding*.

This dreem takun a mys turneth upsedoun the chirche (Wyc.).

amity. F. *amitié*, VL. **amicitas*, *-tat-*, for *amicitia*, from *amicus*, friend, from *amare*, to love.

ammonia. Mod. coinage (1782) from *sal ammoniac*, F. *ammoniac*, L., G. *ἀμμωνιακόν*, from *Ammonia*, region in Libya near shrine of *Jupiter Ammon*, where the salt is said to have been first obtained from camel's dung. Cf. *ammonite*.

Arsenyk, sal armonyak, and brymstoon
(Chauc. G. 798).

ammonite [*geol.*]. ModL. *ammonites* (18 cent.), for fossil called in MedL. *cornu Ammonis*, from its resemblance to the horns of *Jupiter Ammon*. *Ἄμμων* is G. form of Egypt. deity *Amūn*. See *ammonia*.

The Libyc Hammon shrinks his horn
(*Ode on Nativity*, xxii.).

ammunition. Colloq. F. *l'amunition* (16–17 cent.), for *la munition* (see *munition*), by wrong separation of def. art. Formerly applied to all mil. stores, e.g. *ammunition boots* (*bread*, etc.).

Les soldats disent "pain d'amonition"; mais les officiers disent "pain de munition" (Ménage).

amnesia. G. *ἀμνησία*, forgetfulness (v.i.). Cf. *aphasia*.

amnesty. L., G. *ἀμνηστία*, oblivion, from *ἀ-*, neg., *μνᾶσθαι*, to remember. Cf. *mnemonic*.

amnion [*anat.*]. Membrane enclosing fetus. G. *ἀμνίον*, caul, dim. of *ἀμνός*, lamb.

amoeba. Microscopic animalcule perpetually changing. G. *ἀμοιβή*, change.

amok. See *amuck*.

among, amongst. AS. *on gemang*, the latter a noun, mingling, crowd, from *gemengan*, to mingle (q.v.). For spurious *-s-t* cf. *again*, *against*, *amid*, *amidst*.

amontillado. Sp., sherry having flavour of Montilla, dry sherry from hill district so named.

amoral [*neol.*]. Coined on *amorphous*, etc. to express absence of moral sense.

amorous. F. *amoureux*, Late L. *amorosus*, from *amor*, love, which is prob. from baby lang. (see *aunt*).

amorphous. From G. *ἄμορφος*, shapeless, from *ἀ-*, neg., *μορφή*, shape.

amortize. F. *amortir*, *amortiss-*, from *à* and *mort*, death. For form cf. *advertise* and MedL. *amortizare*. In ME. to alienate in mortmain. Sense of extinguishing a debt is quite mod. (*NED.* 1882) and is imitated from F. *amortir une dette*.

amount. First as verb. OF. *amonter*, to mount up, from *amont*, up hill, L. *ad montem*. Earlier used also in sense of *mount*.

So up he rose, and thence amounted streight
(*Faerie Queene*, I. ix. 54).

amour. F., L. *amor-em*. A common ME. word for love, later accented *ámour* (cf. *enamour*). Now with suggestion of intrigue and treated as a F. word.

The amoors of Lotharius Learoyd
(Private Ortheris).

ampère. Unit of electricity. Adopted by Paris Electric Congress (1881) from name of F. electrician (†1836). Cf. *ohm*, *volt*.

ampersand [*archaic*]. The sign &, formerly &, ligature of *et*. This ended the "criss-cross row" of the hornbook, which was repeated aloud by children—"A per se A, B per se B, ... and per se and." Common in dial. with numerous vars.

The pen commandeth only twenty-six letters, it can only range between A and Z; these are its limits—I had forgotten and-pussy-and (Southey).

Tommy knew all about the work. Knew every letter in it from A to Emperzan (Pett Ridge).

amphi-. G. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, cogn. with L. *ambi-*. Hence, *amphibia*, L., G. *ἀμφίβια*, neut. pl., from *βίος*, life; *amphibology*, F. *amphibologie*, Late L., from G. *ἀμφιβολία*, ambiguity, from *βάλλειν*, to cast; *amphibrach*, metr. foot, e.g. *ămātă*, L., from G. *βραχύς*, short (on both sides); *amphictyonic*, orig. council of Greek States, G. *ἀμφικτύονες*, those dwelling around.

amphigouri, amphigory. Rigmarole. F. *amphigouri* (18 cent.). Origin obscure. ? Coined from G. *ἀμφί* and *γῦρος*, circle (cf. *roundabout, circumlocution*).

amphimacer. Metr. foot, e.g. *cārītās*. L., from G. *μακρός*, long (on both sides); cf. *amphibrach*.

amphisbaena. Fabled two-headed serpent. G. *ἀμφίσβαινα*, from *ἀμφίς*, both ways, *βαίνειν*, to go.

amphitryon. Host, entertainer. From Molière's *Amphitryon*, adapted from Plautus.

Le véritable Amphitryon est l'Amphitryon où l'on dîne (iii. 5).

amphora. L., two-handled vessel, from G. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, *φέρειν*, to bear. In L. also *ampora*.

ample. F., L. *amplus*, from prefix *amb-*, *ambi-*, about, and *-plus* as in *duplus*, double.

ampulla. Globular vessel. L., dim. of *amphora* (q.v.).

amputate. From L. *amputare*, from *amb-*, about, and *putare*, to lop, prune. Thus, metaphor from gardening.

amuck, amok. Malay *amoq*, rushing in a state of frenzy to the commission of indiscriminate murder. First Europ. form (c. 1500) is Port. *amouco, amuco*, used of a frenzied Malay. Now only in to *run amuck*. Sometimes erron. understood as *a muck*.

amoucos: a sort of rash people in India (Vieyra).

Frontless and satire-proof, he scours the streets,
And runs an Indian muck at all he meets
(Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, iii. 1187).

Thy cliffs, dear Dover, harbour and hotel,
Thy custom-house, with all its delicate duties,
Thy waiters running mucks at every bell
(*Don Juan*, x. 69).

The German submarines have been running amok among Norwegian trading-vessels
(*Daily Chron.* Oct. 26, 1916).

amulet. F. *amulette*, L. *amuletum*, ? for *amolitum*, from *amoliri*, to avert; used to translate G. *φυλακτήριον*, from *φύλαξ*, *φυλακ-*, guard (see *phylactery*).

amuse. F. *amuser* (see *muse*). Not in Shaks. Orig. to make to muse, occupy the attention, and even trick, delude. So also *amusement*, distraction, orig. rather loss of time. The sense-development has been curious, and more of the orig. meaning is found in *bemuse*.

amuser: to amuse; to make to muse, or think of, wonder, or gaze at; to put into a dumpe; to stay, hold, or delay from going forward by discourse, questions, or any other amusements (Cotg.).

This...if well heeded, might save us a great deal of useless amusement and dispute (Locke).

Le moindre amusement [delay] peut vous être fatal
(*Tartufe*, v. 6).

amygdaloid [*geol.*]. Igneous rock. Lit. almond-shaped. See *almond*. *Amygd-* in med. terms refers to the tonsils, pop. called "almonds."

amyl- [*chem.*]. From G. *ἄμυλον*, starch.

an[1]. Adj. Orig. ident. with *one* (q.v.), AS. *ān*. Cf. double use of F. *un*, Ger. *ein*. *An* was reduced early to *a* before a consonant. In Sc. *ane* has survived both as numeral and art.

an[2]. Archaic conj. In *an it please you*, etc. See *and*.

an-. As G. prefix for *ana-* (q.v.) or for *ἀ-* neg. before vowel.

ana. Collection of sayings, gossip, etc. connected with any person, or (sometimes) place. Orig. neut. pl. of L. adj. ending *-anus*, as in *Virgiliana*, things relating to Virgil.

> Boswell's Life of Johnson...is the ana of all anas (Southey).

ana-, an-. G. *ἀνά*, of rather vague meaning, upon, up, back, again; cogn. with *on*.

anabaptist. From G. *ἀνά*, over again, *βαπτίζειν*, to baptise. Orig. Ger. sect of early 16 cent.

anabasis. Expedition. From Xenophon's *Anabasis* (of Cyrus). G. *ἀνάβασις*, going up, from *βαίνειν*, to go.

anachronism. F. *anachronisme*, L., G. *ἀναχρονισμός*, from *ἀνά*, backwards, *χρόνος*, time.

anacoluthon [*gram.*]. Failure in grammatical sequence. From G. *ἀνακόλουθος*, not following, inconsequent, from *ἀν-*, neg., *ἀκόλουθος*, following. Cf. *acolyte*.

anaconda. Orig. large serpent found in Ceylon, *anacandaia* (Ray). Now used vaguely of any boa or python. Not now known in Singhalese, but perh. orig. misapplication of Singhalese *henakandayā*, whip snake, lit. lightning-stem. It has been suggested that the mistake may have been due to a confusion of labels in the Leyden Museum, Ray's source for the word.

anacreontic. Lyric poetry suggesting metre or style of *Ἀνακρέων* (fl. 6 cent. B.C.).

anadem [*poet.*]. Wreath. L., G. *ἀνάδημα*, fillet, from *δέειν*, to bind.

anadromous. Fish ascending river to spawn (e.g. salmon). From G. *δραμεῖν*, to run.

anadyomene. Epithet of Venus. G., diving up, from *ἀναδύεσθαι*, to rise from the sea.

anaemia. G. *ἀναιμία*, from *ἀν-*, neg., *αἷμα*, blood.

anaesthetic. First employed (1848) in mod. sense by Sir J. Y. Simpson, who introduced use of chloroform. See *aesthetic*.

anaglyph [*arch.*]. Low relief ornament. G. *ἀναγλυφή*, from *γλύφειν*, to hollow out.

anagogic. G. *ἀναγωγικός*, mystical, from *ἀνάγειν*, to lead up, elevate.

anagram. F. *anagramme*, from G. *ἀναγραμματίζειν*, to transpose letters, from *γράμμα*, letter. A famous example is *Honor est a Nilo*, Horatio Nelson.

Anak. Giant. Usu. *son of Anak* (*Josh.* xiv. 15).

analects. Literary gleanings. G. *ἀνάλεκτα*, neut. pl., from *λέγειν*, to gather.

analogy. L., G. *ἀναλογία*, from *ἀνά*, up to, *λόγος*, ratio. Orig. math., but used in wider sense by Plato.

analysis. G. *ἀνάλυσις*, from *λύειν*, to loose.

ananas. Pine-apple. Guarani (Brazil) *anānā*. Early transported to Africa (Purch.).

anapaest. Metr. foot, e.g. *rĕmănēnt*. G. *ἀνάπαιστος*, struck back, reversed, because representing a reversed dactyl, from *ἀνά*, back, *παίειν*, to strike.

anarchy. F. *anarchie*, MedL., G. *ἀναρχία*, from *ἀν-*, neg., *ἀρχός*, chief (see *arch*[2]). *Anarchist* in mod. sense is one of the by-products of the French Revolution.

> Ce nom d'anarchistes que depuis deux ans on affecte de donner aux brigands (Laharpe, 1797).

anarthrous [*anat.*]. Jointless (see *arthritis*). In G. of nouns used without art.

anastatic [*typ.*]. From G. *ἀναστατός*, standing up. See *static*.

anastomosis. Intercommunication. G., from *ἀναστομόειν*, to furnish with a mouth, *στόμα*.

anathema. L., G. *ἀνάθεμα*, var. of *ἀνάθημα*, an offering, from *ἀνά*, up, *τιθέναι*, to set. Orig. an accursed thing, later applied to persons and to the Divine curse.

anatomy. F. *anatomie*, L., G. *ἀνατομία*, from *ἀνά*, up, *τέμνειν*, to cut (see *atom*). Vivisection was once called *live* (*quick*) *anatomy*. The meaning skeleton is common in 16–17 cent. and in mod. dial., aphet. *atomy* being often used in this sense.

anbury, ambury [*vet. & bot.*]. Spongy wart. Prob. for *angberry* (see *agnail*), confused with dial. *amper*, swelling, L. *ampulla*.

> *moro*: a mulberie tree; also a wart in a horse called an anburie (Flor.).

ancestor. OF. *ancestre* (*ancêtre*), L. *antecessor*, fore-goer. ME. had also *ancessour*, from OF. acc., L. *antecessor-em*; hence mod. ending *-or*. Cf. *forbear*[1].

> For gentillesse nys but renommee
> Of thyne auncestres, for hire heigh bountee (Chauc. D. 1159).

anchor. AS. *ancor*, very early loan from L. *ancora*, G. *ἄγκυρα*, from *ἄγκος*, bend. App. the only L. naut. word adopted by the Teut. langs. (cf. Ger. *anker*, ON. *akkeri*). The spelling *anchor* is after corrupt L. form *anchora*. The *anchor watch* is set while the ship lies at anchor.

anchorite, anchoret. Earlier also *anachorete*, F. *anachorète*, L., G. *ἀναχωρητής*, from *ἀνά*, back, *χωρέειν*, to withdraw. Form has been influenced by the older *anchor*, *anker*, fem.

anchoress, representing the same word borrowed by AS., and surviving up to c. 1600. Cf. the 13th cent. *Ancren Riwle*, or Rule of Nuns, in which the name is pseudo-etym. explained as a metaphor, the nuns being "anchors" of Holy Church. Shaks. uses *anchor* (*Haml.* iii. 2).

anachorete: the hermet called an ankrosse, or anchorite (Cotg.).

anchovy. Earlier *anchove*, Sp. *anchova*. Forms of the word are found in all the Rom. langs., and F. *anchois*, app. a pl., is rather older than our word. Origin unknown.

anchylosis [*med.*]. Stiffness of joints. G., from ἀγκύλος, crooked, cogn. with *angle*[1, 2].

ancient. F. *ancien*, VL. **antianus*, from *ante*; cf. It. *anziano*, Sp. *anciano*. Often incorr. used formerly, e.g. by Shaks., for *ensign* in both senses (1 *Hen. IV*, iv. 2; 2 *Hen. IV*, ii. 4).

ancillary. Subordinate, from L. *ancilla*, handmaid, dim. of archaic L. *anca*.

Others are engaged in war-work or munitions work or on contracts ancillary thereto
(Lord Chief Justice, Nov. 15, 1916).

and. AS. *and*, *end*. Aryan; cf. Du. *en*, Ger. *und*, ON. *endr*, Goth. *and*, Sanskrit *ātha*; cogn. with L. *ante*, G. ἀντί, against, juxtaposed, and with *end*. See also *answer*. It was used not only as a simple copulative, but also to introduce a condition, in which sense it was often reduced to *an* and strengthened with a redundant *if*. This survives in the archaic *an it please you*, where older editions of Shaks. have *and*.

But and if that evil servant shall say in his heart
(*Matt.* xxiv. 48).

andante [*mus.*]. It., pres. part. of *andare*, to go, ? from L. *ad* and *nare*, to swim (cf. *arrive*). ? Or from L. *ambitare* (see *ambit*).

andiron. ME. *aundire*, etc., OF. *andier*, now *landier*, for *l'andier*. Ending is assimilated by folk-etym. to *brandiron*, a word of somewhat similar meaning. A further dial. corrupt. is *handiron*. See also *gridiron*. MedL. forms are numerous, *andena*, *anderius*, *anderus*, etc. ?From a Gaulish **andera*, young cow (cf. Welsh *anner*, heifer). Cf. synon. *fire-dog*, F. *chenet*, Ger. *feuerbock*, lit. fire-goat.

Andrea Ferrara [*hist.*]. Sc. broad-sword. *Andrea dei Ferrari*, i.e. Andrew of the armourers, was a famous 16 cent. sword-smith of Belluno, but it seems unlikely that any great number of his costly blades could have got to Scotland. According to some Sc. authorities the native blades were made by *Andrew Ferrars* or *Ferrier* (? of Arbroath), who again, according to a popular legend, may have been the Italian in exile. See *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 1865.

Andrew. Patron saint of Scotland; hence *St Andrew's cross* on the national flag, supposed to be the shape of the cross (X) used at his martyrdom. *Merry Andrew*, quack's attendant, is from the common use of *Andrew* as name for a serving-man (cf. *abigail*, *zany*, *jack-pudding*). See also *dandy*.

androgynous [*anat.*]. Hermaphrodite. From G. ἀνδρόγυνος, from ἀνήρ, ἀνδρ-, man, γυνή, woman.

Andromeda [*astron.*]. G. maiden rescued from sea-monster by Perseus. Also used of a genus of shrubs.

anecdote. F., MedL., G. ἀνέκδοτα, neut. pl., things unpublished, from ἀν-, neg., ἐκδιδόναι, to give out. It thus corresponds exactly to F. *inédit*. Orig. private or secret details. *Anecdotage*, for garrulous old age, with a play on *dotage*, is a coinage attributed to John Wilkes.

Those who pretend to write anecdotes, or secret history (*Gulliver*).

anele [*archaic*]. To give extreme unction (*Haml.* i. 5). ME. *anelien*, from *ele*, oil, L. *oleum*.

anemone. L., G. ἀνεμώνη, wind-flower, lit. daughter of the wind, ἄνεμος.

anent. AS. *on efen*, on a level, with excrescent *-t*. Orig. side by side with, as still in dial.; cf. *fornent*, opposite, now esp. Ir. So also Ger. *neben*, near, beside, is for older *eneben*. In ME. *anentis*, *anenst* is the usu. form (cf. *against*). The word is very common in Sc. law, its use by ModE. writers being an affectation.

I cam to Jerusalem, for to se Petre, and dwellide anentis him [*Vulg.* apud eum] fifteene dayes
(Wyc. *Gal.* i. 18).

aneroid. F. *anéroïde*, coined from G. ἀ-, neg., νηρός, damp.

aneurism [*med.*]. Morbid dilatation of artery. From G. ἀνευρύνειν, from εὐρύνειν, to open.

anew. Earlier *of new*; cf. F. *de nouveau*.

Ther kan no man in humblesse hym acquite
As wommen kan, ne kan been half so trewe
As wommen been, but it be falle of newe
(Chauc. E. 936).

anfractuosity. F. *anfractuosité*, from L. *anfractuosus*, winding, roundabout, from *anfractus*, a breaking round, bending, from *ambi-* and *frangere*, *fract-*, to break.

angel. AS. *engel*, L., G. ἄγγελος, messenger, used by LXX. to translate Heb. *mal'āk*, messenger (of Jehovah). Orig. sense in *angel of death*. Adopted by all the converted nations. ModE. form is due to influence of L. and of OF. *angle*, *angele* (*ange*). The coin called an *angel* (15 cent.) was a new issue of the noble, stamped with St Michael and the Dragon. This was the coin always presented to patients touched for the "King's evil."

visits
Like those of angels, short and far between
(Blair, *Grave*).

Angel visits, few and far between
(Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope*, ii. 386).

angelica. Herb. MedL. *herba angelica*, so named from reputed. med. qualities (16 cent.).

angelus. From init. word of devotional exercise repeated at the ringing of the angelus bell—*Angelus domini nuntiavit Mariae*... Mod. currency is due to Longfellow (*Evangeline*).

anger. ON. *angr*, cogn. with L. *angere* (see *anguish*). Orig. rather in passive sense of pain, affliction, etc. ? Influenced in later sense by OF. *engrès*, vehement, passionate, L. *ingressus*.

To suffren al that God sente syknesses and angres
(*Piers Plowm.* C. xxii. 291).

angina [*med.*]. L. *angina*, quinsy, from *angere* (v.s.), cogn. with G. ἀγχόνη. Usu. mispronounced *angīna*. See *anguish*, *quinsy*.

angio-. From G. ἀγγεῖον, dim. of ἄγγος, vessel, chest.

angle[1]. Verb. From obs. *angle*, fish-hook, AS. *angel*, dim. of AS. *anga*, *onga*, prickle, goad, ult. cogn. with L. *uncus*, and also with *angle*[2]. So also the hist. *Angles* took their name from *Angul*, ON. *Öngull*, a hook-shaped district in Holstein.

The fishers also shall mourn, and all they that cast angle [*Vulg.* hamus] into the brooks shall lament
(*Is.* xix. 8).

angle[2]. Noun. F., L. *angulus*, corner; cf. G. ἄγκος, bend. See *angle*[1].

Anglian [*ling.*]. Used to include Mercian and Northumbrian (see *angle*[1]). *East Anglian* includes Norfolk and Suffolk.

Anglican. From 17 cent.; but MedL. form—*Anglicana ecclesia*—occurs in *Magna Charta* and earlier. App. modelled on *Gallicanus*. Becket couples the words in a letter to the Pope (1169).

Anglo-French [*ling.*]. French as spoken in England c. 1100–1400, chiefly from the Norman dial. of OF.

anglomania. First used in US. (18 cent.). Cf. later *anglophobia*, modelled on *hydrophobia*.

Anglo-Saxon. Sometimes understood as referring to mixture of *Angles* and *Saxons*, but orig. used to distinguish the English Saxons from the continental Saxons (cf. *Anglo-French*). It was applied esp. to the people of Wessex and the other *-sex* counties. The word fell out of use after the Conquest and does not reappear till c. 1600, when Camden, in his antiquarian and philological writings, adopted *Anglo-Saxonicus* or *English Saxon* as a name for the old English lang., which, like the race, had during the Middle Ages been known as *Saxon* only. *Anglo-Saxon* is now often replaced, e.g. in the *NED.*, by *Old English*, which serves to mystify the layman. At the same time *Anglo-Saxon* is a misnomer, as it strictly applies to only one of the three invading tribes.

angola. See *Angora*.

Angora. Mod. name of *Ancyra*, in Asia Minor, famous for breed of goats, and cats, with long silky hair. Hence a material, often corrupted to *angola*.

angostura, angustura. A bark, used for making bitters, from a town on the Orinoco formerly so named. Now Ciudad Bolívar.

angry. See *anger*.

anguine [*biol.*]. Of the snake, L. *anguis*, *anguin-*.

anguish. OF. *anguisse* (*angoisse*), L. *angustia*, compression, from *angustus*, narrow; cogn. with *anger*, *anxious*, *quinsy*, and possibly with *pang*. Cf. Ger. *bange*, anxious, from OHG. *ango* (*enge*), narrow, with prefix *be-*.

anharmonic. Not harmonic. G. ἀν-, neg.

an-hungered [*Bibl.*]. For earlier *a-hungered*, with *a-* for earlier *of-* (cf. *anew*) with intens. force. Cf. Ger. *abgehungert*, starving, where the prefix is cogn. with E. *of*. See *athirst*.

anhydrous. G. ἄνυδρος, from ἀν-, neg., ὕδωρ, water.

anigh. Mod. sham antique, modelled on *afar*. A favourite word with William Morris.

Mister Close expressed a wish that he could only get anigh to me;
And Mister Martin Tupper sent the following reply to me (Gilbert, *Gentle Pieman*).

anile. L. *anilis*, imbecile, from *anus*, old woman.

aniline. Coined by Fritzsche (1841) from *anil*, indigo. F., Sp. *añil*, Arab. Pers. *annīl* for *al-nīl*, the indigo, orig. meaning (Sanskrit)

dark blue, as in the *Nilgherries*, or Blue Hills. Cf. *nylghau*.

animadvert. L. *animadvertere*, for *animum advertere*, to turn the mind to, take cognizance of. For sense-development cf. *twit*.

animal. L., for *animale*, neut. of *animalis*, having breath of life, *anima*. Not in *AV*. (see *beast*). *Animal spirits* orig. (16 cent.) meant nerve force considered as centred in the brain; contrasted with *vital* and *natural* spirits. The earliest record in *NED*. for mod. sense is 1813 (*Pride and Prejudice*).

> The braine for the animall spirite, the heart for the vitall, and the liver for the naturall (*NED*. 1594).

animalcule. L. dim. *animalculum*. A pl. *animalculae* is often used by the ignorant.

animate. From L. *animare*, to give breath to (see *animal*). Cf. G. ἄνεμος, wind.

animosity. F. *animosité*, Late L. *animositas*, from *animus*, spirit. Not orig. hostile feeling. Cf. *animus* (19 cent.) for similar sense-development.

anise. F. *anis*, L., G. ἄνισον. There is also an obs. *anet*, L., G. ἄνηθον, dial. form of above. *Aniseed* is for *anise seed*. F. *anisette*, liqueur, is a dim. of *anis*.

> That tithen mente, anese [*var*. anete] and comyn (Wyc. *Matt*. xxiii. 23).

anker [*archaic*]. Cask. In most Teut. langs., earliest in Du. Older is MedL. *anceria*, *ancheria*, a small vat. Origin obscure; ? OHG. *hant-kar*, hand tub.

ankle. AS. *anclēow*. The first element is perh. related to *angle*[1], while the ending suggests *claw*; cf. Du. *enclaauw*, OHG. *anchlão*, ON. *ökkla*. But this will not explain ME. *ankyl*, mod. *ankle*, which appears to represent a Fris. or Scand. form; cf. Du. *enkel*, Dan., Sw. *ankel*, also Ger. *enkel*, used in some dials. for the more usual *knöchel* (see *knuckle*).

ankylosis. See *anchylosis*.

anlace [*hist*.]. Kind of dagger. Metath. of OF. *alenas*, from *alène*, awl (cf. *cutlass*). This suggests that it was not a blade, but a kind of stiletto, used as a dagger of mercy (quot. 2). See *awl*.

> Genus cultelli, quod vulgariter anelacius dicitur (Matthew Paris).

> Un alenas en sa main
> Cherche des armeures l'estre [joint]
> Pour lui ocire et afiner (Duc. 1308).

> An anlaas, and a gipser al of silk
> Heeng at his girdel, whit as morne milk (Chauc. A. 357).

> His harp in silken scarf was slung,
> And by his side an anlace hung (*Rokeby*, v. 15).

anna. Sixteenth part of a rupee. Hind. *ānā*.

annals. F. *annales*, L. *annales* (sc. *libri*), year-books, from *annus*, year.

annates [*hist*.]. First fruits, payment to Rome of first year's income by newly appointed ecclesiastics. F. *annate*, MedL. *annata* (whence also F. *année*). Transferred to the Crown at Reformation and later used to establish the fund called Queen Anne's Bounty.

anneal. AS. *on-ælan*, to set on fire, bake (tiles, etc.), whence ME. *anele*. Perh. influenced by OF. *neeler* (*nieller*), It. *niellare*, VL. **nigellare*, to blacken.

> Up on the walles of anelid [*var*. bakun] tyil (Wyc. *Is*. xvi. 7).

annelid [*zool*.]. ModL. *annelida* (Lamarck), from F. *annelé*, ringed, from OF. *annel* (*anneau*), L. *annellus*, dim. of *annulus*.

annex. Orig. to attach. F. *annexer*, from L. *annexus*, from *ad*, to, *nectere*, *nex-*, to bind. Cf. F. *annexe*, supplementary building.

annihilate. From Late L. *annihilare*, to reduce to nothing, *nihil*. Cf. F. *anéantir*. See *nihilist*.

anniversary. L. *anniversarius* (adj.), returning yearly, from *annus*, year, *vertere*, *vers-*, to turn.

Anno Domini. L., in the year of the Lord.

annotate. Elaborated from earlier *annote* (16 cent.), F. *annoter*, L. *annotare*. Occurs first in Johns. as gloss to *comment*. See *note*.

announce. F. *annoncer*, L. *annuntiare*, from *ad* and *nuntius*, messenger. Hence *annunciation*, earliest in ref. to Virgin Mary.

annoy. OF. *enoier*, VL. **in-odiare*, from the phrase *in odio*, in hatred; cf. It. *annoiare*, Sp. *enojar*. The E. word occurs first as a noun, and its earlier sense was much stronger than at present. *Ennui* is formed from ModF. *ennuyer*, from tonic stem of *enoyer*.

> We licence our said cosyn [the Earl of Cumberland] to anoye the Kinge of Spayne and his subjects, and to burne, kill, and slaye, as just and needefull cause shall require (Queen Elizabeth).

annual. Earlier *annuel*, F., Late L. *annualis*, for *annalis*, from *annus*, year.

annuity. F. *annuité*, MedL. *annuitas*, from L. *annuus*. An old word in both langs.

annul. F. *annuler*, L. *annullare*, to reduce to naught, *nullum*; see *null* and cf. *annihilate*.

annular. L. *annularis*, from *annulus*, ring.

annunciation. See *announce*.

anode [*electr*.]. Positive pole. G. ἄνοδος, way up, from ὁδός, way. Cf. *cathode*.

anodyne. L., G. *ἀνώδυνος*, painless, from *ἀν-*, neg., *ὀδύνη*, pain.

anoint. Orig. p.p. of OF. *enoindre*, Lat. *inungere*, from *in* and *ungere, unct-*, to anoint. The *Lord's Anointed* is used by Coverd. (1535) where Wyc. has the *Crist of the Lord*. Has replaced in rel. sense native *smear*.

> Mīn heafod thū mid ele ne smȳredest; theos smȳrede mid sealfe mīne fēt (*Luke*, vii. 46).

anomalous. Earlier also *anomal*. L., G. *ἀνώμαλος*, from *ἀν-*, neg., *ὁμαλός*, even, from *ὁμός*, same. Cf. *homologous*.

anon. AS. *on ān*, into one, *on āne*, in one. Older sense, at once, forthwith, etc., but now used rather like *presently*, which has also changed its meaning; cf. Ger. *auf einmal*, pidgin *one time*. Dial. *anan*, meaning something like "What do you want?" is the same, originating from the stock reply of the summoned servant, common in Shaks., and corresponding to the modern waiter's "Coming, Sir." This may account for change of sense.

> He that heareth the word and anon [G. *εὐθύς*, *Vulg.* continuo] with joy receiveth it (*Matt.* xiii. 20).
>
> He shall presently [G. *ἄρτι*, *Vulg.* modo] give me more than twelve legions of angels (*Matt.* xxvi. 53).

anonymous. From G. *ἀνώνυμος*, from *ἀν-*, neg., *ὄνομα*, name.

another. For *an other*. In ME. often *a nother*.

anserine [*neol.*]. L. *anserinus*, belonging to the goose, f. *anser*, cogn. with G. *χήν*. See *goose*.

answer. AS. *andswarian*, to swear back, from noun *andswaru*. Cf. L. *respondēre*, to pledge in return. Orig. sense survives in to *answer an accusation*, to *answer for*, *be answerable*, etc. First element, surviving only in this word and partly in *along*, is cogn. with Ger. *ant-* (as in *antwort*), *ent-*, L. *ante*, G. *ἀντί*, etc. See *and*.

> If it were so, it was a grievous fault;
> And grievously hath Caesar answer'd it
> (*Jul. Caes.* iii. 2).

ant. AS. *æmette*, whence ME. *amet*, *ampt* (cf. *Ampthill*, Beds.), *emet*. Archaic *emmet* is still in dial. use. Orig. cutter off; cf. ON. *meita*, to cut, Ger. *meissel*, chisel. Cf. Ger. *ameise*, ant, in Luther *emmeis*, whence prob. *emsig*, diligent. A more wide-spread Teut. name for the insect survives in *pismire* (q.v.).

> Goe to the emmote ô sluggard
> (*Douay Bible*, *Prov.* vi. 6).

ant-. For *anti-*, before vowel.

antagonist. L. *antagonista*, G. *ἀνταγωνιστής*, from *ἀντί*, against, *ἀγωνίζεσθαι*, to struggle. Cf. *agony*.

Antar. Hero of romance. From *Antar ibn Shaddād*, Eastern poet and warrior. Cf. *Amadis*, *Bayard*, etc.

Antarctic. See *Arctic*.

ante-. L. *ante*, before, cogn. with G. *ἀντί*, Ger. *ant-*, *ent-*, AS. *and-*, and ult. with *end*.

antecedent. From pres. part. of L. *antecedere*, to go before. Cf. *ancestor*.

antediluvian. Coined (17 cent.), ? by Sir T. Browne, from L. *ante* and *diluvium*, flood. See *deluge*.

antelope. OF. *antelop*, found in MedL. as *antalopus* and 4 cent. G. as *ἀνθόλοψ*, *ἀνθόλοπ-*. Orig. sense and lang. unknown. ModF. *antilope* is borrowed back from E. (Buffon). In ME. & OF. the antelope was a fabulous and formidable beast, like the unicorn, griffin, etc. Mod. sense dates from 17 cent.

> The antelope and wolf both fierce and fell
> (*Faerie Queene*, I. vi. 26).

antennae [*biol.*]. Pl. of L. *antenna*, yard of a sail, used by Theodorus Gaza (15 cent.) to translate G. *κεραῖαι*, "horns" of insects, also ends of sail-yards, both being called *cornua* in L. F. *antenne* still has both senses.

anterior. L. compar. from prep. *ante*, before.

anthelion [*astron.*]. Late G., neut. of *ἀνθήλιος*, from *ἀντί*, opposite, *ἥλιος*, sun. Cf. *aphelion*, *perihelion*.

anthem. AS. *antefn*, L., G. *ἀντίφωνα*, neut. pl., from *ἀντί*, against, *φωνή*, sound. An early Church word, doublet of *antiphon*. The AS. form shows a VL. change of accent, *antíphona*, whence also F. *antienne*, "an antem, or supplication" (Cotg.). For the E. ending cf. *stem* (naut.), from AS. *stefn*. For Johnson's etym. (v. i.) cf. *ache*.

> *anthem*: G. *ἀνθυμνος*, a hymn sung in alternate parts and should therefore be written *anthymn* (Johns.).

anther [*bot.*]. F. *anthère*, G. *ἀνθηρά*, fem. of *ἀνθηρός*, flowery (v. i.).

anthology. L., G. *ἀνθολογία*, from *ἄνθος*, flower, *λέγειν*, to gather.

Anthony, St. Patron saint of swineherds. Hence archaic *Anthony* (see *Tantony*), for the smallest pig in a litter. *St Anthony's fire* is an old name for erysipelas, for the cure of which the saint was invoked.

anthracite. From *anthrax* (q.v.).

anthrax. Malignant pustule. L., G. *ἄνθραξ*, coal, whence *anthracite*. Cf. *carbuncle* (q.v.).

"Antrax" is a postume....It is callyd also "carbunculus," for it brennyth as a cole (*NED.* 1398).

anthropo-. From G. *ἄνθρωπος*, man. Hence *anthropology*, orig. study of man in widest sense; *anthropophagi*, cannibals, L., G. *ἀνθρωποφάγοι*, from *φαγεῖν*, to eat.

And of the cannibals that each other eat,
The Anthropophagi (*Oth.* i. 3).

anti-, ant-. G. *ἀντί*, against, cogn. with L. *ante*, before. Hence a large and increasing number of compds. to indicate people who are "agin" something, e.g. *anti-conscriptionist* (1916).

antic. It. *antico*, antique, L. *antiquus*, used for *grotesque* (q.v.), this kind of work being ascribed to the ancients. In 16 cent. it was both noun and adj., of things and of persons; but its earliest recorded use (Foxe) is in the mod. sense of grotesque gambol.

grottesca; a kinde of rugged unpolished painters worke, anticke worke (Flor.).

All bar'd with golden bendes, which were entayled
With curious antickes, and full fayre aumayled
(*Faerie Queene*, II. iii. 27).

And there the antic [Death] sits,
Scoffing his state, and grinning at his pomp
(*Rich. II.* iii. 2).

Antichrist. Mysterious opponent of Christ whose advent was expected by the Middle Ages. Applied by early reformers to the Papal authority.

This false heresie and tyrantrie of Antichrist
(Wyc.).

anticipate. From L. *anticipare*, to take before, from *capere*, to take. *Intelligent anticipation*, for unfounded statement, is due to Lord Curzon.

antidote. F., L., G. *ἀντίδοτον*, given against, from *διδόναι*, to give.

Anti-Jacobin [*hist.*]. Opposed to the *Jacobins* (q.v.), esp. as name of an anti-democratic paper started in 1797.

antimacassar. Coined (c. 1850) as name of defence against the *macassar* oil with which people anointed their heads.

antimony. MedL. *antimonia*, first used by Constantinus Africanus of Salerno (11 cent.). Prob. a latinized form of some Arab. name, but origin very doubtful. Popularly understood as F. *anti-moine*, monk's bane, and explained by a ridiculous story concerning a 15 cent. chemist.

antinomian [*theol.*]. Opposed to law, G. *νόμος*. Esp. name of a Ger. sect (1535) which maintained that the moral law was not binding upon Christians.

Antinous. Handsome man. Page of Emperor Hadrian. Cf. *Adonis*.

antipathy. L., G. *ἀντιπάθεια*, from *πάθος*, feeling.

antiphon. See *anthem*.

antiphrasis. Late L., G. *ἀντίφρασις*, contradiction. See *phrase*.

antipodes. L., G. *ἀντίποδες* (pl.), from *πούς*, *πόδ-*, foot. Orig. the people on the other side of the earth. Prob. from OF., which has it rather earlier. Formerly pronounced to rime with *codes* and with a sing. *antipod* (cf. *decapod*).

Yonde in Ethiopia ben the Antipodes, men that have theyr fete ayenst our fete (*NED.* 1398).

antipyrin [*neol.*]. From *antipyretic*, from G. *πυρετός*, fever, from *πῦρ*, fire.

antique. F., L. *antiquus*. Now has F. pronunc., but formerly that of *antic* (q.v.), as still sometimes in verse. *Antiquary* in mod. sense is first recorded as offic. title conferred on John Leland by Henry VIII.

There stood the broad-wheeled wains and the antique ploughs and the harrows (*Evangeline*, I. i. 74).

antirrhinum [*bot.*]. Snapdragon. From G. *ἀντί*, against (counterfeiting), *ῥίς*, *ῥιν-*, nose. Cf. *rhinoceros*. The flower has, owing to its shape, a large number of dial. names in all langs. In Ger. it is usually *lōwenmaul*, lion's mouth.

antiseptic. From 18 cent. From G. *σηπτικός*, putrefying, from *σήπειν*, to rot.

antithesis. L., G. *ἀντίθεσις*, from *τιθέναι*, to place. Cf. *contrast*.

antitoxin. Serum used against diphtheria. From G. *τοξικόν*, poison. See *intoxicate*.

antler. ME. *auntelere*, OF. *antoillier* (*andouiller*), VL. **ante-ocularis* (sc. *ramus*), branch before the eye. Cf. Ger. *augensprossen*, antlers, lit. eye-sprouts. Orig. the lowest forward directed branch of a stag's horn, now called *brow-antler*. The absence of the word from the other Rom. langs. makes this, otherwise convincing, etym. rather dubious.

antonomasia [*rhet.*]. Substitution of epithet. G., from *ἀντί*, instead, *ὄνομα*, name.

antonym. Opposite of *synonym* (q.v.).

anus [*anat.*]. L., lit. ring; cf. synon. G. *δακτύλιος*, lit. finger-ring.

anvil. Earlier *anvild*, AS. *anfilte*, from *an*, on, and an obscure second element prob. meaning to hammer, which appears also in *felt*; cf. L. *incus*, *incud-*, anvil, from *in* and *cudere*, to strike. Cogn. with *anvil* are OHG. *anafalz*, ODu. *aenvilte*. ModGer. has *amboss*, from OHG. *bōzan*, cogn. with *beat*, Du. has *aanbeld*, with which cf. Norw. Dan. *ambolt* (from LG.). In these the second element is cogn. with E. *bolt* and ult. with the *-filte*, *-falz* of the words above.

anxious. From L. *anxius*, from *angere*, to compress, choke. See *anguish*, *quinsy*.

any. AS. *ænig*, from *ān*, one; cf. Du. *eenig*, from *een*, Ger. *einig*, from *ein*.

anythingarian. Coined (early 18 cent.) on model of *trinitarian*, *unitarian*. Cf. slang F. *jemenfoutiste*.

Anzac [*hist.*]. Acrostic word coined during the Gallipoli campaign (1915) to denote collectively the Australasians—Australian New Zealand Army Corps. Cf. *Dora*, *Waac*, *Zarp*, etc.

aorist [*gram.*]. G. *ἀόριστος*, indefinite, from *ἀ-*, neg., *ὁρίζειν*, to define. See *horizon*.

aorta [*anat.*]. Great artery. G. *ἀορτή*, lit. what is hung up, from *ἀείρειν*, to raise.

Ap. Patronymic prefix in Welsh names, e.g. *Ap Rhys* (*Price*), *Ap Evan* (*Bevan*), etc. Earlier *map*, cogn. with Gael. *mac*.

apace. Orig. at a walk (F. *au pas*), but in early use associated with speed.

> And forth she walketh esily a pas (Chauc. F. 388).

apache. Parisian desperado (late 19 cent.). From name of Red Ind. tribe. Cf. *mohock*.

apanage, **appanage**. Now used fig. of a perquisite, special possession, adjunct, etc., but orig. provision (territory, office, etc.) made for younger sons of royalty. F., from OF. *apaner*, MedL. *appanare*, to provide with bread, L. *panis*.

apart. F. *à part*, aside, L. *ad partem*.

apartment. F. *appartement*, It. *appartamento*, orig. division, separation, from *appartare*, from *a parte*, apart. MedL. *appartimentum* is directly from L. *partiri*, to divide, share. When first introduced, it meant, like F. *appartement*, a suite of rooms.

apathy. F. *apathie*, L., G. *ἀπάθεια*, from *ἀ-*, neg., *πάθος*, feeling.

ape. AS. *apa*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *aap*, Ger. *affe*, ON. *ape*. Prob. adopted in prehistoric times from some non-Aryan lang. With verb to *ape* cf. F. *singer*, Ger. *nachaffen*.

apeak [*naut.*]. Earlier (16 cent.) *a pike*, F. *à pic*, perpendicularly. Used of "anchor when the cable has been sufficiently hove in to bring the ship over it" (Smyth). Also *oars apeak*, held vertically, *yards apeak*, as sign of mourning. Cf. *peak*[2].

> He's going, the land-crabs will have him; his anchor's apeak (*Roderick Random*).

apepsy [*med.*]. Lack of digestive power. From G. *ἀ-*, neg., and *-pepsy* (see *dyspepsy*).

aperçu. F., p.p. of *apercevoir*, to perceive (q.v.).

aperient. From pres. part. of L. *aperire*, to open.

aperture. L. *apertura*, from *aperire*, *apert-*, to open.

apex. L., summit.

aphaeresis [*ling.*]. L., G. *ἀφαίρεσις*, from *ἀπό*, off, *αἱρέειν*, to take. See *aphesis*.

aphasia [*med.*]. Coined by Trousseau (1864) for earlier *aphemia*, *alalia*, from G. *ἀ-*, neg., *φάναι*, to speak.

aphelion [*astron.*]. Coined by Kepler (16 cent.), after *apogee*, from G. *ἀπό*, off, *ἥλιος*, sun. Cf. *perihelion*.

aphesis [*ling.*]. G. *ἄφεσις*, letting go, from *ἀπό*, off, *ἵέναι*, to send. Suggested (1880) by the late Sir James Murray instead of the older *aphaeresis* (q.v.), for the loss of init. unaccented vowel so common in E., e.g. *prentice*, *gipsy*, *peal*, etc. Hence *aphetic*. It may conveniently be used also, as in this Dict., of the loss of a whole init. syllable, e.g. *drawing-room*, *tawdry*, etc.

aphetic. See *aphesis*.

aphis. Plant-louse. ModL., coined by Linnaeus. ? Back-formation from pl. *aphides*, suggested by G. *ἀφειδής*, unsparing.

aphorism. F. *aphorisme*, MedL., G. *ἀφορισμός*, a distinction, definition, from *ἀφορίζειν*, from *ἀπό*, from, *ὅρος*, boundary (see *aorist*). Cf. *definition*, from *finis*. Orig. the *Aphorisms of Hippocrates*, then extended to other statements of principles.

Aphrodite. Goddess of love, Venus. Trad. from G. *ἀφρός*, foam, but prob. ident. with *Ashtaroth*, *Astarte* of the Phoenicians, Assyr. *Ishtar*. Hence *aphrodisiac*.

apiary. L. *apiarium*, from *apis*, bee. Cf. *apiculture*.

Apician. From *Apicius*, famous Roman epicure, temp. Tiberius.

apiece. The prefix is the indef. art.

aplomb. F. adv. phrase *à plomb*, perpendicular, from *plomb*, lead, plummet, L. *plumbum*.

apo-, aph-, ap-. G. *ἀπό*, off, from, cogn. with E. *of(f)*.

Apocalypse. L., G. *ἀποκάλυψις*, from *καλύπτειν*, to cover. Cf. *revelation*, from *velare*, to veil. *Apocalypse* is the older word, *revelation* being used by Wyc. (v. i.) to explain it.

> He hath techinge, he hath apocalips, or revelacioun, he hath tunge (Wyc. *1 Cor.* xiv. 26).

apocope [*ling.*]. Loss of final syllable. L., G. *ἀποκοπή*, from *ἀποκόπτειν*, to cut off.

Apocrypha. L., neut. pl. (sc. *scripta*), from G. *ἀπόκρυφος*, hidden away, from *κρύπτειν*, to hide. Excluded from Bible at Reformation.

> The other followynge, which are called *apocripha* (because they were wont to be reade, not openly and in common, but as it were in secrete and aparte) are neyther founde in the Hebrue nor in the Chalde (*Great Bible*, 1539).

apod [*biol.*]. Footless. G. *ἄπους*, *ἀποδ-*, from *ἀ-*, neg., *πούς*, *ποδ-*, foot. Cf. *apteryx*.

apodosis [*gram.*]. G., from *ἀποδιδόναι*, to give back. Cf. *protasis*.

apogee [*astron.*]. F. *apogée*, L., G. *ἀπόγαιον*, from *γῆ*, earth. Dates from Ptolemy the Alexandrian astronomer (2 cent.). Cf. the imitated *aphelion*.

apolaustic. G. *ἀπολαυστικός*, from *ἀπολαύειν*, to enjoy.

apollinaris. Vulg. "polly." Advertised in E. c. 1870. From *Apollinaris-brunnen* (spring) near Remagen, on the Rhine.

Apollo. Handsome man. L., G. *Ἀπόλλων*, the sun-god.

Apollyon. The destroyer. G. *ἀπολλύων*, pres. part., from *ἀπό*, from, *λύειν*, to loose. Used by Wyc. (see *Abaddon*).

apologue. F., "a pretty and significant fable, or tale, wherein bruit beasts, or dumbe things, are fained to speak" (Cotg.). L., G. *ἀπόλογος*, from *λόγος*, speech.

apology. F. *apologie*, L., G. *ἀπολογία*, a speaking away. Orig. formal defence or pleading, as in Plato's *Apology for Socrates*, and in *apologetics*.

> Waistcoats edged with a narrow cord, which serves as an apology for lace (*NED.* 1752).

apophthegm. G. *ἀποφθέγμα*, a terse saying, from *φθέγγεσθαι*, to utter. Prob. through F.

> Jamais homme noble ne hait le bon vin, c'est un apophtegme monacal (Rabelais).

apoplexy. F. *apoplexie*, MedL., G. *ἀποπληξία*, disablement, from *πλήσσειν*, to strike. Cf. the vulgar "stroke."

aposiopesis [*rhet.*]. G. from G. *ἀποσιωπάειν*, to become silent.

> Tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri?
> Jam caelum terramque meo sine numine, Venti,
> Miscere, et tantas audetis tollere moles?
> Quos ego...sed motos praestat componere fluctus (*Aen.* i. 131).

> He was in the act of stooping low to deposit the pantaloons in the grave which he had been digging for them, when Tom Ingoldsby came close behind him, and with the flat side of the spade——. The shock was effectual; never again was Lieutenant Seaforth known to act the part of a somnambulist (*Spectre of Tappington*).

apostate. F. *apostat*, L., G. *ἀποστάτης*, one who stands away, from *ἵστασθαι*, to stand.

apostille. Marginal note. F., from verb *apostiller*, from OF. *postille*, postil (q.v.).

apostle. AS. *apostol*, L., G. *ἀπόστολος*, messenger, from *στελλειν*, to send (cf. *emissary*). Influenced by OF. *apostle* (*apôtre*). In AS. & ME. used for messenger as well as in spec. sense. *Apostle spoons*, i.e. a set of twelve spoons of which the handles had figures of the apostles, were a usu. gift of sponsors.

apostrophe. L., G. *ἀποστροφή*, from *στρέφειν*, to turn. Orig. a turning aside of the orator's speech to address some individual, present or absent; hence to *apostrophize*. In the sense of sign of omission (') it comes later via F.

> *apostropher*: to cut off (by an apostrophe) the last vowell of a word (Cotg.).

apothecary. F. *apothicaire*, VL. *apothecarius*, from G. *ἀποθήκη*, store-house, from *τιθέναι*, to put. Orig. keeper of a shop for what we should now call "colonial produce." Then esp. druggist. The London Apothecaries' Company was not separated from the Grocers' till 1617. Aphet. *potticary* (cf. *prentice*) was once usual and survives as a surname. Cf. F. *boutique*, Sp. *bodega*, both via L. from G. *ἀποθήκη*.

> Ful redy hadde he [the Doctour of Physik] his apothecaries
> To sende him drogges and his letuaries (Chauc. A. 424).

> Item to Goldring the potecary for marmalad and other things xs (*Rutland Papers*, 1551).

apotheosis. L., G. *ἀποθέωσις*, from *ἀποθεοῦν*, to make a god, *θεός*.

appal. OF. *apalir*, to make pale, also to become pale, the former the earlier sense. This suits the ME. meanings of *appal*, but the F. verb should have given *appale*, a word actually in use in 16 cent. The later meanings are, trans. to quell, frighten,

intrans: to fade, become weak or tasteless, go flat, whence aphet. *pall*[2]. The pronunc. of the word is unexplained.

I appale ones colour: je appalis. *This sicknesse hath appaled hym very sore*: ceste maladie la appaly tres fort (Palsg.).

I appalle, as drinke doth or wyne, whan it leseth his colour or ale whan it hath stande longe: je appalys. *This wyne is appaled all redy, and it is nat yet an hour syth it was drawen out of the vessel*: ce vin est desja appaly, encore nest il pas ung heure quon la tiré du vaisseau (*ib.*).

appanage. See *apanage*.

apparatus. L., from *apparare*, to make ready, from *parare*, *parat-*, to prepare. See *pare*.

apparel. First as verb. F. *appareiller*, VL. **ad-pariculare*, with cognates in all Rom. langs. Orig. to put like things together, L. *par*, equal. Cf. F. *pareil*, like, VL. **pariculus*. In OF. & ME. to equip in any way. In ModF. to prepare to set sail. With the limitation of meaning in F. & E. cf. extension of *équiper*, *equip* in the same langs. See also *dress*. Aphet. forms were common in ME. and *parrel* survives as naut. term.

For his pore paraille and pylgrymes weedes
(*Piers Plowm.* B. xi. 228).

He sayde unto his contree moste he sayle,
For ther he wolde hire weddyng apparaylle
(Chauc. *Leg. Good Women*, 2472).

apparent. OF. *aparant*, pres. part. of *aparoir*, L. *apparēre*, to appear. Orig. plain, manifest, as still in *heir apparent*. Cf. *apparition*.

It is apparent foul play (*King John*, iv, 2).

apparitor [*hist.*]. Public servant of magistrate. L., one who appears.

appeal. F. *appeler*, L. *appellare* or *adpellare*, ? from *pellere*, to drive. The E. form represents the OF. tonic stem, now *appell-*. *Peal* is an aphet. form.

appear. OF. *apareir*, *aparoir*, L. *apparēre*. The F. verb has now been replaced by *apparaître*, VL. **ad-parescere*, exc. in some leg. phrases, e.g. *il appert*, which shows the tonic stem as in the E. word. The aphet. dial. *'pear* occurs in 17 cent. poetry and *peer*[3] (q.v.) is usu. the same verb, though it may also represent the simple OF. *paroir*.

assomar: to peere up, to appeere, to looke up; apparere, caput erigere (Percyvall).

How bloodily the sun begins to peer
Above yon busky hill (1 *Hen. IV.* v. 1).

paroir: to appeare, or be seene; to peepe out, as the day in a morning, or the sun over a mountain (Cotg.).

appease. F. *apaiser*, from OF. *à pais* (*à paix*), at peace. For a somewhat similar formation see *atone*. ME. also had *apay*, OF. *apaier*, VL. **adpacare* (see *pay*[1]).

appellation. See *appeal*.

append. F. *appendre*, L. *appendere*, to hang to, whence also *appendix* and *appendicitis* (late 19 cent.), inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

apperception. F. *aperception*, from *apercevoir*. See *perceive*.

appertain. From F. *appartenir*. See *appurtenance*.

appetite. F. *appétit*, L. *appetitus*, from *appetere*, to seek after, assail, from *ad* and *petere*, to seek.

applaud. L. *applaudere*, to clap. See *explode*.

apple. AS. *æppel*. North Europ. for L. *malum*, G. *μῆλον*. Com. Teut., with cognates also in some Celt. and Slav. langs.; cf. Du. *appel*, Ger. *appel*, ON. *epli*, Goth. **aplus*; also Ir. *aball*, OSlav. *abluko*, etc. Ult. origin unknown. In early use a general term for all kinds of fruits other than berries, including even nuts. In fact *apple* and *berry* (q.v.) are the only AS. fruit-names, the rest being of L. or exotic origin. Hence the common use of *apple*, as of F. *pomme*, in describing foreign fruits, e.g. *pine apple* (cf. *melon*, *pomegranate*). The *apple of Sodom*, a mythical fruit described by Josephus, is in Trevisa (1398). The *apple of discord*, inscribed "to the fairest," was thrown by Eris among the gods and goddesses and contended for by Juno, Venus and Minerva. The *apple of the eye*, i.e. pupil, occurs in AS. The *apple-john*, a kind of apple said to be in perfection when shrivelled, is ripe about St John's day (cf. *jenneting*). *Apple-pie bed* and *apple-pie order* are recorded only from 19 cent. and explanations of them are purely conjectural. I find no early example of to *upset the apple-cart*.

appliqué. F. (v. i.).

apply. OF. *aplier* (replaced by *appliquer*), L. *applicare*, lit. to bend to. Oldest meaning, to bring, or come, into contact. *Appliance*, instrument, is first in Shaks.

appoggiatura [*mus.*]. It., from *appoggiare*, to support, VL. **appodiare*, from *podium* elevation. See *appui*, *pew*.

appoint. F. *appointer*, from *à point*, duly, fitly, etc. (see *point*). Earlier sense, to settle, regulate, as in OF. A later ME. meaning, to fit out, equip, survives only

in p.p., e.g. *well appointed*. Cf. *embonpoint*.

a poinct: aptly, fitly, conveniently, to purpose, in good time, in due season (Cotg.).

apposite. L. *appositus*, from *apponere*, *apposit-*, to put against.

apposition. In sense of 'Speech day' (St Paul's School) is a var. of *opposition*, in medieval sense of public disputation.

To Paul's school, it being Apposition-day there. I heard some of their speeches...but I think not so good as ours were in our time (Pepys, Feb. 4, 1663).

appraise. F. *apprécier*, Late L. *appretiare*, from *pretium*, price. Replaced ME. *praise*, OF. *preisier*, Late L. *pretiare*, which developed the same double sense as *esteem*, *value*. L. *pretiare* gave OF. *preisier*, while *pretiat* gave OF. *prise*, whence a new F. infin. *priser*, to value. See *prize*[1].

appreciate. From Late L. *appretiare* (v.s.).

apprehend. L. *apprehendere*, to take hold of. The sense of fearing is ellipt. for the earlier one of understanding or anticipating any emotion.

Oh! let my lady apprehend no fear (*Troil. & Cress.* iii. 2).

apprentice. OF. *aprentif* (*apprenti*), formed on *apprendre*, to learn (v.i.), with suffix from L. *-īvus*. The *-s* may represent the OF. nom. (cf. *Fitz*) or an orig. pl. (see *bodice*). It may even have been affected by the OF. fem. *aprentisse*. The usu. ME. form was the aphet. *prentice*, *prentis*, as still in *prentice-hand*.

apprise. F. *appris*, p.p. of *apprendre*, to learn, teach, L. *apprehendere*. The verb is formed from the p.p. fem. This is a common process in E. (cf. *comprise*, *value*, *issue*, etc.).

approach. F. *approcher*, Late L. *appropiare*, from *ad* and *propius*, nearer.

At ille: Ne appropies, inquit, huc (*Vulg. Ex.* iii. 5).

approbation. From L. *approbare*, to assent to. See *approve*.

appropriate. From Late L. *appropriare*, from *proprius*, own. See *proper*.

approve. F. *approuver*, L. *approbare*, from *probus*, honest, genuine. In some senses, esp. in the adj. *approved*, it represents rather F. *éprouver*, to test, VL. **ex-probare*. *Approver*, now meaning one who turns King's evidence, esp. in Ireland, was orig. one who offers to prove another guilty, hence informer. The older form is more usu. *prover*, *provour*, and the *a-* may be artificial (cf. *accomplice*).

esprouvé: proved, tried; approved, experimented (Cotg.).

approximate. From Late L. *approximare*, from *proximus*, nearest.

appui. In *point d'appui* (mil.), lit. fulcrum, point of support, from F. *appuyer*, VL. **appodiare*, from *podium*, support, etc. See *appoggiatura*, *pew*.

appurtenance. AF. *apurtenance*. Now used as noun from *appertain*, *pertain*, F. *appartenir*, compd. of OF. *partenir*, from L. *pertinēre*. But there was also an OF. *portenir*, from VL. **protinēre*, of which the Norm. form *purtenir* is responsible for the spelling of our word.

apricot. F. *abricot*, Port. *albricoque*, Arab. *al-burqūq*, where *al* is def. art., and *burqūq* is late G. πραικόκιον, from L. *praecoquum* (sc. *malum* or *pomum*), for *praecox*, early ripe, "precocious." The obs. *apricock* represents the Port. or Sp. form, while the spelling *apr-* is perhaps due to fancied connection with L. *apricus*, sunny. Thus Minsh. derives the word from *in aprico coctus*, ripened in a sunny place. Ger. *aprikose*, from Du., was orig. pl. (cf. E. *quince*).

The other kindes are soner ripe, wherefore they be called abrecox or aprecox (Lyte's *Dodoens*, 1578).

abricot: the abricot, or apricock, plum (Cotg.).

April. L. *aprilis* (sc. *mensis*), ? a compar. formation from *ab*, *Aprīl* being the second month. Has supplanted earlier *avril*, *averil*, etc., from F. Both forms were orig. accented on second syllable. Replaced AS. *Eastermōnath*. With *April fool* cf. Sc. *April gowk* (cuckoo), F. *poisson d'avril*, Ger. *Aprilsnarr*. The origin of the custom is unknown. It is not old in England (17 cent.).

Whan that Aprille [*var.* Averylle], with his shoures soote,
The droghte of March hath perced to the roote (Chauc. A. 1).

apron. ME. *naperon*, F. *napperon*, from *nappe*, cloth, L. *mappa*, whence *napery*, *napkin* (q.v.), F. *napperon* is now table-centre, *apron* being rendered by *tablier*. For loss of *n-*, *a naperon* becoming *an apron*, cf. *adder*, *auger*, etc. *Apron-string* was orig. leg., meaning tenure in right of one's wife, hence *tied to apron-strings*, under wife's

control. Somewhat similar is F. use of *quenouille*, distaff. See also *spindle*.

> She made him to be dight
> In womans weedes, that is to manhood shame,
> And put before his lap a napron white
> (*Faerie Queene*, v. v. 20).

tenir de la quenouille: to hold of, or do homage to, the smocke; his wife to be his master (Cotg.).

apropos. Lit. to the purpose, F. *à propos*. See *purpose*.

apse. Earlier *apsis*, L., G. *ἁψίς* or *ἁφίς*, felloe of a wheel (from *ἅπτειν*, to fit), hence, wheel, vault, orbit. Earliest use is astron.

apt. L. *aptus*, p.p. of archaic *apere*, to fasten.

apteryx. New Zealand bird with rudimentary wings. From G. *ἀ-*, neg., *πτέρυξ*, wing. Earlier is *apterous*, wingless, as zool. term.

aqua fortis. Nitric acid. L., strong water. Cf. F. *eau-forte*, etching. *Aqua regia*, royal water, was named by the alchemists from its power of dissolving gold, the royal metal. *Aqua vitae*, alchemists' name for alcohol, was later used for brandy, etc. (cf. *whisky* and F. *eau-de-vie*).

aquamarine. Gem. L. *aqua marina*, sea water, from its colour. Earlier *agmarine*, F. *aigue marine*, "sea-water-greene colour" (Cotg.).

aquarelle. F., It. *acquerello*, water colour, from *acqua*, water.

Aquarius. L. water-bearer, from *aqua*, water. Cf. *aquarium*, introduced c. 1850, with meaning not found in L.; also *aquatic*, F. *aquatique*, L. *aquaticus*.

aquatint. F. *aquatinte*, It. *acqua tinta*, L. *aqua tincta*, from *tingere*, *tinct-*, to stain. Cf. *mezzotint*.

aqua Tofana [*hist.*]. Poison. It. *acqua Tofana*, from name of notorious poisoner (17 cent.).

aqueduct. L. *aquae ductus*, conduit of water, or perh. from obs. F. *aqueduct* (*aqueduc*).

aquiline. L. *aquilinus*, of the eagle, *aquila*. See *eagle*.

Arab. F. *Arabe*, L., G. Ἄραψ, Ἀραβ-. Owing to the great conquests of the Arabs in the East and in S. Europe, and to the medieval pre-eminence of the race in learning and science, Arabic is by far the greatest Semitic contributor to the Europ. langs. The *Arabian Nights* was translated from the *Mille et une nuits* of the F. Orientalist Galland (†1715). *City Arab*, now *street arab*, is recorded 1848 (v. i.).

> City Arabs...are like tribes of lawless freebooters
> (Lord Shaftesbury)

arabesque. F., It. *arabesco*. Earlier also *rebesk*, aphet. It. *rabesco*. The representation of living forms being forbidden by the Mohammedan religion, Moorish architecture uses interlacements and scroll-work as ornament.

arabesque: rebesk-worke; a small, and curious flourishing (Cotg.).

arabis. Plant. MedL., prob. from growing on stony or sandy soil suggesting Arabia.

arable. L. *arabilis*, from *arare*, to plough. See *ear*[2].

arachnid [*zool.*]. From G. *ἀράχνη*, spider. Cf. F. *araignée*.

Aramaic [*ling.*]. Branch of Semitic langs. which includes Syriac and Chaldee. From *Aram*, Heb. name for Syria. Lang. of Jews after Captivity.

araucaria [*bot.*]. From *Arauco*, province of Chili.

> The grass-plat, from whose centre rose one of the finest araucarias (its other name by the way is "monkey-puzzler"), that it has ever been my lot to see (Kipling, *Actions and Reactions*).

arbalest, arblast [*hist.*]. Cross-bow. OF. *arbaleste* (*arbalète*), Late L. *arcu-ballista*, bow-sling, from L. *arcus*, bow, G. *βάλλειν*, to throw. Early spellings very varied and influenced by folk-etym., e.g. *allblast, alablast, arowblast*. Hence surnames *Allblaster, Alabaster*.

> Petrone nor harquebuss shall ever put down Sir Arbalest (*Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xxiv.).

arbiter. L., judge, orig. to-comer (cf. *umpire*). Replaced ME. *arbitrour*, from OF. Current sense of *arbitrary* is evolved from the full powers assigned to the *arbiter*.

arblast. See *arbalest*.

arboreous. From L. *arboreus*, from *arbor*, tree. Cf. *arboretum*, L., collection of trees.

arbor vitae. L., tree of life.

arbour. Earliest form *erber*, AF. (*h*)*erber*, OF. *herbier*, L. *herbarium*. Orig. herb-garden, orchard, etc. Mod. spelling has been influenced by L. *arbor*, tree. Sense of shaded walk, bowered retreat, is the latest of all, and here there has been confusion with *harbour*, once a common spelling for *arbour*.

> And in a litel herber that I have,
> That benched was on turves fressh y-grave,
> I bad men sholde me my couche make
> (Chauc. *Leg. Good Women*, 203).

erbare: herbarium, viridarium (*Prompt. Parv.*).

arborata: an arbour or bowre, of boughs or trees (Flor.).

arbutus. L., "a tree growing in Italy, having thicke leaves like a bay" (Coop.). Origin unknown.

arc. F., L., *arcus*, bow.

arcade. F., It. *arcata*, "an arch of a bridge, a bending" (Flor.), from *arcare*, to bend, from L. *arcus*, bow.

Arcadian. From G. Ἀρκαδία, mountainous region in the Peloponnesus, regarded as ideally rural. Cf. *solecism*, *vandal*, etc. *Arcades ambo*, poets or musicians both (Virg. *Ecl.* vii. 4).

> Each pull'd different ways with many an oath,
> *Arcades ambo, id est*—blackguards both
> (*Don Juan*, iv. 93).

arcana. L., secrets, lit. things enclosed in chests. See *ark*.

arch[1]. Noun. F., VL. **arca*, for *arcus*, bow. The native and older word for *arch* is *bow*[1] (q.v.). Hence the church of *St Mary-le-Bow*, or *de Arcubus*, where the *Court of Arches*, or eccl. court of appeal for the province of Canterbury, was orig. held. With to *arch one's eyebrows*, cf. *supercilious*.

arch[2]. Adj. Orig. the prefix *arch-*, as in *archbishop*, used as a noun or adj. to mean principal. G. ἀρχι-, from ἀρχός, chief, from ἄρχειν, to begin; cf. F. *arch-*, *archi-*, It. Sp. *arce-*, Du. *aarts-*, Ger. *erz-*. From constant association with such words as *rogue*, *thief*, *knave*, etc., *arch* acquired the meaning of roguish, mischievous (cf. *arrant*), a meaning now softened down to pleasantly saucy. The oldest of the *arch-* words is *archbishop*. The prefix replaced AS. *hēah-*, high, in *hēah-biscop*, *hēah-engel*, etc.

> The most arch deed of piteous massacre
> (*Rich. III.* iv. 3).
>
> Arch was her look and she had pleasant ways
> (Crabbe).

archaeology. G. ἀρχαιολογία, from ἀρχαῖος, old. Cf. *archaic*.

archetype. See *arch*[2].

archer. F., VL. **arcarius*, from *arcus*, bow, used for *sagittarius*, from *sagitta*, arrow.

archi-. See *arch*[2].

Archibald, Archie [*hist.*]. "It was at once noticed at Brooklands that in the vicinity of, or over, water or damp ground, there were disturbances in the air causing bumps or drops to these early pioneers. Some of these 'remous' were found to be permanent, one over the Wey river, and another at the corner of the aerodrome next to the sewage-farm. Youth being fond of giving proper names to inanimate objects, the bump near the sewage-farm was called by them *Archibald*. As subsequently, when war broke out, the effect of having shell bursting near an aeroplane was to produce a 'remous' reminding the Brookland trained pilots of their old friend *Archibald*, they called being shelled 'being *archied*' for short. Any flying-man who trained at Brooklands before the war will confirm the above statement" (Col. C. H. Joubert de la Ferté, I.M.S. ret.).

archil, orchil. Plant, dye. OF. *orchil*, It. *orcello*. Of unknown origin.

archimandrite. Abbot in Eastern Church. Late G. ἀρχιμανδρίτης, from μάνδρα, enclosure, monastery.

Archimedean. From *Archimedes*, mathematician and physicist of Syracuse (fl. 3 cent. B.C.). See *eureka*.

archipelago. Orig. Aegean sea. It. *arcipelago*, from G. ἀρχι- (see *arch*[2]) and πέλαγος, sea. Not a G. compound, but formed in It. (first record 1268) to render MedL. *Egeopelagus*, Aegean Sea. Hence any other sea studded with numerous small islands.

architect. F. *architecte*, L., G. ἀρχιτέκτων, chief builder or craftsman. See *arch*[2]. Orig. E. sense was master-builder.

architrave [*arch.*]. F., lit. chief beam, from G. ἀρχι-, arch[2], and OF. *trave*, L. *trabs*, *trab-*, beam. "A mungril compound" (Evelyn) used as a name for the epistyle.

archives. F., from MedL. *archivum*, G. ἀρχεῖον, public office, from ἀρχή, government (see *arch*[2]). Formerly used in sing. in F. & E., as still in Ger.

archivolt [*arch.*]. It. *archivolto*, *arcovolto*, first element from L. *arcus*, bow (hence not as in *architrave*). For second element see *vault*[1].

archon [*hist.*]. Athenian chief magistrate. G. ἄρχων, pres. part. of ἄρχειν, to rule.

-archy. From G. ἄρχειν, to begin, rule. See *arch*[2].

Arctic. F. *arctique*, L., G. ἀρκτικός, from ἄρκτος, bear, constellation of the Great Bear. Cf. *Antarctic*, opposite Arctic (see *anti-*).

Arcturus [*astron.*]. L., G. Ἀρκτοῦρος, from ἄρκτος, bear, οὖρος, guardian, from its situation at the tail of the Bear. ME. also *artour*, *arctour*, etc.

> Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons?
> (*Job*, xxxviii. 32).

-ard. F., Ger. *-hart*, hard, strong, used as intens. suffix, becoming depreciatory in F.

& E. Cf. similar use of F. *-aud*, Ger. *-wald*, mighty.

ardent. From pres. part. of L. *ardēre*, to burn; cogn. with *arid*.

Arditi [*neol.*]. It. picked troops. Pl. of *ardito*, bold, hardy (q.v.).

arduous. From L. *arduus*, steep, difficult.

are[1]. Verb. See *be*.

are[2]. Measure. See *area*.

area. L., vacant piece of level ground in town. Arch. sense, with vulgar pronunc. "airy," dates from 17 cent. Hence also F. *are*, unit of extent in metric system.

areca. Port., from Tamil *aḍaikāy*, meaning closely clustered nut.

arefaction. From L. *arefacere*, to make dry. See *arid*.

arena. L., sand, prop. *harena*. Cf. F. *arène*, sand, also "a place to just in, strowed with gravell" (Cotg.).

Areopagite [*hist.*]. Member of the *Areopagus*, court that held its sittings on Mars' Hill, G. ἄρειος πάγος, from Ἄρης, Mars. Late L. *areopagus* (*Vulg.*).

> Dionyse Ariopagite, or greet man of comun scole (Wyc. *Acts*, xvii. 34).

arête [*Alp.*]. Sharp ridge. F., L. *arista*, beard of corn-ear, also fishbone. From OF. *areste* comes techn. *arris*, sharp edge.

> *areste*: the small bone of a fish; also, the eyle, awne, or beard of an eare of corne; also, the edge, or outstanding ridge of a stone, or stone-wall (Cotg.).

argali. Asiatic wild sheep. Mongol.

argand. Lamp. F., name of inventor (c. 1782).

argent. F., L. *argentum*, silver; cf. G. ἄργυρος, cogn. with ἀργός, white.

argillaceous. From L. *argilla*, clay; cf. G. ἄργιλος, white clay (v.s.).

argol [*chem.*]. Cream of Tartar. In Chauc. AF. *argoil*, of unknown origin.

argon [*chem.*]. Inert component of the atmosphere, discovered and named (1894), by Rayleigh and Ramsay, from G. ἀργός, idle, from ἀ-, neg., ἔργον, work.

Argonaut. Sailor, G. ναύτης, of the *Argo*, G. Ἀργώ, the ship of Jason, from ἀργός, swift, orig. shining. Also applied to a kind of nautilus. Martial connects it punningly with preceding word.

> At vos tam placidas vagi per undas
> Tuta luditis otium carina.
> Non nautas puto vos, sed Argonautas (*Epigrams*, iii. 67).

argosy [*hist.*]. Earlier *ragusye* (1577), It. *ragusea* (sc. *nave*), ship of *Ragusa*, in Dalmatia. Chapman spells it *argosea*. The town also is called in 16 cent. E. *Arragouse*, *Aragosa*, etc. Used several times by Shaks. (*Merch. of Ven.*), but now only poet. Cf. *ship of Tarshish*.

argot. Slang. F., from 17 cent. Origin unknown.

argue. F. *arguer*, VL. *argutare* (Propertius), frequent. of *arguere*, to prove, chide, etc., ? orig. to make white and plain (see *argent*). Oldest sense, to bring evidence of, prove, as still in formal speech.

Argus, Argus-eyed. *Argus* had a hundred eyes and was appointed by Juno to watch Io, of whom she was jealous. After his death his eyes were transferred to the peacock's tail.

> And full of Argus eyes their tayles dispredden wide (*Faerie Queene*, I. iv. 17).

argute. Crafty. L. *argutus*, p.p. of *arguere*, to argue.

aria [*mus.*]. It., air (q.v.).

Arian [*theol.*]. Adherent of the heresy of *Arius* (Alexandria, 4 cent.), who denied that Christ was consubstantial with God. See *Athanasian*.

arid. L. *aridus*, from *arēre*, to be dry.

ariel. Gazelle. Arab. *aryil*, var. of *ayyil*, stag.

aright. Prob. for *on right* (see *a-*).

arise. AS. *ārīsan*, intens. of *rise*, by which it is now almost supplanted.

Aristarchus. Great critic. *Aristarchus* of Alexandria (†B.C. 157), critic of Homer.

aristocracy. F. *aristocratie*, OF. also *aristocracie*, from G. ἄριστος, best.

Aristotelian. Of *Aristotle*, G. Ἀριστοτέλης (fl. 4 cent. B.C.).

arithmetic. A restored form, borrowed from L. *arithmetica*, G. ἀριθμητική (sc. τέχνη, art), from ἀριθμός, number. OF. had *arismetique* (*s* for *θ*), whence ME. *arsmetrik*, understood as L. *ars metrica*. AS. used *tælcræft*, tell-craft, in this sense.

> For in the lond ther was no crafty man
> That geometrie or ars-metrik kan (Chauc. A. 1898).

ark. AS. *earc*, chest, Noah's ark, etc. An early pre-Christian loan in Teut. langs. from L. *arca*, chest or coffer, cogn. with *arcēre*, to keep off; cf. Du. *ark*, Ger. *arche*, ON. *örk*, Goth. *arka*. Still used in the north (hence name *Arkwright*). In sense of *Noah's ark* the F. form *arche* often occurs in ME. Luther has *Noahs kasten*, chest. The early and wide extension in the Teut. langs. of *ark*, *box*, *chest*, suggests that wooden

receptacles, other than "dug-outs," were unknown to the early Teutons.

Fac tibi arcam de lignis laevigatis
(*Vulg. Gen.* vi. 14).

Make to thee an ark [*var.* schip] of planed trees
(Wyc. *ib.*).

arche: a cofer, chest; hutch, binne; also, an arke; whence *l'arche de Noë* (Cotg.).

arm[1]. Limb. AS. *earm*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *arm*, ON. *armr*, Goth. *arms*; cogn. with G. ἁρμός, joint, Sanskrit *īrmá*, fore-quarter, and ult. with *art*.

arm[2]. Weapon. F. *arme*, L. *arma*, neut. pl. taken as fem. sing.; cogn. with *arm*[1]. Orig. applied to whole of warlike equipment, including device on shield, armorial bearings, as in *King-at-Arms*, herald.

armada. Sp., p.p. fem., L. *armata*, whence also *army* (q.v.). Incorr. *armado* is earlier (*Com. of Errors*, iii. 2).

armadillo. Sp., dim. of *armado*, L. *armatus*, man in armour.

Armageddon. In common use since beginning of the Great War. G. Ἁρ Μαγεδών (*Rev.* xvi. 16), app. *mount of Megiddo*, alluding to *Judges*, v. 19.

That plain of Esdraelon or Megiddo, which has been red with the blood of battles all through history
(*Daily Chron.* Nov. 29, 1917).

Our cavalry, traversing the field of Armageddon, had occupied Nazareth
(Sir E. Allenby, Sep. 22, 1918).

armament. L. *armamentum*, from *armare*, to arm. Of late esp. in *bloated armaments* (Disraeli).

Armenian. Lang. intermediate between the Aryan tongues of Asia and Europe. The survival of the race, in spite of periodical massacre, is remarkable.

Armida. Dangerous enchantress. From Tasso.

armiger. Esquire. L., arm-bearing.

armillary. Shaped like a bracelet, L. *armilla*.

Arminian [*theol.*]. From *Arminius*, latinization of *Harmensen*, Du. theologian (fl. 16 cent.) who opposed Calvin's doctrine of predestination.

armistice. F., ModL. *armistitium*, coined on *solstice* (q.v.). Cf. Ger. *waffenstillstand*.

armorial. From archaic *armory*, heraldry, F. *armoirie*, from *armoier*, to blazon, It. *armeggiare*. See *armoury*.

Armorican. Of Brittany. From L. *Armoricus* (Caesar), Gaulish, prob. "by the sea." See *mere*[1].

armour. Earlier *armure*, F., L. *armatura*. A word which would now have become antiquarian but for the introduction of the "iron-clad" warship. In this sense *armoured* is recorded for 1862. See *iron-clad*, *monitor*. More mod. are *armoured train* (Egyptian war) and *armoured car*. Our soldiers at the front all now wear steel helmets, and in to-day's paper (*Daily Chron.* Nov. 9, 1916) is an article on the "Triumph of Armour."

armoury. F. *armurerie*, but gen. treated and felt as derived from E. *armour*. Earlier spellings also show confusion with the related *armory* (see *armorial*) and *ambry* (q.v.).

army. Earliest sense, armed expedition, then, naval force. F. *armée*, p.p. fem. of *armer* (cf. *armada*). The native word was *here* (as in *Hereford*, *harbour*, etc.; cf. Ger. *heer*). This was superseded by *host*[1] (q.v.), and it is probable that *armée* orig. qualified this word, which it has now supplanted.

In the Grete See
At many a noble armee had he be (Chauc. A. 59).

arnica. ModL. (F. & E., 18 cent.). Origin unknown.

aroint [*archaic*]. In Shaks. (*Macb.* i. 3, *Lear*, iii. 4) and hence in Scott and the Brownings. Exact meaning and origin unknown. ? Connected with dial. *rointree*, rowan-tree, mountain-ash, efficacy of which against witches is often referred to in early folk-lore.

aroma. Restored spelling of ME. *aromat*, spice, F. *aromate*, L. neut. pl. *aromata*, from G. ἄρωμα, seasoning, spice.

aroon [*Ir.*]. Darling. Voc. of Ir. *rún*, secret, secret treasure. For voc. prefix cf. *asthore*. The Ir. word is cogn. with *rune*; cf. ON. *eyrarúna*, darling.

around. Perh. for F. *en rond*. Not in Shaks. or *AV*.

arouse. Formed from *rouse*[2] (q.v.) by analogy with *rise*, *arise*; *wake*, *awake*.

arpeggio [*mus.*]. It., from *arpeggiare*, to play the harp, *arpa*.

And little sweet arpeggios,
Like harps borne on the air
(Corney Grain, *Polka and Choir-boy*).

arquebus [*hist.*]. Also *harquebuss*. F. *arquebuse*, It. *archibuso*. This from MHG. *hakenbühse* or LG. *hakkebusse*, from Ger *haken*, hook, *büchse*, gun, lit. box; cf. Du. *haakbus*. So called because orig. rested on a hook when fired. Cf. later F. *arquebuse à croc*, when the meaning was forgotten. The alteration of the first syllable was due to

influence of It. *arco*, bow, and *arblast* (q.v.), which the *arquebus* replaced, while It. *buso*, hole, alludes to the barrel. The early vars. are very numerous and include the obs. *hackbut* (q.v.).

arquebuse: an harquebuse, caleever, or hand-gun (Cotg.).

arquebuse a croc: an harquebuse a-crock (somewhat bigger than a musket) (*ib.*).

arrack. Also *rack*[6]. Forms in most Europ. langs., borrowed from various Ind. vernaculars. Arab. *araq*, sweat, juice, as in *araq at-tamr*, (fermented) juice of the date.

arrah. Ir. expletive. In Farquhar (1705) who was of Ir. extraction.

arraign. For earlier *arayne*, with intrusive *-g-*, AF. *arainer*, OF. *araisnier*, VL. **adrationare*, orig. to address. ModF. *arraisonner* is from the OF. tonic stem.

arrange. F. *arranger*, from *à* and *rang* (see *rank*[2]). Orig. to draw up in line of battle, gen. sense first appearing c. 1800. Not in Shaks. or *A V*. See *range*.

There he araynged his men in the stretes (Berners' *Froissart*).

arrant. Var. of *errant* (q.v.). By constant association with *thief*, and later, with *rogue*, *vagabond*, etc., it lost its orig. meaning and came to be regarded as an intens. epithet (cf. *arch*[2]).

Right so bitwixe a titleless tiraunt
And an outlawe, or a theef erraunt,
The same I seye, ther is no difference (Chauc. H. 223).

arras. From *Arras* (Pas-de-Calais), place of manufacture. App. not known in F. in this sense. Cf. *cambric*, *lawn*, etc. *Arras* takes its name from the *Atrebates*.

array. OF. *arëer*, *areier* (whence F. *arroi*), VL. **ad-red-are*, the root syllable being Teut. and cogn. with Goth. *garaids*, ready, prepared, E. *ready*, Ger. *rat*, supply, counsel; cf. It. *arredare*, Sp. *arrear*. With Goth. *garaidian*, to make ready, cf. Sc. *graith*, to make ready, from ON., whence also F. *gréer*, to rig (a ship), *agrès*, rigging. Oldest sense of *array* is usu. to marshal an army. See also *raiment*, *curry*[1]. ME. had also the opposite *deray*, *disray*, now replaced by *disarray*.

arrears. From adv. *arrear*, F. *arrière*, L. *ad retro*. Mod. sense (17 cent.) is evolved from the phrase *in arrear*, F. *en arrière*, behindhand. ME. used *arrearage*, F. *arrérage*.

arrierage: an arrerage; the rest, or the remainder of a paiment; that which was unpaid, or behind (Cotg.).

arrect. L. *arrectus*, upright, from *arrigere*, from *ad* and *regere*.

arrest. OF. *arester* (*arrêter*), VL. **ad-restare*, to come to a halt. Orig. intrans., but had become trans. before adoption in E. See *rest*[2].

arride [*archaic*]. L. *arridêre*, to smile upon.

arrière-ban [*hist.*]. F., perversion of OHG. *hari-ban*, army summons. See *ban*[1], *harry*.

arris. See *arête*.

arrive. F. *arriver*, VL. **adripare*, from *ripa*, shore. Earliest meaning naut. Cf. *accost* and F. *aborder*. Oldest sense in E. is trans., to bring ashore, then, to land.

Iluec arrivet sainement la nacele [vessel] (*Vie de Saint-Alexis*, 11 cent.).

Let us go over unto the other side of the lake....
And they arrived at the country of the Gadarenes (*Luke*, viii. 22–26).

arrogate. From L. *arrogare*, to call to, claim, from *ad* and *rogare*, to ask. Hence *arrogant*, from pres. part.

arrow. AS. *arwe*, a rare word, cogn. with L. *arcus*, bow. More usual AS. words were *flā* and *strǣl*. Cogn. with *arrow* are ON. *ör*, Goth. *arhwazna*. The *broad arrow*, "His Majesty's mark" (1661), is thought by some to have been orig. an anchor, used earlier (1609) on timber reserved for the Navy, but the use of the *broad arrow* as a distinguishing, though not royal, mark, goes back to the 16 cent. and prob. much further. *Arrow-root* (WInd.) is supposed to be so named from the use made of the tubers to absorb poison from wounds, especially those caused by poisoned arrows. But according to some it is from the native name *ara*.

arroyo [*US.*]. Water-course, gully. Sp. *arróyo*, MedL. *arrogium*, cogn. with L. *arrugia*, canal (Pliny).

'Arry. The *NED.* quotes *'Arry on 'Orseback*, from *Punch* (1874).

arse. AS. *ears*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *aars*, Ger. *arsch*, ON. *ars*; cogn. with G. ὄρρος, rump, where ρρ is for ρσ.

arsenal. Orig. (16 cent.) dock, wharf. Forms with numerous vars. in most Europ. langs. Immediate source is It. *arsenale*, earlier *arzenà* (Dante). Early It. var. is *darsena* (cf. Sp. *darsena*, Port. *tercena*, F. *darsine*, dock). First found at Venice, the *arsenal* of which is explained by Coryat (1611) as *quasi ars navalis*! The two groups of forms represent Arab. *aççināa'h*, for *al-çināa'h*, the work-shop, or the same preceded by

dār, a house. For Arab. *dar-sinah* see Borrow's *Bible in Spain*, ch. lvi. For Arab. origin cf. *magazine*.

arsenale: a storehouse for munitions (Flor.).

arcenal: an arcenall; an armorie; a storehouse of armour, artillerie, shipping, or ships (Cotg.).

ataraçana: a docke for ships (Percyvall).

taracena, *tarezena*, or *terecena*: a store-house for shipping, or an arsenal (Vieyra).

arsenic. F., L., G. *ἀρσενικόν* (*ἀρρενικόν*), yellow orpiment, lit. male. For the fanciful name cf. the etym. suggested for *amalgam*. But the G. word is folk-etym. for Arab. *az-zirnikh*, Pers. *zarnīkh*, orpiment, from *zar*, gold.

arsis [*metr.*]. G. *ἄρσις*, raising, from *αἴρειν*. Orig. of raising and beating time with the foot.

arson [*leg.*]. OF., VL. **arsio-n-*, burning, from *ardēre*, *ars-*. Law F.; cf. *larceny*, *barratry*, etc.

art. F., L. *ars*, *art-*, from a root meaning to fit together which appears also in *arm*[1, 2] and in *artus*, joint. In *Bachelor of Arts*, etc. orig. of the *trivium*, or three arts of medieval study, viz. grammar, logic, and rhetoric, and the *quadrivium*, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy. Hence *artful* once meant learned, cultured, and later, dexterous. For its degeneration cf. *artificial*, *crafty*, *cunning*. So also *artless* was ignorant, clumsy. The *black art* is translated from *nigromancy*, perversion of *necromancy* (q.v.). The same misunderstanding has passed into most Europ. langs. and has led to the parallel adoption of *white* in *white magic*, etc. *Art and part* is prop. a Sc. leg. expression, the contriving and sharing in an act, hence accessory and principal, perh. orig. short for *artifex et particeps*.

artery. L., G. *ἀρτηρία*, perh. from *αἴρειν*, to raise. Earlier *arter*, OF. *artaire* (*artère*), used in the sense of windpipe.

artesian. F. *artésien*, of *Artois*, where such a well was first bored (18 cent.). *Artois* is L. adj. *Atrebatensis* (see *arras*).

arthritis [*med.*]. From G. *ἄρθρον*, joint, cogn. with L. *artus*.

artichoke. A word with, in all langs., an extraordinary number of early vars. due to folk-etym. Cf. F. *artichaut*, It. *carcioffo*, Du. *artisjok*, Ger. *artischoke*. Our form, like the Ger., represents North It. *articiocco*, influenced by *ciocco*, stump, for *arcicioffo*, from Sp. *alcarchove*, Sp. Arab. *alkharsōfa*, Arab. *al-kharshūf*, where *al* is def. art. and the second part is the name of the plant, the cardoon. First used of the plant with edible flower, and later of the *Jerusalem artichoke* (v.i.), a species of sunflower with edible roots. The spelling is sometimes influenced by F. *chou*, cabbage (see quot. 2). *Jerusalem artichoke* is supposed to be a corrupt. of It. *girasóle*, turning to the sun, a name of the sunflower (cf. *heliotrope*). A further play of the popular imagination has resulted in *Palestine soup*, made of artichokes.

alcarhófa: an artochock (Percyvall).

In time of memory things have bene brought in that were not here before, as...the artichowe in time of Henry the eight (Hakl. 1599).

Error being like the Jerusalem-Artichoake; plant it where you will, it overrunnes the ground and choakes the heart (*NED.* 1641).

article. F., L. *articulus*, dim. of *artus*, joint. Earliest E. sense is rel. (*articles* of belief). As gram. term a direct translation of cogn. G. *ἄρθρον*, joint.

articulate. From L. *articulare*, to joint (v.s.). *Articulate speech* is intelligibly divided into words and syllables.

artifice. L. *artificium*, making by art. For degeneration of meaning cf. *artful*, *craft*, *cunning*.

Their canoas were as artificially made as any that ever we had seene (Purch.).

artillery. F. *artillerie*, from *artiller*, to equip, usu. connected with L. *ars*, *art-*, via VL. **articulare*; cf. It. *artiglieria*, Sp. *artillaria*. But OF. has also *atillier*, to equip, VL. **apticulare*, from *aptus*, fit, and in MedL. we find a group of words in *atil-* belonging to the same meaning. It seems therefore possible that the *art-* forms are altered by folk-etym. from the *at-* forms. Formerly used of warlike equipment of all kinds.

All maner of artelere, as drumes, flutes, trumpetes, gones, mores pykes, halbardes
(*Diary of Henry Machyn*, 1550–63).

Jonathan gave his artillery [Wyc. aarmis, Coverd. wappens] unto his lad, and said unto him, Go, carry them to the city (1 *Sam.* xx. 40).

artisan. F., It. *artigiano* (cf. *partisan*[1]). Earlier sense in E. & F. also artist. Ult. form doubtful. ? VL. **artensianus*.

artist, artiste. The latter was introduced (19 cent.) in consequence of the gradual restriction of *artist*, F. *artiste*, It. *artista*, to painting.

arum. L., G. *ἄρον*. In dial. often *aaron*.

jarrus: wake-robin, starch-wort, rampe, aaron, calves-foot, cuckoe pint (Cotg.).

Aryan [*ling.*]. From Sanskrit *ārya*, noble. Hence also G. Ἀρεία, Eastern Persia, and Pers. *Irān*, Persia. Introduced by Max Müller, as generic name for inflected langs. (see *Caucasian*, *Japhetic*). Divided into West Aryan, i.e. most Europ. langs. (exc. Basque, Finnish, Hungarian, Turkish) and East Aryan, i.e. Persian, Sanskrit, and the Hindi vernaculars related to the latter. Armenian is regarded as intermediate between the two. Some use *Aryan* of the Asiatic group only.

as. AS. *ealswā*, *alswā*, i.e. *all so*, *also*, of which *as* is a worn-down form, the fuller *also* surviving in more emphatic position; cf. Ger. *als*, *also*. Our *as...as* was orig. *alswa...swa*, or *alswa...alswa*, and for some time the first term remained fuller than the second.

Also salt as ani se (*NED.* c. 1325).

asafoetida, assafoetida. Hybrid MedL. (14 cent.), from *asa*, Pers. *azā*, mastic, L. *fetida*, stinking.

asbestos. L., G. ἄσβεστος, unquenchable, from ἀ-, neg., σβεννύναι, to quench.

ascend. L. *ascendere*, to climb up, from *ad* and *scandere*. *In the ascendant* is from astrology, the *ascendant* being the degree of the zodiac rising above the eastern horizon at a particular moment, esp. at the birth of a child (cf. *jovial*, *mercurial*, *horoscope*, etc.). In the sense of superiority, control (over) now usu. replaced by *ascendancy* (18 cent.). The earliest word of the group is *ascension* in rel. sense.

Myn ascendent was Taur and Mars therinne (Chauc. D. 613).

ascertain. Earlier *acertaine*, to assure or certify, OF. *acertener*, from *à* and *certain*. Later spelt *assertaine*, prob. by analogy with synon. *assure*. Mod. sense has been evolved from the reflex. use, to *ascertain oneself* of something.

ascetic. G. ἀσκητικός, from ἀσκητής, monk, hermit, from ἀσκέειν, to exercise, practise.

Ascètes, c'est-à-dire exercitants (Bossuet).

ascidium [*zool.*]. Mollusc with leathery casing. G. ἀσκίδιον, dim. of ἀσκός, wine-skin.

ascititious. See *adscititious*.

asclepiad [*metr.*]. From Ἀσκληπιάδης, G. poet of uncertain identity.

ascribe. Restored spelling of earlier *ascrive*, OF. *ascriv-*, stem of *ascrire*, L. *ascribere*, from *ad* and *scribere*, to write.

Lest...to my name the victorie be ascrived (Wyc. 2 *Sam.* xii. 28).

ascript. See *adscript*.

aseptic. Not septic (q.v.). Prefix is G. ἀ-, neg.

Asgard [*myth.*]. Norse Olympus. ON. *āsgarthr*, home (garth) of the gods.

ash[1]. Tree. AS. *æsc*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *esch*, Ger. *esche*, ON. *askr*. Older and dial. forms survive in place-names and surnames, e.g. *Aske*, *Asquith*, *Ascham*, etc.

ash[2]. From fire. AS. *asce*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *asch*, Ger. *asche*, ON. *aska*, Goth. *azgō*; ult. cogn. with *arid*. *Ash Wednesday*, from penitents sprinkling ashes on their heads, is recorded for 13 cent. Cf. Ger. *aschermittwoch*, F. *jour* (*mercredi*) *des cendres*.

ashamed. Prefix may be *a-*, *ge-*, or *of-*, all three forms occurring early. Cf. *athirst*, *aware*.

ashlar. Masonry constructed of flat squared stone, as opposed to *rubble* work. F. *aisselier*, boarding (cf. *aisseau*, wooden tile), from OF. *aissele*, plank, L. *axilla*, dim. of *axis*, whence F. *ais*, plank, board. Meaning has app. been transferred from woodwork to stonework.

Ashmolean Museum. At Oxford. Presented (1677) by Elias Ashmole.

ashore. For *on shore*. See *aboard*. Usual Elizabethan word is *aland*, *shore* (q.v.) not being a native word.

aside. Orig. *on side* (cf. *abed*, etc.), as still in to *put on one side*.

asinine. L. *asininus*, from *asinus*, ass.

as in praesenti. Latin rudiments. Opening words of mnemonic lines on conjugations in Lilley's *Lat. Gram.* (16 cent.).

We will sing to you the mystic numbers of *as in praesenti* under the arches of the Pons Asinorum (Thackeray).

ask. AS. *āscian* or *ācsian*. WGer.; cf. Du. *eischen*, Ger. *heischen* (OHG. *eiscōn*). Mod. form should have become *ash*, *esh* (cf. *ash*[1]), forms found in ME. *Ask* is northern, while *ax*, from *ācsian* (v.s.) was literary E. till circa 1600, and is still in gen. dial. use in south and midlands.

Axe, and it shalbe geven you (Tynd. *Matt.* vii. 7).

askance. For *a sconce*. OF. *à esconse*, from an OF. p.p., hidden. Cf. F. *regarder quelqu'un à la dérobée*, from *dérober*, to steal, hide, and E. to *steal a glance*. *Askew* has a similar sense-history.

But let a soldier, that hath spent his bloud,
Is lam'd, diseas'd, or any way distrest,
Appeale for succour, then you looke a sconce
As if you knew him not (*Larum for London*, 1602).

askari. Arab., soldier, from *'askara*, to gather together.

A small warlike class, from whom their askaris, or soldiers, were selected (D. Lloyd George, Jan. 5, 1917).

askew. See *skew*.

aslant. Very much older than *slant*, which is evolved from it. Earliest form *o-slant*, *on-slent*, *on-slont* (c. 1300), while *slant*, noun and verb, is not recorded till 16 cent. There is, however, a ME. verb *slenten*, app. of Scand. origin; cf. archaic Dan. *slente*, Sw. *slinta*, to glide, slip obliquely.

Towards the evening we had a slent of a northerly wind (Raleigh).

asleep. Earlier *on sleep*; cf. *abed*, *aside*, etc.

For David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep (*Acts*, xiii. 36).

aslope. Much older than *slope*, adj., noun, and verb (16 cent.), which is evolved from it (cf. *aslant*). Prob. p.p. *āslopen* of AS. *āslūpan*, to slip away (cf. adj. *awake* from p.p. *awacen*). This is cogn. with *slip*.

Asmodeus. Evil spirit of Pers. legend corresponding to *Aeshmā Daevā* of Iranian myth.

Daemonium nomine Asmodaeus occiderat eos, mox ut ingressi fuissent ad eam (*Vulg. Tobit*, iii. 8).

asp, aspic. OF. *aspe* and ModF. *aspic*, L., G. *ἀσπίς*, *ἀσπίδ-*. The form *aspic* (*Ant. & Cleop.* v. 2) is app. a F. alteration of Prov. *aspit*, from *aspid-em*.

aspide: an aspike or aspe (Flor. 1611).

asparagus. L., G. *ἀσπάραγος* for *ἀσφάραγος*. Earliest forms were aphet. and *sperage* was usual in 16–17 cents. Cf. F. *asperge*, Ger. *spargel*. The perverted *sparrow-grass* was the polite form till 19 cent.

asperge: the herb sparage or sparagus (Cotg.).

Brought home with me from Fenchurch St. a hundred of sparrowgrass, cost 18*d*. (Pepys, Apr. 21, 1667).

Sparrow-grass is so general that *asparagus* has an air of stiffness and pedantry (Walker, *Pronouncing Dict.* 1791).

Aspasia. Gifted and influential woman. Famous hetaira, mistress of Pericles. Cf. *Egeria*.

aspect. F., L. *aspectus*, from *aspicere*, to look at, from *ad* and *specere*. Earliest use is astron. (Chauc.).

aspen. Orig. an adj. (cf. *linden*), which has replaced the noun *asp*, though both *asp* and *aps* are still in dial. use. AS. *æspe* and *æps*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *esp*, Ger. *espe*, ON. *ösp*. The form *aspen* may be the gen., so common in the compd. *aspen-leaf*; cf. Ger. *zittern wie ein espenblatt*. For association with trembling cf. F. *tremble*, Ger. *zitterpappel*, lit. tremble-poplar. It is curious to note that one could once "quake like an aspen-leaf" with rage.

This Somonour in his styropes hye stood.
Upon this frere his herte was so wood [furious]
That lyk an aspen leef he quook for ire (Chauc. D. 1665).

asperity. Remodelled on L. OF. *aspreté* (*âpreté*), from L. *asper*, rough, from *ab* and *spernere*, to repel, etc.

aspersion. Earlier used in its lit. sense of sprinkling, from L. *aspergere*, from *spargere*, *spars-*, to scatter. Now, bespattering, slandering, etc., usu. with *cast*.

By the aspersion of the bloud of Jesus Christ (Foxe).

asphalt. Mod. corrected form from F. *asphalte*. In ME. *aspaltoun*, *aspalt* (cf. It. *aspalto*) was used of "mineral pitch." G. *ἄσφαλτος*, but not a G. word. Rendered *bitumen* in *Vulg.* and *slime* in *AV*.

It [the Dead Sea] castethe out of the watre a thing that men clepen aspalt (Maundeville).

asphodel. F. *asphodèle*, L., G. *ἀσφοδελός*. Popular, and earlier, form was *affodil*, whence *daffodil* (q.v.).

asphyxia. G. *ἀσφυξία*, from *ἀ-*, neg., *σφύξις*, pulse.

asphyxia: a cessation of the pulse throughout the whole body; which is the highest degree of swooning and next to death (Phillips).

aspic[1]. Serpent. See *asp*.

aspic[2]. Or *aspic jelly*. F. (neol.). Littré suggests from *aspic*, asp, in allusion to the saying *froid comme un aspic*.

aspidistra. Plant. Coined 1822, app. from G. *ἀσπίς*, *ἀσπίδ-*, shield, ? and *ἄστρον*, star. Though a common word I find it in no mod. dict.

aspire. L. *aspirare*, to breathe towards, from *ad* and *spirare*. Hence *aspirate*, breathed sound.

aspirin. Drug. Ger., fancy trade-name.

asquint. Very much older (1230) than *squint* (16 cent.), which is evolved from it (cf. *aslant*, *aslope*). Origin obscure. It has been connected with Du. *schuin*, oblique, *schuinte*, obliquity, but these, of late appearance in Du. and of unknown origin, may be from E. The narrow window popularly called a leper's *squint* (hagioscope) is properly *squinch*, related to OF. *escoinson* (*écoinson*), from L. *ex* and *cuneum*, corner, explained by Cotg. as "a

scunch; the back part of the jaumbe of a window." This suggests that *asquint* may belong to a Norman word of similar origin (L. *ex* and *cuneum*). Cf. obs. *askoyne*, sidelong, askance.

ass. AS. *assa* and *esol*. With the latter cf. Du. *ezel*, Ger. *esel*, ON. *asni*, Goth. *asilus*. Cogn. forms in Celt. and Slav. langs All from L. *asinus*, prob. of Semit. origin. The *Asses' Bridge* or *Pons Asinorum* (Euclid i. 5) is mentioned in 18 cent., but *bridge of asses* in gen. sense of crux is in Urquhart's *Rabelais*, ii. 26.

assafoetida. See *asafoetida*.

assagai, assegai. Became familiar in connection with the Zulu wars (19 cent.), but is found in Purch. in ref. to Guinea. From Africa, whither it was taken by the Portuguese (cf. *kraal*, *sjambok*). Ult. Arab. *az-zaghāyah*, *az* for *al*, the, and the Berber name of the weapon. Hence, through Sp., F. *zagaie*, formerly *azagaie*, *archegaie*. The latter is found in ME. and *l'archegaie* became by folk-etym. *lancegay*.

azagaya: a kind of a small Moorish spear (Vieyra).

And in his hand a launcegay,
A long swerd by his side (Chauc. B. 1942).

They of Granade...fought ferseley with their bowes and archegayes (Berners' *Froissart*).

assail. Earlier *asale*, OF. *asalir* (*assaillir*), late VL. *adsalire* (Salic Law), to jump at, for L. *assilire*.

assart [*hist.*]. Cleared forest land. AF., OF. *essart*, from L. *ex-sarire*, *ex-sart-*, to root out, whence MedL. *assartare*.

assassin. F., It. *assassino*, Arab. *hashshāshīn*, eaters of *hashish*, an intoxicant made from hemp. For the pl. form cf. *Bedouin* (q.v.), *cherubim*. The orig. *assassins* were the emissaries of the Old Man of the Mountains, a famous sheikh at the time of the Crusades, who intoxicated themselves before attempting murder.

Hos tam Saraceni quam Christiani "Assisinos" appellant (Roger of Wendover, c. 1237).

assault. Earlier *assaut*, F., VL. **ad-saltus*; cf. *assail*. Mod. spelling is latinized (cf. *fault*). In *assault and battery* (Law F.) the second word is added to distinguish a real from a technical assault.

If one lifts up his cane, or his fist, in a threatning manner at another; or strikes at him, but misses him; this is an assault (Blackstone).

assay. Var. of *essay* (q.v.) which has survived in spec. sense of "trying" metals.

assegai. See *assagai*.

assemble. F. *assembler*, L. *adsimulare* (from *simul*, together), in its later sense of *simul cogere*. Cf. *dissemble*.

assent. OF. *assenter*, L. *assentare*, frequent. of *assentire* (*ad* and *sentire*, to feel), whence ModF. *assentir*.

assert. From L. *asserere*, *assert-*, from *serere*, to join; orig. to maintain a right, as in *self assertive*.

assess. OF. *assesser*, VL. **assessare*, frequent. of *assidēre*, to sit by (*ad sedēre*).. Cf. F. *asseoir un impôt*. Aphet. *sess*, *cess*, was once common and the latter (q.v.) is still used in Sc. law. See also *assize*, *excise*.

asseoir: to set, settle, place, plant; also, to cesse, or tax (Cotg.).

assets. Late AF. *assets* (Littleton, 15 cent.), F. *assez*, enough, L. *ad satis*. Orig. in to *have assets*. The artificial sing. *asset* is quite mod. (1884 in *NED.*).

asseverate. For earlier *assever*, L. *asseverare*, to affirm solemnly, from *severus*.

assiduous. From L. *assiduus*, from *assidēre*, to sit down to (*ad* and *sedēre*, to sit).

assiento [*hist.*]. Contract with Spain for supplying slaves to Sp. colonies in America. Sp. *asiento*, as *assent* (q.v.).

assign. F. *assigner*, L. *assignare*, to allot by sign, *signum*. An *assignat*, paper money of first French Republic, was secured (*assigné*) on confiscated Church property.

assimilate. From L. *assimilare*, to make like, *similis*. In phonology *assimilation* is the tendency of a sound to imitate its neighbour, e.g. F. *chercher*, OF. *cercher* (cf. *search*), VL. **circare*. For a good E. example see *snicker-snee*.

assist. F. *assister*, L. *assistere*, to stand by. In the sense of to *be present* etym. meaning survives. Though now regarded as a F. idiom, this was once current E.

assize. Fem. p.p. of F. *asseoir*, VL. **ad-sedēre* for *assidēre*. Found in 12 cent. both of the "sitting," or session, of a court, and of the enactments passed. With the latter sense cf. AS. *gesetnes*, law, and Ger. *gesetz*. *Size* (q.v.) in all its senses is aphet. for *assize*.

associate. From L. *associare*, from *socius*, companion. *Association* football follows the rules of the *National Football Association*.

assoil [*archaic*]. OF. *asoile*, pres. subj. of *asoldre* (*absoudre*), L. *absolvere*, as in *que Dieus asoile*, whom may God absolve, in speaking of the dead, whence ME. *whom* (*whose soul*) *God asoile*, a stock phrase in

Past. Let. Now only poet.; but Sc. *assoilzie*, where *z* is a printer's substitution for an obsolete symbol representing F. *l mouillée* (cf. *tulzie, Dalziel, Mackenzie*, etc.), is still in leg. use.

L'abbes Adans de Saint Urbain, que Diex asoille, donna grant foison de biaus juiaus a moy (Joinville).

I absolve, or assoyle from synne, or trespas: je assouls (Palsg.).

And the holy man he assoil'd us, and sadly we sail'd away (Tennyson, *Voyage of Maeldune*).

assonance. Rudimentary rime consisting in agreement of tonic vowel. From L. *ad* and *sonare*, to sound.

Up and down the City Road,
In and out the Eagle.
That's the way the money goes.
Pop goes the weasel!

assort. OF. *asorter* (replaced by *assortir*), from *à* and *sorte*. See *sort.*

assuage. OF. *asouagier*, VL. **adsuaviare*, from *suavis*, sweet; cf. Prov. *asuaviar*. For the *-g-* cf. *abridge*. ModF. has rejected it for *adoucir* (from *dulcis*).

adoucir: to sweeten; smooth; asswage (Cotg.).

assume. L. *assumere*, to take to oneself, from *ad* and *sumere*. Hence *assumption*, earliest (13 cent.) in lit. sense, "taking up" of the Virgin Mary.

assure. F. *assurer*, to make sure, from F. *sûr*, OF. *sëur*, L. *securus*.

aster. L., G. ἀστήρ, a star.

aster: a star; also the herb star-wort, spare-wort, or cod-wort (Phillips).

asterisk. L., G. ἀστερίσκος, dim. of ἀστήρ, star.

Wher ever ye seen asterichos...there wijte ye of Ebrue added, that in Latine bokis is not had (Wyc. *Prol. 2 Chron.*).

astern. See *stern*[2]; cf. *ahead, afloat*, etc.

asthma. G. ἆσθμα, from ἄζειν, to breathe hard.

asthore [*Ir.*]. Darling. Voc. of Ir. *stór*, treasure (store), from E. Cf. *aroon.*

astigmatism [*med.*]. From G. ἀ-, neg., στίγμα, στίγματ-, point, spot.

astir. Not in E. dicts. before 1864. Adopted from Sc. *asteer*, for *on stir*. Cf. *aside*, etc.

astonish, astony, astound. OF. *estoner* (*étonner*), VL. **extonare*, to thunder-strike, became ME. *astone, astoun*, later *astound* (for spurious *-d* cf. *sound*[1], "*gownd*," etc.). From p.p. *astoned* was formed a new verb *astony* (cf. *levy, parry*, etc.), replaced after 1500 by *astonish*, a form influenced by verbs in *-ish* (cf. *extinguish*). *Stun* (q.v.) is the same word, and Ger. *staunen, erstaunen* are borrowed from a Swiss-F. form of *estoner*. The meaning of *astonish* has weakened from that of stunning to that of surprising, but *astound* has kept more of orig. sense. F. *étonner* has weakened in the same way.

Si grant cop li dona que tot l'a estouné (*Renaut de Montauban*).

I astonysshe with a stroke upon the head: jestourdis (Palsg.).

Sir Edwarde...strake hym such a stroke on the helme with his swerde, that he was astonyed (Berners' *Froissart*).

Nothing could stop that astonishing infantry (Napier).

astound. See *astonish.*

Astraea. Goddess of justice in Golden Age, who left earth because of its wickedness and became the constellation Virgo. Cf. *Astræa Redux*, poem by which Dryden celebrated return of Stuarts.

astragal [*arch.*]. Moulding. L., G. ἀστράγαλος, knuckle-bone, in pl. dice.

astrakhan. Wool of very young lambs from *Astrakhan* on the Volga.

astral. Of a star, L. *astrum*, as in *astral spirit, astral lamp. Astral body*, as used in spiritualistic jargon, appears to be later than the first vol. of the *NED.*

astray. Found earlier as *on stray*, but this is perh. for *astray* by analogy with other E. phrases in *on, a-*. See *stray.*

astriction. From L. *astringere*, from *ad* and *stringere, strict-*, to tighten.

astride. Prefix *is* perh. from F. *à*; cf. *apace* and F. *à califourchon*, astride.

astringent. See *astriction.*

astrolabe. OF. *astrelabe*, MedL., G. ἀστρολάβον, from ἄστρον, star, and λαμβάνειν, to take. Used in desperation by Swinburne.

Love alone, with yearning
Heart for astrolabe,
Takes the star's height, burning
O'er the babe (Swinburne, *Poems & Ballads*, 3rd series).

astrology. F. *astrologie*, L., G. ἀστρολογία, telling of the stars, from ἀστήρ, star. Orig. equivalent to *astronomy*, G. ἀστρονομία, arrangement of the stars, but gradually limited by 17 cent. to the supposed influence, etc. of the stars.

Assembled with astronomy
Is eke that ilke astrology,
The which in judgements accompteth
Theffect what every sterre amounteth (Gower).

astronomy. See *astrology.*

astute. L. *astutus*, from *astus*, craft.

asunder. AS. *on sundran.* See *sunder* and *a-*.

asylum. L., G. ἄσυλον, neut. of ἄσυλος, inviolable, from σύλη, right of seizure.

asymptote [*math.*]. G. ἀσύμπτωτος, from ἀ-, neg., σύν, together, πτωτός, apt to fall, from πίπτειν, to fall.

asyndeton [*rhet.*]. Omission of conjunctions, e.g. *veni, vidi, vici.* From G. ἀ-, neg., συνδεῖν, to bind together.

at. AS. *æt.* Com. Teut., but not now used in Du. & Ger.; cf. OSax. *at,* OHG. *az,* ON. Goth. *at*; cogn. with L. *ad.*

atabal [*hist.*]. Sp., Arab. *at-tabl,* for *al-tabl,* the drum. Cf. *tabor.*

ataghan. See *yataghan.*

ataman. See *hetman.*

ataunt [*naut.*]. With all sails set. Orig. of drinking as much as possible. F. *autant,* as much, in *boire d'autant, à autant.*

atavism. F. *atavisme,* coined from L. *atavus,* from *avus,* grandfather, with first element cogn. with Goth. *atta,* father (see *Attila*).

atavus: my great grandfathers grandfather (Coop.).

ataxy. G. ἀταξία, from ἀ-, neg., τάξις, order; cf. *dis-order.* Chiefly in *locomotor ataxy,* loss of control over movements.

"They call ut Locomotus attacks us," he sez, "bekaze," sez he, "it attacks us like a locomotive" (Private Mulvaney).

atelier. F., workshop, OF. *astelier,* from *astele,* small plank, ? dim. of L. *hasta,* spear.

Athanasian. From *Athanasius,* a G. name, meaning "immortal" (cf. *ambrosia, tansy*), archbishop of Alexandria (temp. Constantine, 4 cent.), to whom has been attributed the compilation of the *Athanasian creed.*

atheism. F. *athéisme,* coined (16 cent.) from G. ἄθεος, from ἀ-, neg., θεός, god.

atheling [*hist.*]. Son of noble family. AS., from *æthel,* noble, and patronymic suffix *-ing*; cf. Du. Ger. *adel,* nobility, ON. *athal.* Perh. ult. cogn. with Goth. *atta,* father (see *Attila*).

athenaeum. G. Ἀθήναιον. Orig. temple of *Athene* (Minerva) in ancient Athens.

athirst. AS. *ofthyrst(ed),* p.p. of *ofthyrstan,* where the prefix is intens. Cf. *an-hungered.*

Afyngered [a hungered] and athurst (*Piers Plowm.* B. x. 59).

athlete. L., G. ἀθλητής, from ἆθλος, contest.

athwart. Formed from *thwart*[1] (q.v.) like *across* from *cross.* Esp. in *athwart hawse* (naut.), across the stem of another ship (see *hawse*), fig. of incommoding, provoking.

You lie, lubber! d—n your bones! what business have you to come always athwart my hause? (*Peregrine Pickle,* Ch. i).

Atkins. See *Thomas, Tommy.*

Atlantic. L., G. Ἀτλαντικός, from Ἄτλας, Ἀτλαντ-. Orig. applied to that part of the sea near Mount Atlas in Libya (v.i.) on the west coast of Africa. Hence *Atlantis,* mythical island in ocean (Plato).

Atlas. Orig. one of the older G. gods, supposed to uphold the pillars of the world; later, Mount Atlas, regarded as supporting the firmament. The application to a map-book is said to be due to Mercator (q.v.) who used a figure of *Atlas* supporting the globe as a frontispiece (16 cent.).

Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight:
And, weakling, Warwick takes his gift again (3 *Hen. VI.* v. 1).

atmosphere. L., G. ἀτμός, vapour, σφαῖρα, sphere. First used (1638) in connection with the moon, now believed to have no atmosphere. With mod. fig. senses cf. those of *air.*

atoll. Coral island with lagoon. Maldive *atollon, atol,* the Maldive islands being of such formation. Prob. of Malayalam origin. The word in its present form was popularized by Darwin (1842).

Every atollon is separated from others, and contaynes in itselfe a great multitude of small isles (Purch.).

atom. F. *atome,* L., G. ἄτομος, indivisible, from ἀ-, neg., τέμνειν, to cut. Cf. *in-dividual.* The mod. *atomic theory* (chem.) is due to Dalton (1805).

atome: a moate in the sunne; a thing so small, that it cannot be divided (Cotg.).

atomy [*dial.*]. With mixed meaning from *atom* and *anatomy* (q.v.), the latter becoming colloq. *atomy.*

Thou atomy [i.e. skeleton], thou (2 *Hen. IV.* v. 4).
I suppose you have come here to laugh at us, you spiteful little atomy (*Water-Babies*).

atone. Orig. to reconcile, from adv. phrase *at one,* and preserving old pronunc. of the latter word, as in *only, alone.* In ME. *one, onement* were used in sense of *atone, atonement. Atonement* is in the *A.V.*, but not *atone.* Cf., for the formation, OF. *aduner, aüner,* to unite, reconcile.

After this was God at one [*Vulg.* repropitiatus] with the londe (Coverd. 2 *Sam.* xxi. 14).

atonic. Unstressed. From G. ἀ-, neg. and *tonic* (q.v.).

atrabilious. From L. *atra,* black, *bilis,* bile, used orig. to translate G. μελαγχολία. See *melancholy.*

atrip [*naut.*]. Used of the anchor when it has just left the ground. Also of the sails, when ready for trimming. From *trip* (q.v.), in the sense of start. Cf. *apeak*.

atrocious. From L. *atrox, atroc-*, cogn. with *ater*, dark, treacherous.

atrophy. F. *atrophie*, L., G. *ἀτροφία*, from *ἀ-*, neg., *τρέφειν*, to nourish.

atropine. Poison. From *atropa*, botanical name of the night-shade, G. *Ἄτροπος*, inflexible, one of the Fates, from *ἀ-*, neg., *τρέπειν*, to turn.

attach. F. *attacher*; cf. It. *attaccare*, Sp. *atacar*. Ident. with *attack* (q.v.). Orig. to fasten to, tack on. The root syllable is of doubtful origin. ? Cf. *tag*[1].

attack. F. *attaquer*, It. *attaccare*. Not in Shaks. Borrowed by F. (16 cent.) to the indignation of Henri Estienne (v.i.). It. meaning is to join, F. & E. sense developing from *attaccare battaglia*, "to joyne battell" (Flor.).

> Ce mot "attaquer" participe du françois "attacher" et de l'italien "attacar."...Les courtisans trouvent plus beau "attaquer" que "attacher"
> (Estienne, *Nouveau françois italianisé*).

attain. F. *atteindre*, *atteign-*, L. *attingere*, from *ad* and *tangere*, to touch. See *attainder*, *attaint*. All of these may be rather from OF. *ataindre*, VL. **attangere*.

attainder. F. *atteindre* (v.s.), used as noun. Law F. Cf. *misnomer*, *rejoinder*, *remainder*, etc. See *attain*, *attaint*.

attaint. Orig. p.p. and so used in E. Then it became verb and noun, to condemn by *attainder* (q.v.), conviction by *attainder*. In sense of touching, infecting, etc., it has been supplanted by the aphet. form *taint* (q.v.). For the form (**attinctus* for *attactus*) and grammatical development, cf. *paint* (q.v.). In ME. *attain*, *attaint* are used indifferently in various senses.

> Atteint they were by the lawe,
> And demed for to hong and drawe (Gower).

attar. Earlier is the popular form *otto* (of roses). Pers. *atar-gul*, essence of roses, from Arab. *'itr*, perfume.

attempt. OF. *attempter*, latinized form of *attenter*, L. *attemptare*, to try.

attend. F. *attendre*, to wait, in OF. also in E. senses, L. *attendere*, lit. to stretch towards. Cf. *attention*. For development of current sense cf. *to wait on*.

attenuate. From L. *attenuare*, to make thin, *tenuis*.

attest. F. *attester*, from L. *attestari*, to bear witness, *testis*, to.

Attic, attic. Of *Attica*, Athens; hence, elegant, refined, etc. The architectural *attic*, orig. a small decorative order placed above a greater (usu. Attic) order, is the same word. An attic is upright, a garret is in a sloping roof.

> *Attico lepore tincti sales*: sharpe and wittie sentences full of pleasauntnesse (Coop.).
>
> Shall I, I say, suppress my Attic salt?
> (Byron, *Hints from Horace*).

Attila. King of the Huns (†453), as type of devastating invader. The name (cf. OHG. *Etzel*) appears to have been given to him by the Goths and is dim. of Goth. *atta*, father; cf. Russ. title "little father." This *atta*, found in other Aryan langs., is of the type of *daddy*.

> A rapid succession of Alarics and Attilas passed over the defenceless empire [of India] (Macaulay).

attire. Orig. to equip in any way. For mod. restriction cf. *apparel*. F. *attirer*, from *tirer*, to draw, etc. See *tire*[2].

attitude. F., It. *attitudine*, L. *aptitudo*, *aptitudin-*, from *aptus*, fit. Orig. (17 cent.) a techn. term of art. Hence to *strike an attitude*, like a statue, etc. Found also as *aptitude* (v.i.).

> The several statues that we see with the same air, posture, and aptitudes (Addison).

attorney. From p.p. of OF. *atorner*, to appoint, constitute, from *à* and *tourner*, to turn. Orig. one duly appointed to act for another, as still in *power of attorney*. The title, often used contemptuously (pettifogger), was abolished in 1873 and absorbed in *solicitor*. It survives in *attorney general*, orig. an attorney with complete powers, as opposed to the obs. *attorney special*, but now only applied to the first law-officer of the crown.

> Des attournez sount acuns generals, acuns especials
> (Britton, 1292).
>
> Orl. Then, in mine own person, I die.
> Ros. No, faith, die by attorney
> (*As you like it*, iv. 1).
>
> Johnson observed, that "he did not care to speak ill of any man behind his back, but he believed the gentleman was an attorney" (Boswell).

attract. From L. *attrahere*, from *ad*, to, *trahere*, *tract-*, to draw.

attribute. The noun is the older. It is used in two senses in Portia's speech (*Merch. of Ven.* iv. 1). F. *attribut*, L. *attributum*, from *attribuere*, from *ad*, to, *tribuere*, to pay (tribute).

attrition. From L. *atterere*, from *terere*, *trit-*, to rub. In theol. sense an imperfect sorrow not amounting to *contrition*.

aubade. Morning music. F., Prov. *albada*, from *alba*, dawn. Cf. *serenade*.

auberge. Inn. F., from Prov., ult. ident. with *harbour* (q.v.).

aubergine. Fruit. F., Catalan *alberginera*, Arab. *al-bādindjān*; cf. Sp. *berengena*, *alberengena*.

auburn. OF. *auborne*, L. *alburnus*, whitish. ME. vars. *abrune*, *abroune* point to confusion with *brown* (v.i.), and this has affected the meaning of the word, formerly flaxen, now bright brown.

alburno: that whitish colour of womens haire which we call an alburne or aburne colour (Torr.).

The word probably is merely *A bron*, i.e. *brown* (Richardson).

auction. L. *auctio-n-*, from *augēre*, *auct-*, to increase. Cf. F. *vente aux enchères*, from *enchérir*, to make dearer, and Ger. *versteigerung*, lit. raising. In a *Dutch auction* goods are put up at a prohibitive price which is gradually lowered, app. from the practice of Dutch fishermen. With the north-country *sale by roup*, i.e. cry, cf. the, chiefly Irish, *sale by cant*, L. *cantus*.

auctio: open sale, or port sale, of private goods (Coop.).

enchere: a bidding, or out-bidding; the making or offering, the raising or enhauncing, of a price; any portsale, outrope, or bargaining, wherein he that bids most for a thing is to carry it (Cotg.).

audacious. From L. *audax*, *audac-*, from *audēre*, to dare, from **audus*, for *avidus*, greedy.

audience. F., L. *audientia*, from *audire*, to hear.

audit. L. *auditus*, a hearing, hence examination of accounts. *Audit ale*, specially strong brew at certain Oxf. and Camb. colleges, was orig. for the refreshment of college tenants who appeared on audit day.

Augean. Usu. with *stable*, from the cleansing of the stables of *Augeas*, king of Elis, one of the labours of Hercules.

auger. ME. *nauger*, AS. *nafugār*, from *nafu*, nave of a wheel, *gār*, borer, spear, with *n*- lost as in *adder*, *apron* (q.v.), as also in Du. *avegaar*, for older *navegaar*.

noger: that instrument of iron that we use to bore holes in the stone with (*Miners Dict.* 1747).

aught. AS. *āwiht*, from *ā*, ever, *wiht*, thing, creature, "whit," "wight," thus, e'er a whit. Hence ME. *oht*, *oght*, later *ought*, usual E. form up to c. 1550. Cf. *naught*, AS. *nāwiht*, ne'er a whit, and Ger. *nicht*, not, OHG. *neowiht*, for *ni eo wiht*.

augment. F., L. *augmentare*, from *augēre*, to increase. See *eke*.

Augsburg, Confession of [*hist.*]. See *Augustan*.

augur. L., prob. from *avis*, bird (cf. *auspices*). The older form was *auger* and the second element is prob. from L. *gerere*, to manage, etc. Hence *inaugurate*, to take omens before action.

inaugurare: to gesse or divine by byrdes (Coop.).

August, august. Month (in Republican Rome *sextilis*) named after Emperor *Augustus*. Replaced native *wēod-mōnath*, weed month. In ME. also *aust*, OF. *aoust* (*août*). The name is L. *augustus*, venerable, from *augur* (q.v.), or perhaps from *augēre*, to increase. Hence *Augustan*, period of perfection in literature regarded as due to royal patronage. The *Augustan Confession* was drawn up (1530) by Luther and Melanchthon at Augsburg (*Augusti burgus*). The *Augustine*, or *Austin*, *Friars* took their name from *St Augustine*, bishop of Hippo (fl. 4 cent.).

Un Auguste aisément peut faire des Virgiles (Boileau).

auk. Sw. *alka* or Dan. *alke*, ON. *ālka*; cogn. with G. *ἀλκυών*, halcyon. Hence *great auk's egg*, rare curiosity.

auld lang syne. Sc., old long since. Popularized by Burns' song. Cf. *auld Reekie*, Edinburgh.

aulic [*hist.*]. Imperial Ger. council; later, Austrian war council. L. *aulicus*, from G. *αὐλή*, court.

aunt. OF. *ante*, L. *amita*, dim. of a lost baby-word of the *papa* type (cf. Ger. *amme*, nurse, and see *nun*, *pope*). Mod. F. *tante*, found from 13 cent., is due to infantile reduplication *antante* (cf. *papa*, etc.). *Naunt*, for *mine aunt*, was once common (cf. *nuncle*) and is still used in dial. *Aunt Sally*, first recorded for 1861 (*NED.*), has become at F. fairs *âne salé*. An elaboration of the same sport was known c. 1900 as *Emma*.

aura. L., G. *αὔρα*, breath, breeze.

aureate. L. *aureatus*, from *aurum*, gold.

aurelia. Formerly used for *chrysalis* (q.v.). It., lit. golden, from L. *aurum*.

aureole. Now used for halo and wrongly connected by some writers with *aura*, air, emanation. Prop. the golden disc surrounding holy personages in early pictures. Cf. earlier *aureola* (sc. *corona*), the celestial

golden crown of martyrs, virgins, and doctors.

auricula. Plant, "bear's ear," from shape of leaves. L., dim. of *auris*, ear. Cf. *auricular*, earliest in *auricular confession* (16 cent.).

auriferous. From L. *aurum*, gold.

aurochs. Extinct wild ox (*urus* in Caesar). Also wrongly applied to an extant bison (Lithuania). Ger. *auerochs*, OHG. *ūrohso*, whence L. *ūrus*; cf. AS. *ūr*, Sanskrit *usrá*, bull. For second element see *ox*.

Aurora Borealis. Named by Gassendi (1621). For *aurora* see *east*, for *borealis* see *boreal*.

auscultation. From L. *auscultare*, to listen, where *aus-* is for *aur-* (*auris*, ear).

ausgleich [*hist.*]. Austro-Hungarian compromise. Ger., compromise, "levelling out." See *like*.

A serious factor for discussion is the question of the *ausgleich* (*Sunday Times*, June 17, 1917).

auspice. F., L. *auspicium*, from *auspex*, *auspic-*, from *avis*, bird, *-specere*, to behold. Cf. L. *haruspex*, one who inspects entrails.

Aussey [*war slang*]. Australian soldier.

austere. F. *austère*, L., G. *αὐστηρός*, making the tongue rough, or dry, from *αὕειν*, to dry. Formerly in lit. sense, of fruits, wines, etc. In ME. often *austern*, the parasite *-n* being partly due to popular connection with *stern*[1].

I dredde thee, for thou art an austerne [*var.* a stern] man (Wyc. *Luke*, xix. 21).

Austin friar. See *August*.

Austral, Australia, Australasian. L. *australis*, from *Auster*, the south wind. Orig. used of the southern hemisphere generally, Polynesia, etc. called collectively *terra australis*.

authentic. F. *authentique*, L., G. *αὐθεντικός*, from *αὐθέντης*, one who does things for himself, from *αὐτός*, self, and *-ἑντης*, cogn. with L. *sons*, *sont-*, guilty, orig. pres. part., "being," the one it was.

author. ME. *autor*, *autour*, F. *auteur*, L. *auctor-em*, lit. increaser, promoter, from *augēre*, *auct-*, to increase. Mod. spelling seems to be accidental, and it is not known at what date it altered the pronunc. It appears also in *authority*, *authorize*. The first Bible transl. with title *authorized* is the Bishops' Bible (1540).

Dressed in a little brief authority
(*Meas. for Meas.* ii. 2).

auto-. G. *αὐτο-*, from *αὐτός*, self.

autochthon. Aborigine. Usu. pl., from G. *αὐτόχθονες*, of the land, *χθών*, *χθον-*, itself.

autocrat. G. *αὐτοκρατής*, ruling by oneself. Extinct as pol. type exc. in new republics.

auto-da-fé. Port., act of the faith. Judicial sentence of the Inquisition, esp. public burning of heretics.

For once we'll be gay;
A grand Auto-da-fé
Is much better fun than a ball or a play
(*Ingoldsby*).

autograph. F. *autographe*, G. *αὐτόγραφος*, from *γράφειν*, to write.

Autolycus. "A snapper-up of unconsidered trifles" (*Winter's Tale*, iv. 3).

A few items which the Autolycus of social history will find acceptable
(*Times Lit. Supp.* May 8, 1919).

automaton. Earlier *automate*, from F. (Rabelais), G. *αὐτόματον*, self-moving.

automate: anything that goes by a vice, or peise, yet seemes to move of itselfe (Cotg.).

Automedon. Skilled driver. Name of charioteer of Achilles. Cf. *Jehu*.

automobile [*neol.*]. F., from *mobile* (q.v.). Cf. later *autobus*, *autocar*, etc.

autonomy. G. *αὐτονομία*, self rule, from *νόμος*, law.

autopsy. G. *αὐτοψία*, lit. seeing for oneself, its earliest sense also in E. See *optic*.

autumn. F. *automne*, L. *au(c)tumnus*, perh. cogn. with *augēre*, *auct-*, to increase. Has replaced, in sense of season, native *harvest* (q.v.).

auxiliary. From L. *auxilium*, help, from *augēre*, *aux-*, to increase.

avadavat. Indian bird. Prop. *amadavat*. From Ahmadabad (Gujerat), i.e. city of Ahmed.

avail. App. from obs. *vail*, from tonic stem of F. *valoir*, L. *valēre*, to be worth, by analogy with other verbs of double form (*mount*, *amount*, *wake*, *awake*, etc.). There is no corresponding OF. verb recorded, but Godef. has the noun *avail*, advantage, increase, which seems to indicate that such a verb may have existed.

To hym not vailith his preching,
All helpe he other with his teching
(*Romaunt of Rose*, 5763).

avalanche. F., altered, by association with F. *avaler*, to descend (*à val*), from earlier *lavanche*, Prov. *lavanca*; cf. Piedmont *lavanca* (whence by metath. It. *valanga*). With changed suffix from Late L. *labina*, landslide (from *labi*, to glide), whence Swiss F. (Engadine) *lavina*, Ger. *lawine*.

avarice. F., L. *avaritia*, from *avarus*, greedy, from *avēre*, to desire; cf. *avidity*. *Beyond the dreams of avarice* is app. due to Dr Johnson, in ref. to the potentialities of Barclay and Perkins' brewery.

avast. *NED.* suggests a worn down form of Du. *houd vast*, hold fast. More prob. seems Port. *abasta*; cf. It. *basta*, from *bastare*, to suffice, of unknown origin.

abasta: v. imp.: enough, or it is enough (Vieyra).

avatar. Sanskrit *avatarana*, descent, lit., down-passing (of a Hindu deity).

avaunt. F. *avant*, VL. *ab-ante*. Orig. onward (cf. *move on*).

ave. L. imper., from *avēre*, to fare well. Short for *Ave Maria*, *Ave Mary*. Cf. *paternoster*.

Ave Maria gratia plena; Dominus tecum; benedicta tu in mulieribus (*Vulg. Luke*, i. 28).

avenge. OF. *avengier*, from *vengier* (*venger*), L. *vindicare* (cf. *manger* from *manducare*). See *vindicate*. The *avenger of bloude* (Coverd. *Joshua*, xx. 5) is for earlier *blood wreker* (Wyc.).

avens. Plant. OF. *avence*; cf. MedL. *avencia*. Origin unknown.

aventurine. Glass, quartz. F., It. *avventurino*, "la pierre artificielle étant produite par de la limaille jetée *à l'aventure* sur du verre en fusion" (*Dict. Gén.*).

avenue. Orig. an approach. From p.p. fem. of OF. *avenir* (now *advenir*), L. *advenire*. Cf. *alley*[1]. Spec. application to a way bordered, and shadowed, by trees seems to be due to Evelyn.

aver. F. *avérer* (cf. It. *avverare*), VL. **adverare*, from *verus*, true. F. sense is to recognize as true.

average. First appears in E. c. 1500; cf. F. *avarie* (12 cent.), Sp. *averia*, It. *avaria*, Du. *haverij*, Ger. *haverei*, etc. It has passed through the meanings of customs impost, extraordinary expenses, damage at sea (usu. sense of F. *avarie*), equitable distribution of resulting loss, to the modern math. sense, which is peculiar to E. The E. form may be corrupted from a plur. *avarais*, used by the same author (Rich. Arnold) in whom we first find *average*. This would be facilitated by the numerous naut. words in *-age*, e.g. *pilotage*, *primage*, *tonnage*, etc., and by possible association with archaic Sc. *average*, *arrage*, a feudal due, also of unknown origin. The word is naut. and from the Mediterranean, which makes Arab. origin possible, but its etym. is still unsolved, though "few words have received more etymological investigation" (*NED.*). The ModG. form *ἀβαρία* suggests possible connection with *βάρις*, ship, *ἀβαρός*, unloading. But this, and also Arab. *'awār*, damaged ware, may be from It. or Sp.

Avernus. Bottomless pit. *Lago Averno* in Campania, L. *Avernus*, taken, from its poisonous exhalations, as mouth of Hades (*Aen.* vi. 126). Trad. from G. *ἀ-*, neg., *ὄρνις*, bird, because birds flying over the lake were supposed to die from poison.

Facilis descensus Averno;
Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis
(*Aen.* vi. 126).

averroism. Doctrine of mortality of soul. From *Averroes* (Ibn Roshd), Arab. philosopher of Cordova (†1225).

averruncator. Gardening tool. From L. *averruncare*, to ward off, through mistaken connection with L. *eruncare*, to weed out. App. this confusion existed in L.

avert. L. *avertere*, *ab* from, and *vertere*, to turn. Cf. *averse*, turned away, *aversion*.

Avesta. See *Zend*.

aviary. L. *aviarium*, from *avis*, bird.

aviator, aviation. F. *aviateur*, *aviation*, from L. *avis*, bird.

avidity. From L. *aviditas*. See *avarice*.

aviso. Despatch boat. Sp., lit. intelligence, advice.

avizandum, at [*Sc. leg.*]. For private consideration. From MedL. *avizare*, to advise.

avocado. Pear. See *alligator*.

avocation. L. *avocatio-n-*, from *avocare*, from *ad* and *vocare*, to call. Cf. *advowson*.

avocet, avoset. Bird. F. *avocette*, It. *avosetta*. Origin unknown. Derivation from *avis* is unlikely, as this hardly appears in the Rom. langs., being displaced by VL. *avicellus*, *aucellus* (F. *oiseau*).

avoid. OF. *esvuider*, to empty out, with change of prefix, as in *award*. See *void*. Orig. to empty out, eject, get rid of, or intrans. to withdraw. Cf. sense-development of *evacuate*. Mod. sense corresponds to F. *éviter*, with which it may have been confused. ME. *voiden* may be an aphet. form or from the simple *vuidier* (*vider*). Cf. ModF. *vider les lieux*, to "clear out."

He shal lyve with thee and avoide thee out [*Vulg.* evacuabit te, *AV.* make thee bare]
(Wyc. *Ecclesiasticus*, xiii. 6).

Hence, quoth the Lord, hence, hence, accursed race,
Out of my garden: quicke, avoyd the place [du Bart. vuidez-moi ce verger]
(Sylv. *The Deceipt*).

avoirdupois. Mod. corrupt. of AF. *averdepeis*, *averdepois*, OF. *aveir* (*avoir*) *de pois*, goods sold by weight, as distinguished from those sold by measure or number. The infin. *aveir* (*avoir*), goods, property, survives in Sc. *avers*, farm beasts. *Pois* is L. *pensum* (*pendere*, to weigh), whence OF. *peis*. ModF. *poids* is due to mistaken association with *pondus*. In ME. and later very often *haber-* (see *haberdasher*).

avouch. Now usu. *vouch*. OF. *avochier*, L. *advocare*. This became regularly *avoer*, *avouer*, whence E. *avow*, OF. *avochier* being a learned form due to the common use of *advocare* in leg. L. Orig. to summon, appeal to, as an authority or warrant.

avow. See *avouch*.

avulsion. From L. *avellere*, to tear away, from *ab* and *vellere*, *vuls-*, to tear.

avuncular. Of an uncle (q.v.).

await. ONF. *awaitier*, OF. *agaitier*, to lie in wait for. See *wait*. Orig. sense as below.

I awayte, I lie in wayte of a person to marke what he dothe or sayeth; je aguayte (Palsg.).

awake, awaken. Two separate verbs are mixed up, viz. AS. *āwæcnan*, earlier *on-* (strong), whence past *awoke*, and *āwacian* (weak), whence *awaked*. The predicative adj. *awake* is for the p.p. *awaken* (cf. *ago*). Both verbs were orig. intrans., the trans. sense being expressed by ME. *awecchen*, AS. *āweccan* (cf. *fall, fell*; Ger. *wachen, wecken*).

He was slapende..., and hi awehton hine
(*AS. Gosp. Mark*, iv. 38).

award. ONF. *eswarder*, or noun *esward*, for OF. *esgarder*, *esgard* (*égard*), with prefix changed as in *avoid*. The noun is prob. the older word. Orig. a decision after examination. *Agard* is equally common in AF. See *guard, ward*.

esgard: respect, heed, regard, observation; advisement, consideration, reckoning, account; also, a report made, or account given, of (Cotg.).

aware. ME. *iware*, AS. *gewǣr*; cf. Ger. *gewahr*, aware. Also reduced to *ware* (see *beware*).

away. AS. *onweg, āweg*, on the way. Also, as prefix, sometimes reduced to *weg* (see *wayward*); cf. similar use of Ger. *weg*, for earlier *enwec, in wec*, in *wegwerfen*, to throw away, etc. To *give away* in slang sense in US.

awe. ME. had both *eye*, AS. *ege*, fear, and *aw*, ON. *agi*, the latter of which has prevailed. Com. Teut.; cf. Goth. *agis*, OHG. *egiso*. Current sense is due to Bibl. use of the word. The slang meaning of *awful, awfully* (19 cent.) has numerous parallels in E. and other langs., e.g. *a devilish pretty girl*, or, conversely, a *jolly miserable day*.

awkward. Orig. adv., formed with suffix *-ward* from obs. *awk*, back-handed, "froward," etc., ON. *afug*, turned the wrong way (cf. Sw. *afwug*), a derivative of *af*, away, off. Cogn. forms are found in OHG. & MHG. Cf. *froward*. See also quot. from Palsg. s.v. *backward*.

auke, or angry: contrarius, bilosus, perversus (*Prompt. Parv.*).
auke, or wronge: sinister (*ib.*).
awkwarde, frowarde: pervers (Palsg.).

awl. AS. *æl*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *aal*, Ger. *ahle* (OHG. *āla*), ON. *alr*; ? cogn. with L. *aculeus*, needle. From a lengthened form, OHG. *alansa* (with suffix as in *sense*, scythe), comes F. *alène*, awl (see *anlace*).

awn. Beard (of barley, etc.). ON. *ögn*. Com. Teut.; cf. AS. *egenu*, husk, Ger. *ahne* (OHG. *agana*), Goth. *ahana*; cogn. with L. *acus*, needle, G. *ἄκανος*, thistle.

awning. First occurs in Capt. John Smith. Origin unknown.

Wee did hang an awning (which is an old saile) to... trees to shadow us from the sunne
(Capt. John Smith, 1624).

awry. Earlier *on wry*. See *wry*.

Owthir all evin, or on wry (Barbour).

axe. AS. *æx*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *aaks*, Ger. *axt* (OHG. *acchus*), ON. *öx*, Goth. *aqizi*; cogn. with G. *ἀξίνη* and perh. with L. *ascia* (? for **acscia*). *Curtle-axe, pickaxe* (q.v.) are unrelated. The expression *axe to grind* is from US. politics (cf. *wire-pulling*) and originated in an experience of childhood related by Franklin. A stranger persuaded him to play truant in order to help grind an axe and then left him in the lurch. For another phrase due to Franklin see *whistle*.

axil [*bot.*]. Angle. L. *axilla*, armpit, whence also *axillary* (med.).

axiom. F. *axiome*, L., G. *ἀξίωμα*, from *ἀξιοῦν*, to think fit, require.

axis. L., axle, pivot, from *agere*, to move.

axle. First in compd. *axle-tree*, ON. *öxul-trē*, which in ME. superseded the native *ax-tree*, from AS. *æxe*; cf. Ger. *achse* (OHG. *ahsa*); cogn. with L. *axis*. *Axle* is not found alone till 17 cent.

axolotl. Mexican lizard. Aztec, lit. water-servant.

ay, aye. Ever. ON. *ei.* Com. Teut.; cf. AS. *ā*, Ger. *je* (OHG. *eo, io*), Goth. *aiw*; cogn. with L. *aevum*, G. *αἰών*. AS. *ā* gave ME. *oo*, which survived some time in the combined *for ay and oo*, equivalent to mod. *for ever and ay*. See also *ever*.

ayah. Port. *aia*, nurse, fem. of *aio*, tutor; cf. Sp. *ayo*, It. *aio*. It came to us from India; cf. *padre, tank*, etc. ? Of Goth. origin, and cogn. with Ger. *hegen*, to cherish.

aye. Yes. In dial. and H. of C. Origin uncertain. Although first recorded for 16 cent., always as *I*, it must, from its extensive dial. use, be much older in colloq. speech. It may be the pronoun *I*; cf. ME. *nic*, no, lit. not I. Another theory is that it is *ay*, ever (v.s.), used as an intens. affirmation, and this theory is supported by its opposite *nay* (q.v.).

> Nothing but No and I, and I and No (Drayton).

aye-aye. Lemur (Madagascar). Prob. from cry. The word came through F.

azalea. Named by Linnaeus. Fem. of G. *ἀζαλέος*, dry.

azarole. Neapolitan medlar. F. *azerole*, Sp. *azarolla*, Arab. *az-zu'rūr*, where *az* is for *al*, def. art. Cf. *assagai*.

azedarac. F. *azédarac*, lilas de Chine, Sp., Arab., Pers. *āzād dirakht*, free tree.

azimuth [*astron.*]. Arc from zenith to horizon. F. *azimut* (cf. It. *azzimutto*), Arab. *as-sumūt*, for *al-sumūt*, pl. of *samt*, way, whence *zenith* (q.v.).

azote. Old name for nitrogen. F., coined by Lavoisier from G. *ἀ-*, neg., *ζωή*, life.

Azrael. Angel of Death. Made invisible at entreaty of Mohammed. Heb., help of God.

Aztec. People and native lang. of Mexico. ? From native name, "heron," of an individual clan.

azure. Orig. the precious stone *lapis lazuli*, later, blue in heraldry. F. *azur* (*Chanson de Roland*); cf. It. *azzurro*, Sp. *azul* (OSp. *azur*), from Arab. *lazward*, Pers. *lajward*, a place in Turkestan whence the stone was procured. The *l-* is supposed to have been lost in the Rom. langs. through being taken as the def. art. Cf. *ounce*[2]. But it may be noted that Arab. for blue is *azraq* (e.g. *Bahr-al-azraq*, the Blue Nile), which may have affected the word.

B. Not to *know a B from a bull's foot* is recorded c. 1400.

baa. Imit. Recorded for 16 cent., but of course a most ancient word. Cf. *bow-wow*.

> He spake to them in the cattels language, which was never changed at the confusion of Babel, which was "moath" for oxen and kine and "baa" for sheepe; which language the people understood very well without any interpreter (Purch.).

Baal. Phoenician god. Heb. *ba'al*, lord. Cf. *Beelzebub*.

baas [*SAfr.*]. Boss. Du., uncle. See *boss*[2].

babacoote. Lemur. Malagasy *babakoto*.

babble. Imit. of infantile speech; cf. F. *babiller*, to chatter, L. *balbus*, stammerer. Of similar origin are *papa, mamma, babe, baby, pap*, etc.

babe, baby. From 14 cent., earlier *baban* (see *babble*). *Babe* only is used in *AV*. With *baby-farmer* (19 cent.) cf. *baby-killer* (20 cent.).

babel. From *Tower of Babel*, app. understood (*Gen.* xi. 9) as confusion (*babble*), but prob. Assyr. *bāb-ili*, gate of the gods. Cf. *Bab-el-Mandeb*, lit. gate of the devil, commonly called by early sailors 'the Bab.'

> Therfor was called the name of it Babel, for ther was confoundid the lippe of all the erthe (Wyc.).
>
> C'est véritablement la tour de Babylone,
> Car chacun y babille, et tout du long de l'aune
> (*Tartufe*, i. 1).

babiana. Flower. Du. *babianer*, from *babian*, because fed on by the baboon (q.v.).

babiroussa. Hog-deer. Malay *bābi*, hog, *rūsa*, deer.

baboo, babu. Hind. *bābū*, Sanskrit *vapra*, father. Title corresponding to our Mr or Esquire. In Anglo-Ind. has become slightly disparaging. Cf. *Mossoo, Mynheer*, etc.

baboon. F. *babouin* (also *babion*); cf. It. *babbuino*, Sp. *babuino*, with several MedL. forms (13 cent.). Referred by some to F. *baboue*, grimace, imit. of gibbering (see *babble*). There is also MedL. *papio-n-*, wild dog, whence Du. *baviaan*, Ger. *pavian*, baboon, the baboon having a dog-like snout, but the source of this *papio* is unknown. It is prob. only the F. word latinized. The oldest recorded meaning of OF. *babuin* is *homuncio*, manikin, grotesque figure, a sense found also earliest in ME. The most likely starting-point is the natural base *bab-* (see *babble*). It. *babbuino*, besides meaning baboon, occurs in the sense both of babbler and stammerer.

babouche. Turk. slipper. F., Arab. *bābūsh*,

Pers. *pā*, foot, *pūsh*, covering. For formation cf. *pyjamas*. For interchange of *p-*, *b-* cf. *pacha*, *bashaw*. See also *pump*[2].

baby. See *babe*.

Babylon. G. Βαβυλών, for *Babel* (q.v.).

baccalaureat. See *bachelor*.

baccarat. F., also *baccara*, card-game at which the ten is called *baccara*. Origin unknown. There is a small French town called *Baccarat* (Meurthe-et-Moselle) not far from Lunéville. ? Cf. origin of *boston*.

bacchanal. L. *bacchanalis*, from *Bacchus*, G. Βάκχος.

bacharach [*archaic*]. Wine. From name of town on Rhine.

bachelor. OF. *bacheler* (*bachelier*), MedL. *baccalaris*, and later, as academic term, *baccalaureus*, as though from *bacca*, berry, *laurus*, laurel; hence *baccalaureat*. Cf. It. *baccalare*, Sp. *bachiller*. Oldest F. sense (*Chanson de Roland*) appears to be young man aspiring to knighthood, squire. Hence, junior member, of a gild or univ., as still in *Bachelor of Arts*, etc., orig. one who qualified to begin his university course, which is still the meaning of F. *bachelier*. From the "junior" idea is evolved that of young unmarried man. All these meanings occur in Chauc. Few words have provoked more etym. speculation, but the origin is still unknown. Ger. *hagestolz*, bachelor, OHG. *hagustalt*, means lit. hedge-holder (cf. AS. *hagosteald*, ON. *haukstaldr*), in contrast to the holder of the homestead. The younger son held a small enclosure while the elder inherited the estate. Already in OHG. the word also means celibate, as does the corresponding AS. *hagosteald*. This has been thought to point vaguely to *bacca*, berry, as a possible etymon of the F. word. Attempts have also been made to connect it with L. *baculum*, or its dim. *bacillus*, the staff being regarded as symbolical of the grade attained in a gild or univ., or as used, instead of lance or sword, by the young man practising warlike exercises.

> Yong, fressh, and strong, in armes desirous
> As any bacheler of al his hous (Chauc. F. 23).

> At Orliens in studie a book he say
> Of magyk natureel, which his felawe,
> That was that tyme a bacheler of lawe,—
> Al were he ther to lerne another craft,—
> Hadde prively upon his desk y-laft (*ib.* F. 1124).

> And trewely it sit wel to be so
> That bacheleris have often peyne and wo
> (*ib.* E. 1277).

bacillus. Late L., dim. of *baculus*, var. of *baculum*, rod; cf. *bacterion*.

back. AS. *bæc*; cf. Du. ON. *bak*. Not found in Ger., which has *rücken*, ridge, in general sense of *back* (but see *bacon*). Adv. *back* is for *aback* (q.v.), earlier *on back*; cf. Ger. *zurück*, from *rücken* (v.s.). From the noun comes the verb *back*, to support. To *back out* is orig. to leave a room backwards, hence to retire from an enterprise not too abruptly. *Backstair*, in the sense of underhand, clandestine, occurs in 17 cent. (Vanbrugh). *Backsword*, orig. sword with one edge only, like a navy cutlass, is also used of single-stick. With *backwoods* cf. *hinterland*. The verb to *backbite* is common in ME. With *backslide*, in rel. sense (16 cent.), cf. *relapse*. To *put* (*get*) *one's back up* suggests the angry cat. With to *back a bill* cf. *endorse*. See also *backward*.

> He that bakbitith his brother bakbitith the lawe (Wyc. *James*, iv. 11).

> Willum's sweetheart...has strictly enjoined him not to get his head broke at back-swording (*Tom Brown's Schooldays*).

back-formation [*ling.*]. A process the reverse of the usual, the formation of a word from a longer word which would appear to be derived from it. See *beggar*, *cadge*[1], *chamfer*, *former*, *fur*, *grovel*, *maffick*, *peddle*, etc.

backgammon. Also (18 cent.) *backgame*. ME. *gamen* (see *gammon*[1]). So called because the pieces are sometimes forced to go back. Cf. its Du. name, from *verkeeren*, to turn back, and archaic F. *revertier*. Formerly called *tables*, and in F. *tric-trac*. Urquhart renders Rabelais' *toutes tables* by "the long tables or *verkeering*."

> *verkeer spel*: game of tables, so called (Hexham).

backsheesh, **baksheesh**. Pers. *bakhshīsh*, present, from *bakhshīdan*, to give, also found in Arab., Turk. and Urdu.

> Bacsheese (as they say in the Arabicke tongue) that is gratis freely (Purch.).

backward, **backwards**. For *abackward* (see *back*). In to *ring the bells backward*, i.e. upwards, beginning with the bass bell, as alarm. *Backwardation*, opposite of *contango*, is a Stock Exchange coinage (c. 1850).

> *I rynge aukewarde, as men do whan houses be afyre, or whan ennemyes be coming*; je sonne a bransle (Palsg.).

> The bells are rung backward, the drums they are beat (*Bonnie Dundee*).

bacon. OF. (now replaced by *lard*, q.v.), MedL. *baco-n-*, OHG. *bahho*, buttock, ham;

cogn. with *back*. Of very early introduction, as Welsh *bacwn* (from E.) is recorded for 13 cent. In to *save one's bacon*, a vulgarism recorded for 17 cent., *bacon* is used for body, hide, etc.

Sorgt ihr nur für eure eigne haut: do but save your own bacon (Ludw.).

Baconian. In ref. both to Roger (†1294) and Francis (†1626).

bacterium. G. *βακτήριον*, dim. of *βάκτρον*, staff. From shape. Cf. *bacillus*.

baculine. In *baculine* (forcible) *argument*. From L. *baculum*, staff.

bad. ME. *badde*. Formerly compared *badder*, *baddest* (as late as Defoe). Origin uncertain. ? AS. *bǣddel*, hermaphrodite, used contemptuously, with *-l* lost as in *muche* from *micel* (cf. adj. use of *bastard*); ? or AS. *gebǣd(e)d*, forced, oppressed (cf. hist. of *caitiff*). It is curious that Pers. *bad* has the same sense (see *badmash*).

Baddeley cake. Cut in Drury Lane greenroom on Twelfth Night. Bequest of *Baddeley*, 18 cent. actor.

badge. ME. *bage*, *bagge*; cf. MedL. *bagia*, from the E. word. Origin unknown. OF. *bage* is later and prob. from E.

badger. A 16 cent. name for the animal previously called *brock* (Celt.), *bawson* (OF.), or *gray*. Origin much disputed. *NED.* accepts derivation from *badge*, referring to the white mark on the badger's head. But there is no record of *badge*, mark on an animal, and it seems a very unlikely word to be used in this sense. Earlier etymologists, comparing F. *blaireau*, badger, which they took to be a dim. of OF. *blaier*, corn-dealer (*blé*, corn), regarded *badger* as a nickname taken from archaic *badger* (? from *bag*), a middleman, esp. in the corn and flour trade, often regarded as a furtive and nocturnal individual. The fact that the animal does not store corn is no argument against this etym.; cf. rustic superstitions with regard to various animals, e.g. the *shrew*, *toad*, *slow-worm*, etc., or the inappropriate name *honeysuckle* (q.v.). But F. *blaireau* is perh. rather from LG. *blār*, blaze[2] (q.v.). Cf. dial. *blairie*, the bald-headed coot, and the origin of *bawson* (v.s.), from Celt. *bal*, white mark on the forehead (see *bald*), which is ult. cogn. with *blār* (v.s.) and with G. *φαλαρός*, "starred" (of a horse). Verb to *badger* is from the sport of badger baiting.

blaireau: a badger, gray, boason, brocke (Cotg.).

badinage. F., from *badiner*, to jest, *badin*, playful, earlier, foolish, Prov. *badin*, prob. orig. gaper. See *bay*[3].

badinage (French): foolery, buffonry, waggishness (Phillips).

badmash, budmash [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Rascal. Urdu, from Pers. *bad*, evil, Arab. *ma'āsh*, means of livelihood.

badminton. Drink and game. From Duke of Beaufort's seat (Glouc.).

baffle. Cf. archaic F. *beffler*, to ridicule, and F. *bafouer*, to hold up to public contempt, both of uncertain origin, but generally referred to a radical *baf*, a natural sound of the *pooh*, *bah* type. Cf. It. *beffare*, with same meaning, and Ger. *ganz baff machen*, to flabbergast. But the earliest records (16 cent.) are Sc. and refer to the ignominious punishment of a perjured knight. This was Sc. *bauchle*, of unknown origin, and may be a separate word.

He by the heels him hung upon a tree
And bafful'd so, that all which passed by
The picture of his punishment might see
(*Faerie Queene*, VI. vii. 27).

baffoüer: to hoodwinke; also, to deceive; also, to besmeare; also, to baffle, abuse, revile, disgrace, handle basely in termes, give reproachfull words of, or unto (Cotg.).

beffler: to deceive, mocke, or gull, with faire words, etc. (*ib.*).

baffy [*golf*]. From Sc. *baff*, blow; cf. OF. *baffe* and see *buffet*[1].

bag. ME. *bagge*, ON. *baggi*. Cf. archaic F. *bagues*, baggage. Earlier hist. obscure; ? cogn. with *pack*. The earliest *NED.* record for *bags*, trousers, is from the blameless Smiles. The whole *bag of tricks*, referred by the *NED.* to the fable of the Fox and the Cat, would seem to come rather from the conjuror's outfit. With to *let the cat out of the bag*, i.e. show the true character of the article for sale, cf. F. *acheter chat en poche* (our *pig in a poke*). To *give the bag*, a mod. variation on to *give the sack*, was orig. used in opposite sense, viz. of a servant decamping without notice. With *bagman*, commercial traveller, cf. *carpet-bagger*. *Bag and baggage* was orig. used of an honourable evacuation or retreat; cf. F. *vie et bagues sauves*, and see quot. s.v. *colour*. It now implies headlong expulsion, esp. with reference to Gladstone's famous speech (v.i.) on the Bulgarian atrocities, in which he hardly

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anticipated the policy of Ferdinand the Fearless.

bagues sauves: with bag and baggage, safe and sound, scotfree (Cotg.).

The Turks...one and all, bag and baggage, shall, I hope, clear out from the province they have desolated and profaned (1876).

bagatelle. Orig. (17 cent.) a trifle. The game is 19 cent. F., It. *bagattella*. Prob. from L. *baca*, berry, derivatives of which occur in Rom. langs. in sense of valueless object. Cf. *trifle* (q.v.) and obs. *nifle*, prob. F. *nèfle*, medlar. Cf. also the prob. cogn. F. *baguenaude* (v.i.).

bagatelle: a toy, nifle, trifle, thing of small value (Cotg.).

baguenaudes: bladder nuts, S. Anthonies nuts, wild pistachios; also, the cods, or fruit of bastard sene; also (the fruit of red night-shade, or alkakengie) red winter cherries; (all of which being of little, or no value, cause this word to signifie) also, trifles, nifles, toyes, paltry trash (*ib.*).

baggage. F. *bagage*, from *bague* (see *bag*). Now usu. replaced, exc. in US., by *luggage*. Applied also disparagingly to, usu. young, women. Cf. *naughty pack, nice piece of goods*, etc.; also F. *garnement*, in same sense. Perh. influenced by F. *bagasse*, quean (OF. *baiasse*), glossed *baggage* by Cotg. This from It. *bagascia*, glossed *baggage* by Flor., of unknown origin.

bagnio. It. *bagno*, bath, L. *balneum*; later, brothel (cf. *stew*). In sense of convict prison, introduced after abolition of the galleys, from *bagnio*, oriental prison, said to be due to the conversion of an old Roman bath at Constantinople into a prison.

bagpipe. Now chiefly Sc., but once a favourite rural E. instrument.

A baggepipe wel koude he [the miller] blowe and sowne,
And therwithal he broghte us out of toune (Chauc. A. 565).

bah. Cf. F. *bah!* See *bay*[3,5].

bahadur. Hind., *bahādur*, hero, champion, title of honour orig. conferred by great Mogul and introduced into India by Chinghiz Khan; cf. *Bobs Bahadur*, the late Lord Roberts. Forms are found also in Russ. (*Bogatyr*), Pol., Hung., Manchu, etc. Origin uncertain. Sanskrit *bhaga-dara*, happiness possessing, and Zend *bagha-puthra*, son of God, have been suggested.

baignoire. Lowest tier box at theatre. F., orig. dressing-box at bath. See *bagnio*.

bail. Oldest sense, friendly custody (Law L. *ballium*), OF. *bail* (now = lease), *baille*, from *bailler*, to give (still dial. F.), L. *bajulare*, to bear, from *bajulus*, porter. This is the accepted etym., though the sense-development is not easy to establish. With *I'll go bail* cf. *I'll be bound*. ME. *bail*, also *bailly*, enclosure, is OF. *bail*, *baile*, stockade, etc., perh. evolved from the idea of authority contained in *bailler*, to have in power, control, etc., but possibly rather connected with L. *baculum*, staff. The *Old Bailey* (*Vetus Ballium*, Duc.) was the *ballium* of the City wall between Lud Gate and New Gate. The cricket *bails* were orig. a cross-piece about two feet long resting on two stumps. This is dial. F. *bail*, cross-bar on two stakes, prob. L. *baculum*. Cf. also the *bail*, or separating-bar, in a stable, and Austral. *bail*, framework for securing head of a cow while milking. Hence to *bail up* (a cow), and prob. the bushrangers' summons. The relative shares of *bajulus* and *baculum* in this group of words are hard to establish. In view of the extraordinary sense-development of the E. *staff*, it seems likely that etymologists have hardly given *baculum* its due.

bail[3]. To scoop up water. See *bale*[3].

bailie, bailiff. OF. *bailif* (*bailli*), VL. **bajulivus*, orig. official in charge of castle (see *bail*[1]). In OF. the *f* was lost before *-s*, hence ME. *bailie* and the Sc. form. The E. word has gradually descended in meaning, exc. in some spec. titles, while Sc. *bailie*, orig. equivalent to sheriff, has retained more of the earlier sense. For *bailiwick* see *wick*[2].

bairn. Sc. form introduced into E. literature c. 1700; cf. obs. or dial. E. *bern, barn*, AS. *bearn*. Com. Teut.; cf. obs. Du. *baren*, OHG. ON. Goth. *barn*; cogn. with *bear*[3].

bait. First as verb. ON. *beita*, to cause to bite, causal of *bita*, to bite; cf. Ger. *beizen*, to etch, lit. to make bite. Hence *bear baiting*, etc., to *bait* (i.e. feed) horses. Cf. *bait* for fish, and see *abet*. Cf. also OF. *beter* (*un ours*), from Teut.

baize. Earlier *bayes*, pl. of *bay*[4], from its orig. colour; for pl. cf. *chintz*. Du. *baai* has same sense.

bayes: the cloth called *bayes* (Cotg.).

bake. AS. *bacan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *bakken*, Ger. *backen*, ON. *baka*; ? cogn. with L. *focus*, hearth. Past tense was orig. *bōc*, and strong p.p. *baken* is usual in *A.V.* With *baker legs*, knock-knees, cf. *housemaid's*

knee, painter's colic, clergyman's throat, etc. *Baker's dozen*, i.e. thirteen, is due to extra loaf being supplied, according to law, by medieval bakers to retail hucksters. With *half-baked*, imbecile, cf. synon. dial. *samsodden*, AS. *sāmsoden*, half boiled (see *sandblind*).

She...boke therf looves (Wyc. 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 24).

As regrateresces...xiii darrees de payn pur xii (*Lib. Albus*).

baksheesh. See *backsheesh*.

Balaam. Disappointing prophet (*Numb.* xxii–xxiv.). In journalism, stock paragraphs kept for filling up when news is short; app. first so used by *Blackwood's Magazine*.

balance. F., VL. **bilancia* for *bilanx, bilanc-*, from *bis*, twice, *lanx*, platter. Confused, in some fig. senses, with *ballast*. The *balance of power* is recorded for 1701 (*Lond. Gaz.*), for earlier *ballance of Europe* (1653).

The centre and characteristic of the old order was that unstable thing which we used to call the "balance of power" (President Wilson, Dec. 28, 1918).

balas [*archaic*]. Ruby. F. *balais* (cf. It. *balascio*, Sp. *balaj*), MedL. *balascius*, Arab. *balaksh*, from Pers. *Badakhshān*, district near Samarcand.

balbriggan (hose). From *Balbriggan*, Co. Dublin.

balcony. Earlier *balcóne*, It., from *balco*, scaffold, OHG. *balcho*, balk, beam. Vulgar *balcóny* was usual up to 18 cent., exc. once in Swift, whose pronunc. made Samuel Rogers "sick." Swift's was prob. Ir. (cf. *pollis* for *police*).

The maids to the doors and the balconies ran (Swift).

At Edmonton his loving wife
From the balcony spied
Her tender husband, wondering much
To see how he did ride (*John Gilpin*).

bald. Earlier *balled*, from Welsh *bàl*, white streak on the brow (see *badger*), whence *Ball*, name of a horse in Tusser, of a sheep in the *Prompt. Parv.*, of a dog in *Privy purse expenses of Henry VIII*, in each case named from having a *blaze*[2] (q.v.), a word which has the same double meaning, e.g. Hexham explains Du. *blesse* as "a bald forehead, a white star in the forehead of a hors." Cf. similar use of *bald* by horse-dealers, and tavern-sign of *Baldfaced Stag*; also *baldicoot*. There has prob. been association also with *ball*[1]; cf. *bald as a billiard-ball*. To *go for a thing baldheaded* (US.) may be a perversion of Du. *balddadig*, audacious, altered, under influence of *bald*, bold (as though bōld-doing), from *baldadig*, of which first element is cogn. with *bale*[1] (q.v.); cf. *baloorig*, stubborn, *balsturig*, perverse.

His heed was balled that shoon as any glas (Chauc. A. 198).

bald-daedigh: audax, temerarius, praeceps (Kil.).

baldachin, baldaquin [*archaic*]. Rich stuff, usu. *baudekin* in ME.; later, a canopy, orig. hung with this material. F. *baldaquin*, It. *baldacchino*, MedL. *baldakinus*, from *Baldacco*, It. name of *Baghdad*, place of origin.

balderdash. Orig. (16 cent.) poor mixed drink, hence jumbled nonsense. MedL. *balductum*, strained milk, was similarly used. Origin of both words unknown (cf. *flapdoodle, slumgullion*). ? Connected with Dan. *pladder*, slush, weak tipple, foolish talk, which is imit. of splashing sound.

balderdash: of drink, *mixta potio*; of other things, *farrago* (*Litt.*).

baldric. ME. also *baudrik, baudry*, the latter from OF. form *baudrei*. Cf. late OHG. *balderich*. As the *baldric* was very ornamental, the word may represent the OHG. name *Baldarīh* or AS. *Bealdrīc*, bold rich, whence F. surname *Baudry* and our *Badrick, Baldry*, etc. For similar cases see *goblet, nichel, tankard*, etc.

bale[1] [*poet.*]. Harm. AS. *bealo*, woe, calamity. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *balu*, OHG. *balo*, ON. *böl*, also Goth. *balws*, adj. A poet. word in AS. & ME., often contrasted alliteratively with *boot*, profit, and *bliss*. Obs. by 1600, but revived by mod. romantics. Hence *baleful*. *Balefire*, often understood as belonging to the same word and hence wrongly used, is AS. *bǣlfȳr*, from *bǣl*, blaze, funeral pile, ON. *bāl*. Its erron. use as beacon fire is due to Scott.

Her face resigned to bliss or bale (*Christabel*).

Sweet Teviot! on thy silver tide
The glaring bale-fires blaze no more (*Lay*, iv. 1).

The bale-fires of murderous licence and savage anarchy (Motley).

bale[2]. Of goods. AF. var. of F. *balle*, ball[1], bale.

bale[3]. Verb. From archaic *bail*, bucket, F. *baille*. MedL. *aquae baiula* points to orig. sense of water-bearer (see *bail*[1]) and sense-development as in *scullion* (q.v.).

baleen. Whalebone. Orig. whale. F. *baleine*, L. *balaena*.

balefire [*poet.*]. See *bale*[1].

baleful. See *bale*[1].

balk, baulk. AS. *balca*, ridge. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *balk*, Ger. *balken*, ON. *bjālki*, all meaning beam, also ON. *bālkr*, hedge, boundary. The *baulk* at billiards is one of the latest developments of the ground-meaning of boundary. Hence verb to *balk*, intrans. to dodge, avoid, trans. to hinder, i.e. interpose a balk; cf. *thwart*. Or it may be a ploughing metaphor, to go off the line (see *delirium*).

Balkanize [*nonce-word*]. To convert into a set of hostile units.

> This treaty tends to Balkanize—if we may coin the word—three fourths of Europe
> (*Obs.* May 11, 1919).

ball[1]. Sphere. ME. *bal*, ON. *bǫllr*, cogn. with Ger. *ball*, whence F. *balle*. Senses may have been affected by It. *palla* (see *pallmall*), which is from Teut. The three (golden) balls are supposed to have been taken from the *palle* in the coat-of-arms of the Medici family, the early pawnbrokers having been of It. origin.

> It would enable me to bear my share of the Vauxhall bill without a disagreeable reference to the *three blue balls* (Hickey's *Memoirs*, i. 334).

ball[2]. Dance. F. *bal*, from OF. *baler*, to dance, Late L. *ballare*, ? from G. *βαλλίζειν*, to dance. Cf. *ballad*, *ballet*.

ballad. F. *ballade*, Prov. *balada*, orig. a dancing-song (see *ball*[2]). F. *ballade* is a poem of fixed form, usu. three stanzas and *envoi* with refrain line. In E. it has various meanings and is earlier found as *ballat*, *ballet*, etc. In the High St of Amersham, Bucks, is a notice, dated 1821, to the effect that the constable has orders to apprehend all *ballad-singers*.

> I occasioned much mirth by a ballet I brought with me, made from the seamen at sea to their ladies in town [Lord Dorset's "To all you ladies now on land"] (Pepys).

ballast. Second element is *last*, burden (whence F. *lest*, ballast), found in all Teut. langs. (see *last*[1]); first element is doubtful, perhaps *bare*, as oldest form appears to be *barlast* (OSw. & ODan.). Another possibility is that it is a LG. *bal*, worthless, which appears in Du. *balsturig*, cross, perverse. Some earlier E. forms show confusion with *balance*. *Ballast* in road-making (19 cent.) is the same word, from the stones, sand, etc. used as ship's ballast.

> Solid and sober natures have more of the ballast then of the saile (Bacon).

ballerina. It., dancing girl. Cf. *ballet*.

ballet. F., It. *balletto*, dim. of *ballo*, ball, dance. See *ball*[2], *ballad*.

ballista [*hist.*]. Catapult. L., from G. *βάλλειν*, to cast.

ballium [*hist.*]. Latinized form of *bailey*. See *bail*[1].

ballon d'essai. F., small balloon sent up to determine direction of wind before ascent was made.

balloon. F. *ballon*, It. *ballone*, "a great ball, a foot-ball" (Flor.), augment. of *balla*, ball, from Teut. Earlier meaning, football. In current sense in ref. to Montgolfier's aerostat (1783).

ballot. It. *ballotta*, dim. of *balla*, ball (cf. *blackball*). Earliest references are to Venice.

> *ballottare*: to choose, to cast or draw lots with bullets, as they use in Venice (Flor.).

Ballplatz [*hist.*]. Austrian Foreign Office. From address. Cf. *Quai d'Orsay*, etc.

bally [*slang*]. From c. 1885 as euph. for *bloody*. Cf. *blooming*, *blinking*, *blighter*. Perh. from music-hall tag *Ballyhooly truth*, suggested as Ir. for *whole bloody truth*.

ballyrag, bullyrag. First in US. *bulrag* (1758) with sense of *haze*[2]. ? Cf. *bulldoze*. Perh. both orig. from bull-baiting. Hence mod. schoolboy *rag*.

balm. ME. also *baume*, F. *baume*, L. *balsamum*. Orig. an aromatic vegetable juice.

balm-cricket. Cicada. Mistransl. of Ger. *baumgrille*, tree cricket.

balmoral. In various trade-names. Sc. residence (Aberdeen) of Queen Victoria.

balmy [*slang*]. For earlier *barmy* (q.v.).

> We don't care a damn for Will-i-am,
> Because we know he's balmy (T. Atkins)

balsam. It. *balsamo*, L. *balsamum*, G. *βάλσαμον*, Heb. *baalschamen*, king of oils. See *Baal*. *Balsam* is found in AS., but was replaced, till c. 1600, by *balm*.

baltimore. Black and orange starling (US.). Colours of *Lord Baltimore*, proprietor of Maryland (17 cent.).

baluster, banister. F. *balustre*, It. *balaustro*, from *balaustra*, flower of wild pomegranate, L. *balaustium*, G. *βαλαύστιον*. Orig. the bulging colonets of a balustrade. From shape. *Banister*, formerly regarded as a vulgarism, appears in 17 cent. With corrupt. cf. name *Bannister*, from *balestier*, crossbow man.

> *balustres*: ballisters; little, round, and short pillars, ranked on the outside of cloisters, terraces, galleries etc. (Cotg.).

bam. Humbug. Goes with *bamboozle*.

bambino. It., baby, esp. Infant Jesus. Cf. G. *βαμβαίνειν*, to stammer. See *babble*.

bamboo. Earlier *bambus*, pl. *bambuses*. In most Europ. langs., earliest in Du. (*bamboes*). Malay. As earliest form is *mambu*, it may be for Malay *samambu*, Malacca cane.

bamboozle. One of the numerous slang words appearing c. 1700. Also in shortened form *bam*. Perh. connected with the onomat. *bab-* (*babble*, *baby*, *baboon*, etc.). Florio uses *embambuinize* to render Montaigne's *embabuiner*, to make a fool (lit. baboon) of; cf. also Catalan *embabiecar*, to deceive.

> Certain words invented by some pretty fellows, such as banter, bamboozle (Swift).

Bampton lectures. At St Mary's, Oxford, founded by *Canon Bampton* (†1751).

ban[1]. To proclaim, etc. Verb is older in E. AS. *bannan*, to summon by proclamation; later, to curse, excommunicate. Com. Teut.; cf. obs. Du. *bannen*, OHG. *bannan*, ON. *banna*. Senses of noun have been partly influenced by F. *ban* (MedL. *bannum*) of same origin. Cf. *banish*. The proclamation sense survives in *banns of marriage*. See *arrière-ban*, *banal*.

ban[2]. Governor of certain districts in Hungary, Croatia, etc. Pers. *bān*, lord. Hence *banat*, province.

Banagher. To bang. See *beat*.

banal. F., commonplace, orig. for public use of all under the same *ban*, or feudal jurisdiction. See *ban*[1].

> *bannal*: common; which anyone may, and every one (residing within that liberty, or precinct) must, use, and pay for the use of (Cotg.).

banana. Sp. or Port., prob. from native name (Guinea); but "the coincidence of this name with the Arab. *banān*, fingers or toes, and *banāna*, a single finger or toe, can hardly be accidental" (Yule). But, according to Platt, *banana* is a Carib word early transferred to Africa (cf. *yaws*, *cayman*, *papaw*).

Banbury. In Oxf. Famous, since 16 cent., for puritans, cheeses, and cakes. *NED.* does not recognize the *Banbury chair*, familiar to children.

band[1]. Ligature. AS. has only *bend* (q.v.), but *band* is found in most Teut. langs. It belongs to the verb to *bind*. Earliest sense, bond, fetter, etc. In sense of flat strip, ribbon, etc., it is F. *bande*, ult. the same word. Hence *bandbox*, orig. (17 cent.) made for bands or ruffs. See also *bandog*.

band[2]. Company. F. *bande*, It. *banda*. Prob. cogn. with *banner* (q.v.) and going back to Goth. *bandwa*, sign, flag. Cf. MedL. *bandum*, banner. It has also been popularly connected with *band*[1] (cf. *banded together*), and possibly also with *ban*[1]. The common E. meaning, as in *regimental band* (*band of musicians*, 17 cent.), is unknown in F., exc. in archaic *grand'bande*, chamber orchestra of Louis XIV. The *Band of Hope* dates from c. 1847. Perh. the popular association with *band*[1] (v.s.) suggested to Dickens the *Infant Bonds of Joy* as the name of one of Mrs Pardiggle's beneficent organisations.

bandanna. Earlier *bandanno*. Hind., prob. through Port. Orig. of a kind of dyeing in which the spotted effect was produced by tying the material in various ways.

bandar log. Nation of monkeys in Kipling's *Jungle Book*. Fig. any collection of irresponsible chatterers and poseurs. Hind. *bandar*, monkey (cf. *wanderoo*), *log*, people.

> When our boys get back and begin to ask the Bandar Log what they *did* in the Great War
> (Ian Hay, *Carrying on*, ch. xiii).

banderole. F., from archaic *bandière*, banner, It. *bandiera*.

bandicoot. Large Indian rat; Austral. marsupial of similar appearance. Telugu *pandi kokku*, pig rat.

bandit. Earlier *banditto*, It. *bandito*, p.p. of *bandire*, to banish (q.v.). Cf. *outlaw*.

> A Roman sworder and banditto slave
> (*2 Hen. VI*, iv. 1).

bandog. For *band-dog* (*band*[1]). Cf. *leash-hound*, and F. *limier*, from *lien*, bond. So also F. *les limiers de la police* corresponding to our *bandogs of the law*.

> *bande dog*: molosus (*Cath. Angl.*).

bandoleer [*mil.*]. F. *bandoulière*, Sp. *bandolera* or It. *bandoliera*, from *banda*, band, strap.

> *bandouilleres*: a musketiers bandoleers; or charges, like little boxes, hanging at a belt about his neck (Cotg.).

bandoline. For the hair. F., hybrid coinage from *bandeau*, band of hair, and L. *linere*, to anoint.

bandy[1]. Verb. From F. *bander* "to bandie, at tennis" (Cotg.), hence to throw (jests, reproaches, etc.) to and fro. Of Teut. origin and cogn. with *bend*. Sense-development of the F. word, orig. to bend a bow,

is not quite clear. For final *-y*, cf. *levy*, *parry*.

Had she affections and warm youthful blood,
She'd be as swift in motion as a ball;
My words would bandy her to my sweet love,
And his to me (*Rom. & Jul.* ii. 5).

bandy[2]. Hockey; orig. the curved stick with which it is played. Prob. from *bend*, but influenced by *bandy*[1]. See *hockey*.

a bandy: hama, clava falcata (Litt.).

bandy[3]. Or *bandy-legged*. Common sense suggests *bendy*, perh. associated also with *bandy*[2]. *Bandy-legged*, "valgus, varus" (Litt.), is rather earlier than first *NED.* record.

bane. Orig. killer, murderer. AS. *bana*. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. OHG. *bano*, ON. *bani*; cogn. with Goth. *banja*, wound, and ult. with G. *φόνος*, murder. Hence also obs. *bane*, to poison (*Merch. of Ven.* iv. 1). Cf. *henbane*.

bang[1]. To thump, etc. ON. *banga*, to beat; cf. Du. *bangen*. In some senses imit. With *bang up*, smart, cf. *slap up*. *Bang-tail*, a horse's tail cut horizontally, is perh. from the same word, suggesting abruptness; cf. *bang goes saxpence*. Also *bang*, a horizontal fringe across the forehead, orig. US. For to *bang Banagher* see *beat*.

bang[2]. Drug. See *bhang*.

bangle. From Hind. *bangrī*, orig. coloured glass bracelet or anklet.

banian, banyan. Port., Arab. *banyān*, Gujarati *vāniyo*, Sanskrit *vanij*, merchant. Man of trading caste (see *bunya*). Orig. pl. (cf. *Bedouin*). This caste abstains from animal food, hence naut. *banyan day*. The *banian tree*, a gigantic fig tree, obtained its E. name from its being an object of veneration to the *banians*, who built their temples under it (v.i.). App. the name was first given to one at Gombroon, on the Persian Gulf.

The govenour is a Bannyan, one of those kind of people that observe the law of Pythagoras (Purch. 1609).

The Banian tree is a little beyond the great tanck [of Surat]....This is of an exceedinge bredth, much honoured by the Banians (Peter Mundy, 1629).

He has been ill—and so he banyanned upon lobster salad and chocolate cream, washed down by deluges of champagne (Lady Lyttelton, 1839).

banish. F. *bannir*, *banniss-*, to proclaim as an outlaw, from *ban*[1] (q.v.). Cf. Ger. *verbannen*.

banister. See *baluster*.

banjo. Negro corrupt. of archaic *bandore*, L. *pandura*, G. *πανδοῦρα*.

pandura: an instrument called a bandore like a lute; a rebeck; a violin (Litt.).

"What is this, mamma?—It is not a guitar, is it?" "No, my dear, it is called a banjore; it is an African instrument, of which the negroes are particularly fond" (Miss Edgeworth, *Belinda*).

bank[1]. Of earth. Earliest sense, raised shelf or ridge. ME. *banke*; cf. ON. *bakki*; cogn. with *bank*[2] and *bench*. Hence naut. *banker*, boat fishing on Newfoundland bank; cf. *coaster* and 16 cent. *roader*. To *bank*, of an aeroplane, is borrowed from the motor racing-track.

There is a rich fisheing very neere this land [Newfoundland] called the *Banke*, where there doe yearely fish at least 400 French shipps (R. Hayman to Charles I, 1628).

Practically the whole of the French bankers are laid up in St Malo (*Obs.* Feb. 10, 1918).

bank[2]. Bench, etc. F. *banc*, OHG. *banc*, ult. ident. with *bank*[1]; cf. Du. *bank*. In ME. means bench, as still in some techn. applications. Hence *double-banked*, used of galleys with two tiers of oars, involving two tiers of rowing benches. The financ. *bank* is F. *banque*, It. *banca*, from OHG., orig. money-changers' bench or table. Most of our early financ. words are It. (cf. *bankrupt*). *Bank-holidays* were established by Sir John Lubbock's Act (1871) in order to legalize the closing of banks on certain fixed days. They were not intended as public saturnalia.

Christ overthrew the exchangers bankes (*NED.* 1567).

bankrupt. Earlier (16 cent.) *bankrout*, F. *banqueroute*, It. *banca rotta*, broken bank. Now remodelled on L. *rupta*. See *bank*[2].

banksia. Austral. shrub. From *Sir Joseph Banks* (†1820), botanist, companion of Captain Cook. Cf. *dahlia*, *fuchsia*, etc.

banlieue. F., outskirts (of a town). Orig. league (*lieue*) radius under town authority. See *ban*[1].

banner. OF. *banere* (*bannière*); cf. It. *bandiera*, Sp. *bandera*, from MedL. *bannum*, *bandum*, flag. See *band*[3]. In the Rom. langs. there has been confusion with *ban*[1] (q.v.), and the ult. origin of both groups of words is obscure. The analogy of F. *drapeau*, from *drap*, cloth, suggests that L. *pannus*, cloth, may be involved.

banneret. OF. *baneret*, adj., "bannered," with *-et* from L. *-atus*. Orig. knight whose vassals fought under his own banner. The

order was allowed to die out after the institution of *baronets* (1611).

bannock [*Sc. & North*]. Loaf of home-made bread. Gael. *bannach*, prob. a loan-word, from L. *panis*; cf. AS. *bannuc*.

banns. See *ban*[1].

banquet. F., dim. of *banc*, bench, table (see *bank*[2]); cf. It. *banchetto*, dim. of *banco*, table. For sense-development cf. *board*, *table*. Earlier E. sense is a kind of dessert (*Esther*, v, vii).

banquette [*mil.*]. Ledge inside rampart or trench. F., It. *banchetta*, dim. of *banca*, bench, shelf. See *bank*[2].

banshee [*Ir.*]. Ir. *bean sidhe*, woman of the fairies; cf. Gael. *bean*, woman, *sith*, fairy.

> The fatal Ben-shie's boding scream
> (*Lady of Lake*, iii. 7).

bant. See *banting*.

bantam. Place in Java, but the bird was orig. Jap. (cf. *guinea-pig*). Latest use in sense of small, miniature, is in *bantam battalion* (1915), composed of very short men.

banter. One of the words assailed by Swift in the *Tatler* (see *bamboozle*, with which it was earlier synon.). Origin unknown. It occurs in Pepys (Dec. 24, 1667) earlier than *NED.* records.

> He that first brought the word..."banter" in use, put together, as he thought fit, those ideas he made it stand for (Locke).

banting. Name of a London cabinet-maker who published (1864) his method of reducing obesity. With back-formation *bant* cf. *maffick*.

bantling. Prob. corrupted (16 cent.) from archaic Ger. *bänkling*, from *bank*, bench. See *bastard*, with which *bantling* was formerly synon.

Bantu [*ling.*]. Group of SAfr. langs., esp. Zulu. Native name for "people."

banxring. Squirrel-like animal (Java). Native name.

banyan. See *banian*.

banzai. Jap. war-cry, lit. ten thousand years; cf. Chin. *wan*, myriad, *sui*, year.

baobab. Tree. African, but long naturalized in India. Prob. native name (EAfr.).

baptize. F. *baptiser*, L., G. *βαπτίζειν*, to immerse, from *βάπτειν*, to dip. *Christen* is much older. The *baptist* sect was orig., and by opponents up to 19 cent., called *anabaptist* (q.v.). The currency of *baptism of fire* (suggested by *Luke*, iii. 16) is perh. due to F. *baptême de feu* used by Napoleon III in a despatch to the Empress early in the war of 1870.

bar. F. *barre*; cf. *barra* in other Rom. langs. and in MedL. Origin unknown. Ground-sense, barrier, as in *Temple Bar*, *harbour bar*. A *barrister* practises "at the bar," orig. the rail marking off the judge's seat, after being called "to the bar," the rail separating the benchers from the body of the hall in the Inns of Court. As a King's Counsel he is called "within the bar." In the tavern sense *bar* is 16 cent. *Barman* (19 cent.) is more recent than *barmaid* (1732). To *bar*, cold-shoulder, is univ. slang.

baragouin. Jargon. F., from Bret. *bara*, bread, *gwin*, wine, often heard, but not understood, by Frenchmen among Bretons.

baralipton. See *barbara*.

barb[1]. Of arrow. F. *barbe*, L. *barba*, beard, hook, in various senses. Hence *barbed wire*, "that invention of the devil" (Sir Ian Hamilton).

> *barbelé*: bearded; also, full of snags, snips, jags, notches; whence, *Flesche barbelée*, a bearded, or barbed arrow (Cotg.).

barb[2]. Horse (archaic), pigeon. F. *barbe*, from *Barbary*.

barbara [*logic*]. The words *barbara*, *baralipton*, *bocardo*, *celarent* were used by medieval logicians as mnemonics, the vowels standing for various forms of syllogism. Hence *barbara and baralipton* in ref. to scholastic pedantry.

> Ce n'est pas "barbara et baralipton" qui forment le raisonnement (Pascal).

barbaresque. F., It. *barbaresco*, orig. of *Barbary*, also barbarous, primitive.

barbarian, barbaric, barbarous. All three have been used indifferently in the past, though now differentiated. Earlier is ME. *barbar*, F. *barbare*, L., G. *βάρβαρος*, with ref. to unintelligible speech (*bar-bar*); cf. *Hottentot*. Hence *barbarism*, orig. the mixing of foreign words with Greek or Latin.

> I schal be to him, to whom I schal speke, a barbar (Wyc. 1 *Cor.* xiv. 11).

Barbary. In ME. heathenism, etc.; now, N. Africa. Hence *barbary ape*, the only ape found wild in Europe (Gibraltar). See *berber*.

barbecue. Sp. *barbacoa*, from lang. of Hayti. Orig. frame-work on posts to sleep on, or to smoke meat on. Hence, an animal roasted whole, jollification, drying floor for coffee.

> His couch or barbecu of sticks (Dampier).
>
> The barbecu'd sucking-pig's crisp'd to a turn
> (*Ingoldsby*).

barbed [*archaic*]. Of a horse, equipped and caparisoned. Mistake for *barded*, from F. *barde*, horse-armour, also rough saddle, Sp. Port. *albarda*, packsaddle, Arab. *al barda'at*.

A bardit curser stout and bald (Gavin Douglas).

His glittering arms he will condemn to rust,
His barbed steeds to stables (*Rich. II*, iii. 3).

barbel. OF. *barbel* (*barbeau*), VL. **barbellus*, dim. of *barbus*, from its beard.

barber. ME. *barbour*, OF. *barbeor*, VL. **barbator-em*. Mod. form partly due to suffix substitution (cf. *turner* for *turnour*), partly to ModF. *barbier*, It. *barbiere*. The barber was formerly also dentist and surgeon, hence *Company of Barber-Surgeons* (1461–1745). Hence the small metal bowls, orig. for blood-letting, which are still the barber's sign in some countries, while the barber's pole is said to represent the bandage.

My name is Salvation Yeo, born in Clovelly Street, in the year 1526, where my father exercised the mystery of a barber surgeon (*Westward Ho!*).

barberry. OF. *barberis*, with *-s* lost as in *cherry*; cf. It. *berberi*, Sp. *berberis*, MedL. *barbaris*. Origin unknown. The *-berry* is folk-etym.

berberi: sunt fructus cuiusdam arboris, *anglicè* berberynes (*Voc.* 15 cent.).

barbette [*mil.*]. Gun platform for firing over parapet or ship's turret. F., dim. of *barbe*, but sense-development not clear.

barbican [*hist.*]. Outer defence. F. *barbacane* (12 cent.); cf. It. *barbacane*, Sp. *barbacana*. A word that has given rise to very numerous conjectures, the most reasonable being Arab.-Pers. *bāb-khānah*, gate-house (see *Babel*), the regular name in the East for a towered gateway, which is about the meaning of *barbican*. This leaves the *-r-* unaccounted for, unless we assume association with *bar*. There seems to be little doubt that the word comes from the Crusades (Joinville). For its survival as the name of a London street cf. *Old Bailey* (see *bail*[1]).

Egyptian rulers, from the Pharaohs to Napoleon and Mehemet Ali, have tried to seize it [Palestine] as the outer barbican of Africa
(*Daily Chron.* Dec. 11, 1917).

barcarolle. F., Venet. *barcarola*, It. *barcaruola*, boatman's song, from *barca*. See *bark*[2].

bard[1]. Gael. Ir. *bard*, whence G. *βάρδος*, L. *bardus* (in Lucan). Orig. of Celt. bards only, and, in Lowland Sc., of a vagabond minstrel. Though first recorded by *NED.* c. 1450, it was a surname by 1297; cf. Sc. *Baird*.

The Schireffe...sal punish sorners, over-lyars, maister-full beggars, fuilles, bairdes, vagaboundes (Skene).

bard[2]. See *barbed*.

bare. AS. *bær*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *baar*, Ger. *bar*, ON. *berr*. Orig. uncovered, then unequipped, e.g. *bareback*, without addition of any kind, as in *bare majority* (*subsistence*). *Barefaced* (first in Shaks.) has degenerated from orig. sense of undisguised, without scheming.

barège. Fabric, from *Barèges* (Hautes-Pyrénées).

baresark. See *berserk*.

bargain. OF. *bargagne*; cf. It. *bargagno*, Port. *barganha*. The corresponding verb, OF. *bargagner* (*barguigner*), found also in the other Rom. langs., is Late L. *barcaniare*, to haggle (temp. Charles the Bald). Many forms and derivatives are found in MedL., but the origin is unknown. OHG. *borganjan* to lend, borrow, pledge, has been suggested, but the *-a-* of the Rom. forms is against this. If the word was orig. OF. and borrowed by the other Rom. langs., it may be simply *gagner*, to gain (q.v.), with pejorative prefix *bar-*, or even represent a mixture of *gagner* and the synon. *barater*, to barter. With to *strike a bargain* cf. *swap*, *tope*[3].

barguigner: to chaffer; to bargaine; or (more properly) to wrangle, dodge, haggle, brabble, in the making of a bargaine (Cotg.).

barge. F., Late L. *barga*, var. of *barca*, bark[2]. *Bargee* is used by Pepys. Like most ship-names, has had a variety of senses. *NED.* does not recognize slang to *barge*, rush heavily.

barilla. Plant. Sp. *barrilla*, "saltwort" (Minsh.).

baritone. See *barytone*.

barium [*chem.*]. Isolated and named by Davy (1808), from G. *βαρύς*, heavy.

bark[1]. Of a tree. ON. *börkr*, prob. cogn. with *birch*. Native word is *rind*.

bark[2], **barque**. Vessel. F. *barque*, It. *barca*, Late L. *barca*, ship of burden, of doubtful origin. ? From G. *βᾶρις*, boat, from Egypt. Cf. the earlier *barge*. The spelling *barque* is now limited to a spec. rig.

bark[3]. Verb. AS. *beorcan*, orig. strong, with p.p. *borcen*; cf. ON. *berkja*, ?from *bàrki*, windpipe. Hence *barker*, pistol, fire-arm.

Chien qui abbaye [*aboie*] *ne mord pas*: the dog that barkes much, bites little; a great prater, a weake performer (Cotg.).

barley. Orig. adj., as still in *barleycorn*. AS. *bærlic*, from *bere*, barley; cf. ON. *barr*, corn, barley, Goth. *barizeins*, of barley; ult. cogn. with L. *far*, corn. *John Barleycorn*, as emblem of malt liquor, occurs in the title of a ballad in the Pepys collection. Cf. the old song of the *barleymow*, where *mow* means heap, stack. *Barley-water* dates from 14 cent. With *barleycorn* as unit of measure cf. *grain* as unit of weight.

> Hitt was ordeyned [by the Statute of Winchester] that iii barley-cornes take out of the middes of the ere makith a inch (*Coventry Leet Book*, 1474).

barm. Yeast, froth. AS. *beorma*, with LG. and Scand. cognates; cf. Ger. dial. *bärme*; ult. cogn. with L. *fermentum*. Hence *barmy*, now often spelt *balmy*.

> Hope puts that hast into your heid,
> Quhilk boyles your barmy brain
> (Montgomerie, c. 1600).

> Why did I join the R.N.A.S.?
> Why didn't I join the army?
> Why did I come to Salonika?
> (*Chorus*) I must have been —— well barmy (Anon.).

Barmecide banquet. Allusion to a tale in the *Arabian Nights* of a prince who offered an imaginary feast to a beggar. The *Barmecides* were a family ruling in Baghdad just before Haroun-al-Raschid. Cf. *Alnaschar dreams*.

barn. ME. *bern*, AS. *berecærn*, barley-place, of which contracted forms also occur in AS. Cf. relation of L. *horreum*, barn, to *hordeum*, barley. *Barn-stormer*, strolling actor, is late 19 cent.

Barnaby. Feast of *St Barnabas* (June 11), considered the longest day under the Old Style.

> Barnaby bright,
> Longest day and shortest night.

barnacle[1]. For horses. ME. *bernacle*, earlier *bernak*, AF. *bernac*, glossed *camus*, a bit, snaffle. Cf. also OF. *bernicles*, Saracen instrument of torture (Joinville). Origin unknown. In sense of spectacles (16 cent.) *barnacles* seems to be a playful extension of the same word, due to the way in which *barnacles* are fitted to a horse's nose. There may also have been association with F. *besicles*, spectacles, formerly *bericles*. This is rendered *barnacles* in Motteux' transl. of Rabelais (*Pantagruel*, v. 27).

> A scourge to an hors, and a bernacle to an asse
> (Wyc. *Prov.* xxvi. 3).

barnacle[2]. Kind of wild goose; shell-fish. ME. *bernekke*, *bernake*, OF. *bernaque*, MedL. *bernaca*, etc. The connection of the two is due to a very ancient and wide-spread superstition that the goose was hatched from shell-fish adhering to trees over the water. Of the numerous conjectures that the word has provoked the most reasonable is that which derives it from Gael. *bairneach*, limpet, from *barenn*, rock. But the weak point in this theory is that, although the goose is supposed to spring from the shell-fish, the former is recorded some centuries earlier. Also the Gael. word may be borrowed from E. Cf. also Sp. *bernache*, Port. *bernaca*. The following quot. shows the muddled character of the superstition.

> So, slow Bootes underneath him sees
> In th'ycie Iles, those goslings hatcht of trees,
> Whose fruitfull leaves falling into the water,
> Are turn'd (they say) to living fowles soone after.
> So, rotten sides of broken shipps doo change
> To barnacles; O transformation strange!
> 'Twas first a greene tree, then a gallant hull,
> Lately a mushrum, now a flying gull (Sylv. i. 6).

barnacles. Spectacles. See *barnacle*[1].

barney [*slang*]. Lark, spree; earlier (c. 1860), humbug. ? From name *Barney* (for *Barnaby*); cf. abstr. sense of *paddy*.

Barnum. US. proprietor of the greatest show on earth (†1891).

> His attendant officers, gigantic men selected on the Barnum principle
> (S. L. Hughes, M.P., on Kaiser's entry into Jerusalem).

barometer. From G. *βάρος*, weight. Due to Boyle (17 cent.).

baron. F., Late L. *baro-n-*, used in Salic Law as equivalent to *homo*; cf. double meaning of AS. *mann*, man, warrior, hero, and sense-development of *knight*, *vassal*, etc. Origin unknown, but prob. Teut. According to some it is L. *baro*, simpleton, whence It. *barone*, rogue, which seems unlikely. The *baron of beef*, or double sirloin, is a witticism due to the old story of knighting the loin. *Baronet* is used for sirloin by Fielding (v. i.). The title *baronet* occurs in 14 cent., but its exact meaning is doubtful, though it seems to have been used for *banneret* (q.v.). The present order dates from 1611 and was established to raise money for the settlement of Ulster. Orig. obtainable for £1000, but it is understood that the current price is much higher.

> The sight of the roast beef struck him dumb, permitting him only to say grace, and to declare he must pay his respects to the "baronet," for so he called the sirloin (*Tom Jones*, iv. 10).

baroque. Orig. irregularly shaped pearl. F., Port. *barrocco* or Sp. *barrueco*. Origin unknown.

barouche. Earlier (1805) *birutsche*, Ger. dial. *barutsche, birutsche*, It. *baroccio*, for *biroccio*, from L. *birotus*, two-wheeled, from *bis* and *rota*. Cf. F. *brouette*, wheel-barrow, earlier *berouette*, dim. of OF. *beroue*, L. *birota*.

barque. See *bark*[2].

barquentine. Differs from a barque in having only the fore-mast square-rigged. Sp. *bergantin*, brigantine, confused with *barque* (see *bark*[2], *brig*).

barracan. See *barragan*.

barrack. F. *baraque*, It. *baracca* or Sp. *barraca*; ? cogn. with *bar*. Orig. booth, hut, which is still the meaning of F. *baraque*. Hence *barracoon*, slave pen (Sp.).

barracking. On the cricket field. Said to come from a native Austral. (NSW.) word *borak* meaning derision. It bears a curious resemblance to *barrakin'*, gibberish, formerly used in East End of London. This is F. *baragouin* (q.v.).

barracoon. See *barrack*.

barracuda, barracoota. Large WInd. sea-perch. Origin unknown. ? From Sp. *barrigudo*, big-bellied.

barracoutha: the name of a fish peculiar to some parts of America (Phillips).

barragan. Orig. coarse camlet. Earlier *barracan*. OF. *baracan, baragant* (*bouracan*), Arab. *barrakān*, camlet, from Pers. *barak*, garment of camel's hair. Cf. Du. *barkan*, Ger. *barchent*.

barrage [*hist.*]. Adopted in the Great War for curtain fire, intended to isolate the objective. F., barrier, weir, from *barrer*, to bar.

Keep up a steady potato barrage from the end of March until May (*Daily Chron.*, Feb. 2, 1918).

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig passed into London through a creeping barrage of cheers (*ib.* Dec. 20, 1918).

barratry [*leg.*]. Formerly traffic in church office, simony; now esp. marine fraud. OF. *baraterie*, from *barate*, fraud, strife; cf. It. *barattare*, to barter (q.v.), Sp. *baratar*, to sell cheap, OIt. *baratta*, strife. All app. from ON. *barātta*, strife, if this is a genuine ON. word, in which case it may have been taken to the South by the Vikings. It. *barataria* occurs in marine laws of Amalfi (11 cent.).

barrel. F. *baril*, with forms in all Rom. langs. ? Connected with *bar*; cf. F. *au-dessus* (*au-dessous*) *de la barre*, of wine regarded as superior (inferior) according as it is drawn from the upper (lower) part of the cask, the latter being strengthened by an internal bar or stanchion. The *barrel organ* (18 cent.) is so called because the keys are struck by pins on a revolving barrel or cylinder. For gen. sense of cylinder, as in gun-*barrel*, cf. *tunnel*.

barren. Orig. of female. Archaic F. *bréhaigne*, OF. *brehaing, baraing*, etc. Origin obscure. Perh. from OHG. *ham*, mutilated, preceded by the pejorative particle *bar-*. Cf. Ger. *hammel*, castrated ram. See *maim*.

barret [*hist.*]. Cap. F. *barrette*. See *biretta*.

barricade. F., It. *barricata* or Sp. *barricada*, from *barrica*, barrel, used in extempore barriers. Incorr. *barricado* is found earlier; cf. *ambuscado, armado, bastinado*. Hist. esp. in ref. to Parisian émeutes.

barriquade: a barricado; a defence of barrels, timber, pales, earth, or stones, heaped up, or closed together; and serving to stop up a street, or passage, and to keep off shot, etc. (Cotg.).

barrico [*naut.*]. See *breaker*.

barrier. F. *barrière*, from *barre*, bar.

barring-out. Recorded for 1728 (Swift).

Revolts, republics, revolutions, most
No graver than a schoolboys' "barring-out"
(Tennyson, *Princess*).

barrister. Earlier *barrester, barraster*. Mod. formation from *bar*, app. modelled on *chorister, sophister*. Cf. ME. *legistre* (from *lex*) and its MedL. form *legista*. The name originated with the bar of the Inns of Court, but is now associated with the bar of a tribunal. See *bar*.

barrow[1]. Funeral mound. Orig. hill, mountain. AS. *beorg*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *berg*, ON. *berg, bjarg*, Goth. *baírgahei*, mountain chain. Prob. also Aryan; cf. Armen. *bɛrj*, OIr. *brig*, etc.

barrow[2]. Vehicle. AS. *bearwe*. Orig. stretcher, bier (q.v.), hand-barrow; cogn. with *bear*[2]. Later meaning may have been affected by F. dial. *barou*, app. related to *brouette*, wheel-barrow (see *barouche*).

They brought out the sycke...and layed them upon beddes and barowes (Coverd. *Acts*, v. 15).

bart. Abbrev. of *baronet*.

barter [*archaic*]. F. *barater*, to deceive, in OF. to exchange, haggle, from *barat* (see *barratry*); cf. It. *barattare*, Sp. *baratar*. For connection between trading and cheating cf. Ger. *tauschen*, to exchange, *täuschen*, to deceive.

baratar: to sell cheape, to deceive (Percyvall).

barater: to cheat, cousen, beguyle, deceive, lie, cog, foist, in bargaining; also, to trucke, scourse, barter, exchange (Cotg.).

bartizan [*poet.*]. Sc. (16 cent.), of uncertain meaning, but app. corrupt. of *bratticing*, timber-work. Currency is due to Scott. See *brattice*.

bretasynge: propugnaculum (*Cath. Angl.*).

barton [*dial.*]. Enclosure in various senses. AS. *beretūn*. See *barley* and *town*.

barytes [*min.*]. From *barium* (q.v.).

barytone, baritone. F. *baryton* or It. *baritono*, from G. *βαρύς*, heavy, *τόνος*, tone.

basalt. L. *basaltes*, said by Pliny to be an Afr. word. Not connected with *salt*.

basan, bazan. Kind of sheep-skin leather. Corruptly *basil, bazil*. F. *basane*, Prov. *bazana*, Sp. *badana*, Arab. *bitānah*, inside, lining.

bascinet. See *basinet*.

bascule [*mech.*]. F., see-saw, for earlier *bacule*, from OF. *baculer*, from *battre*, to beat, *cul*, posterior.

The practice of flying through the Tower Bridge between the high-level foot-ways and the bascules must cease (*Daily Chron.* June 27, 1919).

base[1]. Noun. F., L., G. *βάσις*, step, also pedestal, from *βαίνειν*, to step.

base[2]. Adj. F. *bas*, VL. *bassus*, stumpy, common in classical L. as cognomen. For sense-development cf. *low*. *Baseborn* may be for earlier *low-born*, but, as there is no other example of adv. use of *base*, it is perh. connected with OF. *fils de bast*, whence ME. *a bast ibore*, baseborn (see *bastard*).

baseball. Now chiefly US., so-called from the *bases*, or bounds, which mark the circuit, but these *bases* were taken over from *Prisoners' base* (15 cent.), which is for *bars*, the *-r-* being lost as in *bass*[1] (q.v.).

bace pley: barri (*Prompt. Parv.*).

bace playe: jeu aux barres (Palsg.).

barres: the play at bace; or, prison bars (Cotg.).

baseborn. See *base*[2].

basement. Connected by *NED.* with *base*[1], by Skeat with *base*[2]. Cf. F. *soubassement*, with very similar meaning. But Cotg. has, marked as archaic, *soubastement*, app. from *bastir* (*bâtir*), which suits the sense better.

soubastement: a foundation, or ground-work; a low building within the ground for the support of roomes above-ground (Cotg.).

bash [*colloq.*]. Chiefly northern. Origin unknown. ? Cf. Sw. *basa*, Dan. *baske*, to beat, ? or mixture of such words as *bang* and *smash*. Cf. also archaic and dial. *pash*.

bashaw. Earlier E. form of *pasha* (q.v.).

bashful. From *abash* (q.v.). Formerly also daunted, e.g. Clarendon speaks of a "bashful army." Cf. ME. *bashment*, discomfiture.

bashi-bazouk. Turk. irregular soldier. Turk. *bāshi-bōzuk*, one whose head is turned. App. became familiar at time of Crimean War. Cf. *pasha, bimbashi*.

This form of Bashi-bazookism is actually called "nationalization" in the jargon of the Southern Bolsheviks (*Daily Chron.* July 2, 1919).

basil[1]. Plant. OF. *basile*, L., G. *βασιλικόν*, royal (sovereign remedy). ModF. *basilic* means both the plant and the *basilisk* (q.v.). In the OF. names for both the same confusion appears, no doubt as a result of some belief in the plant as an antidote against the bite of the reptile.

basil[2]. See *basan*.

Basilian. Of *St Basil*, bishop of Caesarea, as in *Basilian liturgy*.

basilica. L., G. *βασιλική* (sc. *οἰκία*), royal dwelling. Later, hall of justice, then the same used as a place of worship. In Rome applied spec. to the seven churches established by Constantine.

basilisk. Fabulous monster, cockatrice, whose breath and glance were fatal. Hence *basilisk glance*. G. *βασιλίσκος*, little king, because of a mark depicted on its head resembling a crown. Cf. L. *regulus*, lit. little king.

Ther [in India] ben the basylicocks which have the sight so venymous that they sle all men
(Caxton, *Mirror of World*).

The viper and the flying basiliscus [*Vulg.* regulus volans] (*Douay Bible, Is.* xxx. 6).

basin. OF. *bacin* (*bassin*), VL. *bacchinon* (Gregory of Tours), for *baccinum*, from *bacca*, vessel for water (Isidore). Hence also It. *bacino*, Sp. *bacin*, Ger. *becken*. Ult. origin unknown. Perh. a Gaulish word and cogn. with F. *bac*, trough, ferryboat.

basinet, bascinet, basnet. Basin-shaped helmet. OF. *bacinet*, dim. of *bacin*, basin. Cf. synon. Ger. *kesselhut*, lit. kettle hat. Mod. *bowler* belongs to the same class of ideas. Obs. 1600–1800, but revived by Scott.

And a brasun basynet on his heed
(Wyc. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 5).

bassinet: a little bowle, a small bason; also, the scull, sleight helmet, or head piece, worne, in old time, by the French men of armes (Cotg.).

basis. L. See *base*[1].

bask. ON. *bathask*, whence ModIcel. *bathast*, to bathe oneself, reflex. of *batha*, to bathe. For formation cf. *busk*[1]. See *bath*.

Seynge his brother baskynge in his bloud (Lydgate).

Baskerville. Famous Birmingham printer (†1775). Cf. *aldine, elzevir.*

basket. At one time thought to be Celt., but Gael. *bascaid,* Ir. *basgaod,* Welsh *basged* are from E. A supposed Gaulish word *bascauda* is used by Juvenal and Martial, the latter of whom expressly describes it as British. The *NED.*'s objection that *bascauda* is described as a tub or brazen vessel, and so could not be a basket, is not serious, as the change of meaning could easily be paralleled. Cf. *canister,* now a metal receptacle, from L. *canistrum,* a wicker basket. Moreover *bascauda* gave OF. *baschoe,* a basket. In OF. we also find *basche, basse,* used in the same sense. It would appear that *basket,* found in AF. c. 1200, though not recorded in continental OF., must have been a dim. formation belonging to the same group. This leaves the real origin of *bascauda* unsolved. It may be cogn. with L. *fascia.*

Barbara de pictis veni bascauda Britannis,
Sed me jam mavult dicere Roma suam (Martial).

bachoue: a kind of flat-sided basket, of wicker, close woven, and pitched in the inside; used in times of vintage (Cotg.).

basnet. See *basinet.*

bason [*Bibl.*]. Archaic form of *basin.*

Basque. Race and non-Aryan lang. of western Pyrenees. Late L. *Vasco, Vasconia.* Its only contribution to E. is perh. *jingo.*

basque. Of a dress. F., earlier also *baste.* Origin unknown. Prob. not connected with the national name *Basque,* although from this we have *basquine,* "a Spanish vardingale" (Cotg.).

bas-relief. F., It. *bassorilievo.* See *base*[2] and *relief.*

bass[1]. Fish. Earlier *barse* (still in dial.), AS. *bærs;* cf. Du. *baars,* Ger. *barsch, kaulbars,* perch; cogn. with *bristle.*

bass[2]. Fibre. See *bast.* Hence *bass-broom, bass-wood.*

bass[3] [*mus.*]. Formerly *base,* now remodelled on It. *basso,* base[2].

basset[1]. Short-legged dog. OF., dim. of *bas,* low.

basset: a terrier, or earthing beagle (Cotg.).

basset[2] [*archaic*]. Card-game. F. *bassette,* It. *bassetta,* supposed to be in some way connected with *basso,* low.

bassinet(te). Cradle. First in Thackeray. Supposed to be a dim. of F. *bassin,* basin; but this seems unlikely, and F. *bassinet* is not used in same sense. Perh. corrupted from F. *bercelonnette,* double dim. of *berceau,* cradle.

bassoon. F. *basson,* augment. of *basse,* bass[3].

bast. Inner bark of lime. AS. *bæst.* Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. ON. *bast.* See *bass*[2].

bastard. OF. *bastard* (*bâtard*) with corresponding forms in most Europ. langs. In OF. also *fils de bast,* son of a pack-saddle, with pejorative ending *-art,* Ger. *-hart.* Cf. synon. OF. *coitrart,* from *coite,* quilt, Ger. *bankert,* earlier *bankart,* from *bank,* bench, LG. *mantelkind,* mantle child, ON. *hrīsungr,* from *hrīs,* brushwood. See *bantling* and *bat*[3]. Not always a term of reproach, e.g. the Conqueror is often referred to as *William the Bastard.* Cf. surname *Bastard.*

A bastard, or he that is i-gete of a worthy fader and i-bore of an unworthy moder (Trev. ii. 269).

I begat the whoreson in bast;
It was done all in haste (*Nature,* c. 1475).

banckaerd: spurius, nothus, illegitimus, non in lecto geniali, sed quovis scamno fortuito a matre conceptus (Kil.).

baste[1]. To sew. OF. *bastir,* OHG. *bastjan, bestan,* to sew with *bast* (q.v.). Or, the E. word being app. earlier recorded than the F., the verb may be of native formation from *bast.* See also *bastille.*

baastynge of cloth: subsutura (*Prompt. Parv.*).

I baste a garment with threde: je bastys (Palsg.).

baste[2]. Cooking. OF. *basser,* to soak, the mod. form being from the p.p. The OF. word is of unknown origin.

to bast the rost: basser (du Guez).

The fat pygge is baast (Barclay).

baste[3]. To beat. Jocular application of *baste*[2]. Both occur first as p.p. Cf. Ger. *schmieren,* to drub, lit. to anoint, and F. *frotter.* See also *smite.*

froter: to rub; to chafe; to fret, or grate against; also, to bathe; also, to cudgell, thwack, baste or knocke soundly (Cotg.).

bastille. F., from Prov. *bastida,* from *bastire,* to build. Now only of the historic building in Paris, but in common ME. use (*bastel,* etc.), of a fort. The popular form occurs as late as Butler. The derivation of *bâtir,* OF. *bastir,* MedL. *bastire,* is doubtful, but some authorities derive it from OHG. *bastjan,* to sew with bast, hence construct, a very possible sense-development. See *baste*[1].

Conveys him to enchanted castle,
There shuts him fast in wooden bastile (*Hudibras*).

bastinado. Sp. *bastonada*, beating, from *baston*, cudgel (see *baton*). For ending see *ambuscade*, *armada*. The limitation of meaning to beating the soles of the feet is comparatively mod. See *drub*.

bastion. F., It. *bastione*, from *bastia*, fort (whence *Bastia* in Corsica), from *bastire*, to build. See *bastille*.

bat[1]. Cudgel, etc. AS. *batt*, club, ? from Celt. Some senses perh. from F. *batte*, which is usu. connected with *battre*, to beat. The cricket *bat* is recorded for 1706. To *carry* (*bring out*) *one's bat* goes back to the less luxurious days when the man "out" left the bat for the next comer. *Bat*, lump, clod, is supposed to be the same word, hence *brickbat*. Also *bat*, pace, as in *at a great bat*, from dial. sense of stroke. *Batfowling* (*Temp.* ii. 1) means dazing birds with a light at night and then knocking them down with a bat.

> With hym came a grete cumpanye, with swerdis and battis (Wyc. *Matt.* xxvi. 47).

bat[2]. Animal. In ME. usu. *bakke*. Origin obscure, but app. Scand. Cf. Dan. *aftenbakke*, evening bat, Sw. dial. *nattbatta*, night bat. The AS. term was *hrēremus*, from *hrēran*, to shake; cf. Ger. *fledermaus* and E. dial. *flittermouse* (Tennyson).

> Moldewarpis and backes [*var.* rere-myis] (Wyc. *Is.* ii. 20).

bat[3] [*mil.*]. Packsaddle. F. *bât*, OF. *bast*, MedL. *bastum*. Relation to G. βαστάζειν, to bear, is unlikely. Now only in mil. use; cf. *bathorse*, *batman*, the latter used by Washington (1757).

batata. Sweet potato. Sp. and Port., prob. from Hayti. Applied later to another plant in the form *potato* (q.v.).

Batavian. Occ. used of the Dutch. L. *Batavia* and *Batavi*, inhabitants of island of *Betawe* between the Rhine and the Waal. Second element is cogn. with *ait* (q.v.) and appears also in *Scandinavia*.

batch. Orig. a "baking" of bread. ME. *bache*, from *bake* (cf. *match* and *make*). For sense-development cf. F. *fournée*, oven-ful, used of the "batches" in which victims were sent to the guillotine during the Reign of Terror. Mod. *whole boiling* is a similar metaphor.

> *batche of bredde*: fournee de pain (Palsg.).

bate[1]. Aphet. for *abate* (q.v.). Esp. in *bated breath*, to *bate a jot*. Hence *bating*, except, barring.

bate[2]. Strife. Aphet. for *debate*. Now only in archaic *makebate*.

bath[1]. For washing. AS. *bæth*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *bad*, ON. *bath*. With *bath-bathe* cf. *grass-graze*. The *Order of the Bath*, established temp. Hen. IV and revived temp. George I, takes its name from the purification of the new knight. The town of *Bath* was orig. *æt bathum*, at the baths (cf. Ger. *Baden*), and Horace Walpole still called it "the Bath." Hence to *go to Bath*, lunatics being supposed to benefit from the waters. Also *Bath bun*, *chair*, *brick* (made at Bridgwater), *stone*, *Oliver* (from the name of a Bath doctor), *chap*, etc.

> At all times of the tide [at Margate] the machines or bathing waggons can drive a proper depth into the sea (J. Ames, c. 1740).

bath[2]. Liquid measure (*Is.* v. 10). Heb.

Bathonian [*geol.*]. From ModL. *Bathonia*, Bath.

bathos. G. βάθος, depth. In literary sense introduced by Pope.

> My heart is in the grave with her;
> The family went abroad (Alexander Smith).

bating. See *bate*[1].

batiste. F., cambric. Said to be from name of first manufacturer at Cambrai (13 cent.).

batman. See *bat*[3].

baton. Earlier *batoon*. F. *bâton*, OF. *baston*, of doubtful origin. See also *batten*. Very general as symbol of authority; hence the *baton* of a Marshal. The *bâton* of the *chef d'orchestre* is of recent F. introduction.

batrachian. From G. βάτραχος, frog.

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> One of the most infallible marks by which our English grasiers know their battle and feeding grounds (Purch. xvi. 89).

Baskerville. Famous Birmingham printer (†1775). Cf. *aldine, elzevir*.

basket. At one time thought to be Celt., but Gael. *bascaid*, Ir. *basgaod*, Welsh *basged* are from E. A supposed Gaulish word *bascauda* is used by Juvenal and Martial, the latter of whom expressly describes it as British. The *NED.*'s objection that *bascauda* is described as a tub or brazen vessel, and so could not be a basket, is not serious, as the change of meaning could easily be paralleled. Cf. *canister*, now a metal receptacle, from L. *canistrum*, a wicker basket. Moreover *bascauda* gave OF. *baschoe*, a basket. In OF. we also find *basche, basse*, used in the same sense. It would appear that *basket*, found in AF. c. 1200, though not recorded in continental OF., must have been a dim. formation belonging to the same group. This leaves the real origin of *bascauda* unsolved. It may be cogn. with L. *fascia*.

Barbara de pictis veni bascauda Britannis,
Sed me jam mavult dicere Roma suam (Martial).

bachoue: a kind of flat-sided basket, of wicker, close woven, and pitched in the inside; used in times of vintage (Cotg.).

basnet. See *basinet*.

bason [*Bibl.*]. Archaic form of *basin*.

Basque. Race and non-Aryan lang. of western Pyrenees. Late L. *Vasco, Vasconia*. Its only contribution to E. is perh. *jingo*.

basque. Of a dress. F., earlier also *baste*. Origin unknown. Prob. not connected with the national name *Basque*, although from this we have *basquine*, "a Spanish vardingale" (Cotg.).

bas-relief. F., It. *bassorilievo*. See *base*[2] and *relief*.

bass[1]. Fish. Earlier *barse* (still in dial.), AS. *bærs*; cf. Du. *baars*, Ger. *barsch, kaulbars*, perch; cogn. with *bristle*.

bass[2]. Fibre. See *bast*. Hence *bass-broom, bass-wood*.

bass[3] [*mus.*]. Formerly *base*, now remodelled on It. *basso*, base[2].

basset[1]. Short-legged dog. OF., dim. of *bas*, low.

basset: a terrier, or earthing beagle (Cotg.).

basset[2] [*archaic*]. Card-game. F. *bassette*, It. *bassetta*, supposed to be in some way connected with *basso*, low.

bassinet(te). Cradle. First in Thackeray. Supposed to be a dim. of F. *bassin*, basin; but this seems unlikely, and F. *bassinet* is not used in same sense. Perh. corrupted from F. *bercelonnette*, double dim. of *berceau*, cradle.

bassoon. F. *basson*, augment. of *basse*, bass[3].

bast. Inner bark of lime. AS. *bæst*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. ON. *bast*. See *bass*[2].

bastard. OF. *bastard* (*bâtard*) with corresponding forms in most Europ. langs. In OF. also *fils de bast*, son of a pack-saddle, with pejorative ending *-art*, Ger. *-hart*. Cf. synon. OF. *coitvart*, from *coite*, quilt, Ger. *bankert*, earlier *bankart*, from *bank*, bench, LG. *mantelkind*, mantle child, ON. *hrīsungr*, from *hrīs*, brushwood. See *bantling* and *bat*[3]. Not always a term of reproach, e.g. the Conqueror is often referred to as *William the Bastard*. Cf. surname *Bastard*.

A bastard, or he that is i-gete of a worthy fader and i-bore of an unworthy moder (Trev. ii. 269).

I begat the whoreson in bast;
It was done all in haste (*Nature*, c. 1475).

banckaerd: spurius, nothus, illegitimus, non in lecto geniali, sed quovis scamno fortuito a matre conceptus (Kil.).

baste[1]. To sew. OF. *bastir*, OHG. *bastjan, bestan*, to sew with *bast* (q.v.). Or, the E. word being app. earlier recorded than the F., the verb may be of native formation from *bast*. See also *bastille*.

baastynge of cloth: subsutura (*Prompt. Parv.*).

I baste a garment with threde: je bastys (Palsg.).

baste[2]. Cooking. OF. *basser*, to soak, the mod. form being from the p.p. The OF. word is of unknown origin.

to bast the rost: basser (du Guez).

The fat pygge is baast (Barclay).

baste[3]. To beat. Jocular application of *baste*[2]. Both occur first as p.p. Cf. Ger. *schmieren*, to drub, lit. to anoint, and F. *frotter*. See also *smite*.

froter: to rub; to chafe; to fret, or grate against; also, to bathe; also, to cudgell, thwack, baste or knocke soundly (Cotg.).

bastille. F., from Prov. *bastida*, from *bastire*, to build. Now only of the historic building in Paris, but in common ME. use (*bastel*, etc.), of a fort. The popular form occurs as late as Butler. The derivation of *bâtir*, OF. *bastir*, MedL. *bastire*, is doubtful, but some authorities derive it from OHG. *bastjan*, to sew with bast, hence construct, a very possible sense-development. See *baste*[1].

Conveys him to enchanted castle,
There shuts him fast in wooden bastile (*Hudibras*).

bastinado. Sp. *bastonada*, beating, from *baston*, cudgel (see *baton*). For ending see *ambuscade*, *armada*. The limitation of meaning to beating the soles of the feet is comparatively mod. See *drub*.

bastion. F., It. *bastione*, from *bastia*, fort (whence *Bastia* in Corsica), from *bastire*, to build. See *bastille*.

bat[1]. Cudgel, etc. AS. *batt*, club, ? from Celt. Some senses perh. from F. *batte*, which is usu. connected with *battre*, to beat. The cricket *bat* is recorded for 1706. To *carry* (*bring out*) *one's bat* goes back to the less luxurious days when the man "out" left the bat for the next comer. *Bat*, lump, clod, is supposed to be the same word, hence *brickbat*. Also *bat*, pace, as in *at a great bat*, from dial. sense of stroke. *Batfowling* (*Temp.* ii. 1) means dazing birds with a light at night and then knocking them down with a bat.

> With hym came a grete cumpanye, with swerdis and battis (Wyc. *Matt.* xxvi. 47).

bat[2]. Animal. In ME. usu. *bakke*. Origin obscure, but app. Scand. Cf. Dan. *aftenbakke*, evening bat, Sw. dial. *nattbatta*, night bat. The AS. term was *hrēremus*, from *hrēran*, to shake; cf. Ger. *fledermaus* and E. dial. *flittermouse* (Tennyson).

> Moldewarpis and backes [*var.* rere-myis] (Wyc. *Is.* ii. 20).

bat[3] [*mil.*]. Packsaddle. F. *bât*, OF. *bast*, MedL. *bastum*. Relation to G. *βαστάζειν*, to bear, is unlikely. Now only in mil. use; cf. *bathorse*, *batman*, the latter used by Washington (1757).

batata. Sweet potato. Sp. and Port., prob. from Hayti. Applied later to another plant in the form *potato* (q.v.).

Batavian. Occ. used of the Dutch. L. *Batavia* and *Batavi*, inhabitants of island of *Betawe* between the Rhine and the Waal. Second element is cogn. with *ait* (q.v.) and appears also in *Scandinavia*.

batch. Orig. a "baking" of bread. ME. *bache*, from *bake* (cf. *match* and *make*). For sense-development cf. F. *fournée*, oven-ful, used of the "batches" in which victims were sent to the guillotine during the Reign of Terror. Mod. *whole boiling* is a similar metaphor.

> *batche of bredde*: fournee de pain (Palsg.).

bate[1]. Aphet. for *abate* (q.v.). Esp. in *bated breath*, to *bate a jot*. Hence *bating*, except, barring.

bate[2]. Strife. Aphet. for *debate*. Now only in archaic *makebate*.

bath[1]. For washing. AS. *bæth*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *bad*, ON. *bath*. With *bath-bathe* cf. *grass-graze*. The *Order of the Bath*, established temp. Hen. IV and revived temp. George I, takes its name from the purification of the new knight. The town of *Bath* was orig. *æt bathum*, at the baths (cf. Ger. *Baden*), and Horace Walpole still called it "the Bath." Hence to *go to Bath*, lunatics being supposed to benefit from the waters. Also *Bath bun*, *chair*, *brick* (made at Bridgwater), *stone*, *Oliver* (from the name of a Bath doctor), *chap*, etc.

> At all times of the tide [at Margate] the machines or bathing waggons can drive a proper depth into the sea (J. Ames, c. 1740).

bath[2]. Liquid measure (*Is.* v. 10). Heb.

Bathonian [*geol.*]. From ModL. *Bathonia*, Bath.

bathos. G. *βάθος*, depth. In literary sense introduced by Pope.

> My heart is in the grave with her;
> The family went abroad (Alexander Smith).

bating. See *bate*[1].

batiste. F., cambric. Said to be from name of first manufacturer at Cambrai (13 cent.).

batman. See *bat*[3].

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>
> One of the most infallible marks by which our English grasiers know their battle and feeding grounds (Purch. xvi. 89).

batten[1]. Strip of wood. Var. of *baton* (q.v.). Hence naut. to *batten down* esp. hatches.

batten[2]. To feed gluttonously, now usu. fig. Orig. to thrive, grow fat (see *battels*). ON. *batna*, to improve, grow "better," cogn. with AS. *batian*, to feed, thrive. Cf. Du. *baat*, profit, and, for sense, Norw. Dan. *gjöde*, to fatten cattle, lit. to made good.

> My cradle was a corslet, and for milke
> I battened was with blood (*Trag. of Tiberius*, 1609).
>
> *une fille bien advenuë*: well proved, well growne, well come on, well prospered; well batned, or batled (Cotg.).

batter. F. *battre*, VL. **battere*, for *battuere*, to beat, of Celt. origin. Also influenced by the verb to *bat*, from *bat*[1]. Noun *batter*, now only culinary, represents F. *batture* (cf. *fritter* from *friture*). Oldest sense of *battery*, F. *batterie*, is the act of beating, as in *assault and battery*; hence, preparations for "battering" a fortress, arrangement of artillery, etc. The *battering-ram* translates L. *aries* and the head of the instrument was sometimes shaped like that of the animal.

> *batowr of flowre or mel with watyr*: mola (*Prompt. Parv.*).
>
> *aries, bellica machina, muris urbium evertendis apta*: a great peece of timber shodde with brasse, in facion like a rammes head (Coop.).

battle. F. *bataille*, VL. *battualia*, neut. pl. of *battualis*, from *battuere*, to beat. Oldest L. sense is "exercitationes militum vel gladiatorum." In ME. and up to 17 cent. the meaning of warlike array, army division, was common. A *pitched battle* was orig. one taking place by mutual arrangement on selected ground. A *battle royal*, in which several combatants engage, is from cock-fighting, but perh. orig. meant battle with kings in command (see *royal*). It is characteristic of the revolution in nav. nomenclature that the *NED.* has not *battle-ship* (for older *line-of-battle ship*) or *battle-cruiser* under *battle*.

battledore. Orig. a washing beetle. App. Prov. *batador* or Sp. *batidor*, influenced by dial. *battle*, to beat linen (see *beetle*[2]). Cf. synon. F. *battoir*.

> *batyldere, or waschynge betyl*: feritorium (*Prompt. Parv.*).
>
> *batador*: a washing beetle (Minsh.).

battlement. OF. *batillement*, app. irreg. formed from OF. *bataillier*, to furnish a wall with movable defences, or else for *bastillement*, from *bastiller*, to fortify. See *bastille*. Cf. *embattled*.

battology. Needless repetition. From G. *βαττολόγος*, stammerer, from personal name *Βάττος* (Herod. iv. 155).

battue. Fem. p.p. of F. *battre*, to beat (the game).

batty. As *batta* (q.v.).

bauble. Earlier also *bable*. OF. *baubel*, toy, kindred with *babble*, *baby*. Cf. F. *babiole*, from It. *babbola*. A fool's *bauble* parodied the sceptre.

> Take away that bauble (Oliver Cromwell).

baudekin, bawdkin [*archaic*]. Rich fabric. Obs. exc. in romance. OF. *baudequin*. See *baldachin*.

baulk. See *balk*.

bawbee [*Sc.*]. Halfpenny. Prob. from the *Laird of Sillebawby*, 16 cent. mint-master. Another coin was called an *Atchison*, from a mint-master who is coupled with the above in Treasury records. Similarly *bodle*, *boddle* is referred to a mint-master *Bothwell*, but for this there is no evidence.

bawd. Aphet. for *ribaud*. See *ribald*.

> *bagos*: a man-baud, a ribauld (Cotg.).
>
> *ribaud*: leno (Holyoak).
>
> *bawdry or ribaldry*: obscenitas (Litt.).

bawl. Orig. of animals. MedL. *baulare*, to bark. Prob. imit. Cf. *bellow*, Ger. *bellen*, to bark, Icel. *baula*, to low.

bawn [*hist.*]. Enclosure (Ir.). Ir. *bádhun*, from *ba*, cows, *dún*, fortress.

bay[1]. Tree. Short for *bay-tree* (cf. *myrtle*), from archaic *bay*, berry, F. *baie*, L. *baca*. Hence *bay-rum*.

bay[2] [*geog.*]. F. *baie*, Late L. *baia* (Isidore); cf. Span. Port. *bahia*. Of unknown origin, but associated in F. & E. with *bay*[3]. Spec. application to Bay of Biscay, and the name *Bayonne*, supposed to mean good harbour, would seem to indicate Basque origin.

bay[3] [*arch.*]. F. *baie*, from *bayer*, to gape, VL. *batare*, from *ba*, natural sound of astonishment. See *bay*[5] and *abeyance*. Hence *bay-window*, not orig. same shape as *bow-window*; also naut. *sick-bay*.

bay[4]. Colour. F. *bai*, L. *badius*, used by Varro of the colour of a horse.

> *equus badius*: of bay colour, bayarde (Coop.).

bay[5]. Of hounds. Earlier *abay*, OF. *abayer* (*aboyer*), to bark, VL. **ad-batare* (see *bay*[3]). Hence to *stand at bay*, i.e. facing the hounds, F. *être aux abois*.

> *abbayer*: to barke, or bay at (Cotg.).
>
> *to keep one at a bay*: morari, sistere, tenere (Litt.).

bayadère. Hindu dancing-girl. F., Port. *bailadeira*, from *bailar*, to dance. See *ball*[2].

bayard [*poet.*]. Bay steed, esp. the steed that carried the four sons of Aymon. See *bay*[4]. Formerly as type of blind recklessness.

Bayard. Hero "sans peur et sans reproche." Famous F. soldier (1476–1524).

bayonet. F. *baïonnette*, orig. a dagger, trad., since Tabourot des Accords (1614), derived from *Bayonne*, though proof is lacking. Popularly also *bagonet, bagnet*. In E. from 17 cent. Cf. origin of *pistol*.

bayou [*US.*]. Creek. F. *boyau*, gut. See *bowel*.

> Have you nowhere encountered my Gabriel's boat on the bayous? (*Evangeline*).

bay-salt. From Bay of Biscay, on the coast of which are extensive salt-marshes. Quot. 1 appears to settle this origin, which *NED.* regards as conjectural only. Similarly we find LG. *die baie* applied to Bourgneuf in Brittany in connection with the 15 cent. salt-trade.

> La nief [ship] appelez le Gaynpayn se fist charger de seel en la Bay [of Biscay] (*John of Gaunt's Reg.* 1372–76).
>
> *bay-salt, from Baionne in France*: sal Gallicus (Litt.).

bazaar. Earlier *bazarro*. Pers. *bāzār*, market. Prob. via Turk. and It. For mod. use, due to Anglo-Indians, cf. *gymkhana*.

bazan. See *basan*.

bazil. See *basil*.

bdellium. Tree and gum-resin. L. (*Vulg.*), G. *βδέλλιον*, used to render Heb. *b'dōlakh*, of unknown Eastern origin. See *Gen.* ii. 12.

be. This verb contains three stems, viz. *be-*, cogn. with L. *fu-*, G. *φυ-* (cf. Ger. *du bist*), *es-*, cogn. with L. *esse* (cf. G. *ἐστι*), and *wes-* (cf. OHG. *wesan* and Ger. *gewesen*). *Am*, cogn. with Sanskrit *asmi*, is the solitary survival in E. of a *-mi* verb; cf. G. *εἰμί* (*ἔσμι), L. *sum*, Ger. *bin*. *Art, is* are from the *es-* stem (cf. *was, were*), so also *are*. *Was, were* are from the *wes-* stem (cf. *lose, lorn*). The existing paradigm of the verb is an accidental conglomeration from the different Old English dials. The pres. pl. *sind, sindon* (cf. L. *sunt*, Ger. *sind*) has entirely disappeared. *Be-all*, usu. with *end-all*, is after *Macb.* i. 5.

be-. Weakened form of AS. *bī*, by (e.g. in *beside, beyond*). As verb prefix often intens. See *by*.

beach. Of late appearance (16 cent.), though prob. old in dial. As AS. *bece*, brook, has become *-beach* in many place-names (*Wisbech, Waterbeach, Holbeach*, etc.), this may be the same word, with transference of meaning from the brook to the pebbly shore. Hence *beach-comber*, long crested wave (Pacific), fig. long-shore wastrel (ib.).

beacon. AS. *bēacn*, sign, portent. Also esp. fire-signal, AS. *bēacn-fȳr*; cf. obs. Du. *boken*, OHG. *bauhhan*, Ger. *bake*, from LG.; cogn. with *beck*[2], *beckon*.

bead. Orig. prayer. AS. *gebed* (see *bid*). Hence *bead-roll, beadsman*. Later applied to the device used in telling one's beads, i.e. counting one's prayers. The rosary is regularly called *pair of beads* in ME. From the *bead*, or small metal knob forming front-sight of a rifle, comes to *draw a bead on* (US.).

> Of smal coral aboute hire arm she bar
> A peire of bedes, gauded al with grene (Chauc. A. 158).
>
> The Beadsman, after thousand aves told,
> For aye unsought-for slept among his ashes cold (*Eve of Saint Agnes*).

beadle. OF. *bedel* (*bedeau*), OHG. *bidal* messenger of justice, gradually replaced ME. *bidel, budel*, from cogn. AS. *bydel*, from AS. *bēodan*, to proclaim (cf. Ger. *bieten*, to bid). The latter survives in surnames *Biddle, Buddle*. Archaic *bedell* is still in use at universities. The parish *beadle* is recorded from 16 cent. Hence *beadledom* for *Bumbledom* (q.v.).

beagle. ME. *begle* (15 cent.). Spelt also *begele*. Certainly F., and, the beagle being noted for its loud musical bark, perh. from *bégueule*, gaping throat, used in OF. of a noisy person. See *bay*[5], *gules*.

beak. F. *bec*, L. *beccus* (Suetonius), of Celt. origin. In sense of magistrate (16 cent.) from thieves' slang. Quite mod. in sense of assistant master.

beaker. ME. *biker*, ON. *bikarr*; cf. Sc. *bicker*. In most Europ. langs. Cf. Du. *beker*, Ger. *becher*, It. *bicchiere*, MedL. *bicarium*. ? From G. *βῖκος*, earthen drinking bowl. See *pitcher*.

beam. AS. *bēam*, tree (as in *hornbeam, white-beam*). WGer.; cf. Du. *boom*, Ger. *baum*; cogn. with ON. *bathmr*, Goth. *bagms*. To *kick* (*strike*) *the beam*, i.e. to prove the lighter, is from the *beam* of a balance. The *beams* of a ship are transverse, the timbers being vertical; hence *abeam*, abreast, *on one's beam-ends*, almost capsized. Also used of the extreme breadth of a ship. Fig. senses from naut. metaphor, e.g. to be *over-engined for one's beam*. A *beam* of light is

the same word, AS. *bēam* being used to render *columna* in ref. to the Bibl. pillar of fire. See also *boom*[2].

bean. AS. *bēan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *boon*, Ger. *bohne*, ON. *baun*. *Full of beans* is used of a well-fed horse needing exercise. To *give beans* seems to be quite mod. *Bean-feast* (*NED.* 1882), vulgarly *beano*, is perh. to be explained from quot. below.

> Mr Day was the possessor of a small estate in Essex, at no great distance from Fairlop Oak. To this venerable tree he used, on the first Friday in July, annually to repair; thither it was his custom to invite a party of his neighbours to accompany him, and, under the shade of its branches and leaves, to dine on beans and bacon....For several years before the death of the benevolent, although humorous, founder of this public bean-feast, the pump and block makers of Wapping went annually to the fair in a...vehicle drawn by six post-horses, the whole adorned with ribands, flags, and streamers (*Time's Telescope for* 1820, p. 247).

bear[1]. Animal. AS. *bera*. WGer.; cf. Du. *beer*, Ger. *bär*; cogn. with ON. *björn*. As a Stock Exchange term it seems to be due to the proverb about selling the bear's skin before killing the bear. At the time of the South Sea Bubble a *bear* was called a *bear-skin jobber*. The contrasted *bull* appears later and was prob. suggested by *bear*, perh. with a vague idea of "tossing up" contrasted with "pulling down." A *bear-garden* was orig. a place for bear-baiting and other rough sports. *Bear-leader* (18 cent.) is a travelling tutor in charge of a "cub" whom he has to "lick into shape."

> A stock-jobber who had some losing bargains of bearskins (*Mist's Journal*, Mar. 28, 1719).

bear[2]. Verb. AS. *beran*. Aryan; cf. OSax. *beran*, Ger. *gebären*, to bring forth, ON. *bera*, Goth. *bairan*, L. *ferre*, G. *φέρειν*, Sanskrit *bhar-*. For two main groups of senses cf. relationship of cogn. L. *ferre* and *fertilis*. The past *bore* is not found in the *AV.* (*bare*) and the mod. distinction between *born* and *borne* is artificial. Intrans. senses, e.g. to *bear to the left*, are orig. naut. (cf. to *take bearings*). Mechanical *bearings* are so called because intended to bear the friction. *Bearer*, in Anglo-Ind. sense of palanquin-bearer, head-servant, as in Mrs Sherwood's famous *Little Henry and his Bearer*, has perh. been influenced by synon. Bengali *behārā* (cf. *grasscutter*).

bearbine. Convolvulus. From obs. *bear*, barley, round stalks of which it winds. See *barley*, *bind*, *bine*.

beard. AS. *beard*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *baard*, Ger. *bart*, ON. *barthr* (only in names); ult. cogn. with L. *barba* (cf. *red—ruber*, *word—verbum*). Hence verb to *beard*, a good example of our instinct for ellipt. expression.

> *à sa barbe*: to his teeth, in his presence, before his face; also, mauger his beard, in despight of him (Cotg.).

beast. OF. *beste* (*bête*), VL. **besta* for *bestia*. In its orig. sense displaced AS. *deōr* (see *deer*) to be later displaced itself by *animal*, exc. in spec. connections, e.g. *beast-market*, *man and beast*.

> It is sowun a beestly [*Vulg.* animale] body, it schal ryse a spiritual body (Wyc. 1 *Cor.* xv. 44).

beat. AS. *bēatan*; cf. OHG. *bōzan* (whence Ger. *amboss*, anvil), ON. *bauta*. Var. of p.p. still in *dead-beat*. *Beating the bounds* consists in striking certain points in parish boundaries with rods. In to *beat a retreat*, to *beat up recruits*, etc., there is a suggestion of the drum, with influence of the unrelated F. *battre*. To *beat about the bush* is altered in form and meaning from earlier to *beat the bush*, in order to start the game. Both in E. and US. there are many phrases of the type to *beat creation* (*cock-fighting*, etc.). Cf. Ir. to *bang Banagher*, a village in King's Co. See also *hoof*.

> 'Ate of the 'art and 'ate of the 'and,
> 'Ate by water and 'ate by land,
> 'Oo do we 'ate to beat the band?
> England!
> (*Hymn of Hate*, trad. T. Atkins).

beatitude. L. *beatitudo*, state of blessedness, from *beatus*, p.p. of *beare*, to bless. Esp. in ref. to Sermon on the Mount. *Beatific vision* is ult. Plato's *μακαρία ὄψις* (Phaedrus).

Beatrice. Inspiring mistress. From Dante's *Beatrice*. Cf. *Dulcinea*, *Egeria*.

beau, belle. Mod. introductions (17 cent.). ME. had the masc. form pronounced as in *beauty* (q.v.).

beau ideal. F. *beau idéal*, where *idéal* is the adj., the phrase being often misunderstood, and hence misused, in E.

beaujolais. Burgundy wine. District in the Lyonnais.

beaune. Burgundy wine. From place of origin (Côte-d'Or).

beauty. F. *beauté*, VL. **bellitas*, *bellitat-*, from *bellus*, beautiful, which is represented, to the exclusion of *pulcher*, in all Rom. langs. *Beauty-spot* is 17 cent., *beauty-sleep*, i.e. sleep before midnight, is 19 cent.

> Fine by degrees and beautifully less
> (Prior, *Henry and Emma*).

beaver[1]. Animal. AS. *beofor*. Aryan; cf. Du. *bever*, Ger. *biber*, ON. *bjōrr*, L. *fiber*, Sanskrit *babhrŭ-*, brown; also OF. *bièvre*, OIt. *bevero*, OSp. *befre*, Late L. *beber* (Priscian), all from Teut: Hence *beaver* (hat) and to *cock one's beaver*, i.e. assume a swaggering demeanour.

Upon his heed a Flaundrish bevere hat
(Chauc. A. 272).

beaver[2] [*hist.*]. Lower part of vizor. F. *bavière*, bib, from *baver*, to slobber.

Then saw you not his face?—
O yes, my lord, he wore his beaver up (*Haml.* i. 2).

baviere: a bib; *baviere d'un armet*: the beaver of a helmet (Cotg.).

beaverteen. Fabric. From *beaver*[1], after *velveteen*.

because. Earlier *by cause*.

beccafico. Bird. It., lit. "peck-fig."

bechamel. Sauce. Named after *Marquis de Béchamel*, 17 cent. epicure, steward to Louis XIV.

bêche-de-mer. Sea-slug, also called *trepang*. F. *bêche*, grub, caterpillar, of obscure origin; not ident. with *bêche*, spade, VL. **biseca*, double-cutter.

beck[1] [*north. dial.*]. Stream. ON. *bekkr*. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *beki*, Du. *beek* (as in *Zonnebeek*), Ger. *bach*. Hence are derived Norman place-names in *-bec*, e.g. *Caudebec*, i.e. cold beck.

beck[2]. Gesture. Esp. in *beck and call*. From obs. verb *beck* used in ME. for *beckon* (q.v.).

Nods and becks and wreathed smiles (*Allegro*).

becket [*naut.*]. Loop of rope to secure object. Origin unknown.

beckon. AS. *bīcnan*, from *bēacn*, sign, beacon (q.v.). Now usu. of summoning gesture, but orig. wider sense in *Luke*, i. 22.

become. Compd. of *come*, prefix orig. ident. with *by*. For gen. sense cf. synon. F. *devenir*, from *venir*, to come. For sense of suiting, cf. *comely*, *convenient*, F. *avenant*, Ger. *bequem*, convenient (from *bekommen*).

Becquerel rays. Discovered by *Becquerel*, F. physicist (†1891).

bed. AS. *bedd*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *bed*, Ger. *bett*, Norw. dial. *bed*, Goth. *badi*. Perh. orig. lair of animal and cogn. with L. *fodere*, to dig. Garden sense, found in AS., is differentiated in Ger. by spelling *beet*. *In the twinkling of a bed-post* is for earlier *bed-staff*, an implement of indefinite function, but app. regarded as a readily extemporized weapon in nocturnal alarms and excursions. *Bedstead* is lit. bed place (see *stead*). *Bedridden* is for earlier *bedrid*, AS. *bedrida*, lit. bed-rider. Cf. ME. *bedlawer* (lier). It has app. been altered on *hag-ridden*. *Bedrock* is US. mining term.

paraliticus: *bedrida* (*Voc.*).

bedrede man or woman: decumbens (*Prompt. Parv.*).

bedlawere: supra in *bedrede* (*ib.*).

In her hand she grasped the bed-staff, a weapon of mickle might (*Ingoldsby*).

bedad [*Anglo-Ir.*]. For "by Gad."

bedeguar. Formerly plant; now, moss-like excrescence on rose-bush. F. *bédegar*, Pers. *bād-āwar*, wind-brought.

bedell [*univ.*]. See *beadle*.

Bedford level. Part of fen country, drained (1634) by *Earl of Bedford*.

bedight. See *dight*.

bedizen. For earlier *dizen*, lit. to put flax on a distaff (q.v.).

I dysyn a dystaffe, I put the flaxe upon it to spynne: je charge la quenouille (Palsg.).

Bedlam. ME. *Bethleem*, etc., hospital of *St Mary of Bethlehem*, founded 1247, received under protection of City of London (1346), and, on dissolution of monasteries, converted into state lunatic asylum (1547). For contr. cf. *maudlin*.

God be his guide,
As he guided the three kings into Bedlam
(*Calisto & Melibaea*, c. 1530).

bedlington. Terrier, from *Bedlington*, Northumb.

Bedouin. F., Arab. *badāwīn* (pl.), desert dwellers, from *badw*, desert. For pl. form cf. *assassin*. Both are Crusade words.

Li Beduyn ne croient point en Mahommet, ainçois (but) croient en la loy Haali, qui fu oncles Mahommet; et aussi y croient li Vieil de la Montaigne, cil qui nourrissent les Assacis (Joinville).

bedridden. See *bed*.

bee. AS. *bēo*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *bij*, Ger. *biene*, in which the *n* was orig. inflexional (cf. *birne*, pear), ON. *bȳ*. *Bee*, social gathering for mutual help (*husking bee*, *quilting bee*, *spelling bee*, etc.), supposed to be suggested by the busy and social character of the insect, is US. (1769), as is also *bee-line*, shortest route, taken by bee returning to hive; cf. *as the crow flies*. With *bee in one's bonnet*, earlier (16 cent.) *in one's head*, cf. use of Ger. *grille*, grasshopper.

Der mensch hat wunderliche grillen in seinem kopff: he is a whimsical fellow; he has strange fits, spurts or starts of fancy; he has his head full of caprichios, caprices, figaries, freaks, whimsies, maggets or conumdrums (Ludw.).

beech. AS. *bēce*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *beuk*, Ger. *buche*, ON. *bōk*; cogn. with L. *fagus* and prob. with G. *φαγεῖν*, to eat, from mast. Primitive form, AS. *bōc*, survives in some place-names in *Buck-*. See also *book*, *buckwheat*.

beef. OF. *beuf* (*bœuf*), L. *bos*, *bov-*, ox; cf. G. *βοῦς*. Still used in Sc. of the live beast. Hence *beef-eater*, servant, over-fed menial, and esp. yeoman of the guard, Tower warder. Cf. AS. *hlāfæta*, loaf-eater, servant. The old popular explanation from *buffet*, side-board, is nonsense. The first *NED.* record in yeoman of guard sense is 1671, so that the explanation below is almost contemporary.

> If eny person of this citie, beyng no bocher, do kyll eny beiffes, mottons, veilles, porkettes, or lambes within this citie... (*Coventry Leet Book*, 1525).
>
> C'est ainsi qu'on appelle par dérision les *Yeomen of the Guard* dans la cour d'Angleterre, qui sont des gardes à peu près comme les cent Suisses en France. Et on leur donne ce nom-là, parce qu'à la cour ils ne vivent que de bœuf: par opposition à ces collèges d'Angleterre, où les écoliers ne mangent que du mouton (Miège, *French Dict.* 1688).
>
> "Who's he, father?"—"He's a beefeater."—"Is that why Lord Rhondda shut him up in the Tower?" (*Punch*, Feb. 6, 1918).

Beelzebub. Orig. god of Ekron. L., G., Heb. *ba'al-z'bub*, fly-lord (2 *Kings*, i. 2). Mod. meaning comes from *NT.* use (*Matt.* xii. 24) in sense of prince of devils, AS. *aldormann-diobla*.

beer. AS. *bēor*. WGer.; cf. Du. Ger. *bier*; ? cogn. with *barley*. Scand. has forms of *ale* (q.v.), which was the more usual word up to 16 cent., *beer* being then applied esp. to hopped malt liquor. It is not in Chauc. or *Piers Plowm.*

> To suckle fools and chronicle small beer (*Oth.* ii. 1).

beeregar [*dial.*]. From *beer*, after *vinegar*; cf. *alegar*.

beestings [*dial.*]. First milk of cow after calving. From synon. AS. *bēost*. Cf. Ger. *biestmilch*, and archaic F. *béton*, OF. *bet*, from OHG. *beost*. Various forms in dial. use.

> A beslings-puddin' an' Adam's wine
> (Tennyson, *Northern Cobbler*).

beet. AS. *bēte*, L. *beta*. Adopted in many Europ. langs. Cf. F. *betterave*, Ger. *beete*.

beetle[1]. Mallet. AS. *bīetl*, beater; cf. MHG. *bōzel*, cudgel, LG. *betel*, mallet. Hence *beetle-brained*, *beetle-head* (cf. *blockhead*), *blind*, *deaf as a beetle* (cf. *deaf as a post*), but in such phrases there is usu. association with *beetle*[2].

beetle[2]. Insect. AS. *bitel*, prob. "biter." The *black-beetle* (cockroach) is not a beetle. *Blind as a beetle* (cf. *blind as a bat*) is due to the insect's apparently aimless flight in the dark (but see *beetle*[1]). *Beetle-browed*, orig. with bushy eye-brows, seems to be due to the tufted antennae of certain species. Early observation of such physical details, as seen in popular names of animals and plants, was very minute and accurate; cf. F. *sourcils de hanneton* (cockchafer's eye-brows), used of a kind of fringe. Hence *beetle*, to overhang, of which mod. use dates from its employment as nonce-word in Shaks. (v.i.). William Finch (1607, in Purch.) describes an African fish *with beetle brows*, so that the phrase was not used only of human beings.

> mordiculus: *bitela* (*Voc.*).
>
> Bitelbrowed and baberliped
> (*Piers Plowm.* B. v 190).
>
> The dreadful summit of the cliff
> That beetles o'er his base into the sea (*Haml.* i. 4).

before. AS. *beforan*, from *bi*, by, *foran*, in front. With AS. *fore*, *foran* cf. Ger. *vor*, *vorn*. With *beforehand*, earlier also *before the hand*, cf. *ready to hand*, and L. *prae manu* or *manibus*, used with same meaning in ME.; also Ger. *vor der hand* in somewhat different sense. See *behindhand*.

beg[1], **beggar**. The verb is evolved from the noun (cf. *cadge*), OF. *begard*, MedL. *begardus*, member of mendicant order founded (early 13 cent.) in Netherlands, in imitation of the earlier *béguines* (see *biggin*), who were of the rule of *Lambert le Bègue* (Liège, 12 cent.). *Begging the question* translates L. *petitio principii*. The *beggar on horseback* is 16 cent.

> *beghardi*: haeretici exorti primum in Alemania, qui vulgariter *Begehardi* quoad viros, et *Beginae* quoad feminas nominantur (Duc.).
>
> As for her person, It beggared all description
> (*Ant. & Cleop.* ii. 2).

beg[2]. Title. Osmanli *beg*, now *bey* (q.v.).

begad. For *by God*. Cf. *bedad*.

beget. AS. *begitan*, from *get* (q.v.).

beggar. See *beg*[1].

Beghard. See *beg*[1].

begin. AS. *beginnan*, of which the simplex is not found in any Teut. lang. Cf. Du. Ger. *beginnen*, Goth. *duginnan*. The aphet. *gin*, once common but now only poet., may also represent the commoner AS. *onginnan*. Scand. forms are from LG.

begone. For *be gone* (imper.). Cf. *beware* and see *woebegone*.

begonia. From WInd. Named by Plumier, F. botanist (17 cent.), after *Michel Begon*, contemporary governor of Saint-Domingo. Cf. *dahlia*, *fuchsia*, *magnolia*, etc.

Beguine. Member of still existing lay sisterhood. See *beg*[1].

begum. Princess. Urdu *begam*, Pers., Turk. *bigīm*, fem. of *beg*[2], *bey*.

behalf. Orig. prep. or adv., by (the) side, a common AS. and ME. meaning of *half*. Cf. Ger. *oberhalb*, above, *meinethalben*, as far as I am concerned, etc. Mod. use represents a mixture of *on his halve*, on his side, and *bihalve him*, beside him.

> The Jewis seyde that Crist was not on Goddis halfe (Wyc.).

behave. App. formed in ME. as intens. from *have*. Cf. Ger. *sich behaben*, F. *se porter*. *Behaviour*, earlier *behavour*, owes its ending to obs. *havour*, *haviour*, corrupt. of F. *avoir*, used in very similar sense.

behemoth. Heb. *b'hēmōth*, pl. of *b'hēmāh*, beast, but prob. adapted from Egypt. *p-ehe-mau*, water-ox, i.e. hippopotamus. Cf. *leviathan*.

> Lo! bemoth that I made with thee (Wyc. *Job*, xl. 15).

behest. AS. *behǣs*, vow, promise, from *behātan*, to promise, with excrescent *-t*. Mod. sense due to early confusion with simple *hest*, command. In ME. esp. in *land of behest*.

> Bi feith he dwelte in the loond of biheest (Wyc. *Heb*. xi. 9).

behind. AS. *behindan*. Cf. *before*, and see *hind*. *Behindhand* is formed (16 cent.) by analogy with *beforehand* (q.v.). Both seem to have been orig. used in ref. to payments.

behold. AS. *behealdan*, to hold in view. Current E. sense is not found in other Teut. langs. Sense of obligation in *beholden*, though arising naturally from the etym., is confined to p.p. See *hold*[1].

behove, behoof. AS. *behōfian*, to need, require, from *behōf*, advantage; cf. Du. *behoef*, Ger. *behuf*, behoof, MHG. *beheben*, to receive, maintain. Ult. from *heave*, but sense-development is obscure.

beige. F. dial. form of *bis*, yellowish grey, dingy; cf. It. *bigio*. Origin unknown.

bekko-ware. Jap., tortoise-shell.

beknown [*dial.*]. Now usu. in neg. *unbeknown*. From obs. *beknow*; cf. Ger. *bekennen*, to acknowledge.

belabour. From *labour* with intens. prefix. For sense cf. Ger. *bearbeiten*, to belabour, from *arbeiten*, to work.

belay. Compd. of *lay*[1]. Obs. exc. in naut. sense of making fast a rope, which is prob. borrowed from cogn. Du. *beleggen*. With *belay*, stop it, stow it, cf. *avast*.

> *een touw aan een' paal beleggen*: to fasten a rope to a pile (Sewel).

belch. AS. *bealcan*; cf. Du. *balken*, to bawl.

belcher [*archaic*]. Blue and white spotted handkerchief, "bird's eye wipe." From *Jim Belcher*, pugilist (†1811). The name is Picard form of *bel-sire*, *beau-sire*. See *beldam*.

beldam. Grandmother; later, great grandmother; hence, hag. Both senses are in Shaks. From F. *belle* and *dame*; cf. *grandam*. In ME. we find also *belsire*, *belfader*.

> Shakes the old beldam earth and topples down
> Steeples and moss-grown towers. At your birth
> Our grandam earth, having this distemperature,
> In passion shook (1 *Hen. IV*, iii. 1).

beleaguer. Du. *belegeren*, from *leger*, camp, leaguer (q.v.). A 16 cent. word from the Flemish wars, which superseded E. *belay*. Spelling perh. influenced by *league*[2]. Cf. Ger. *belagern*, to besiege, and see *laager*, *lair*.

> It was by King Stephen belaied once or twise with sieges (Holland's *Camden*, 1610).

belemnite. Fossil. From G. *βέλεμνον*, dart. Cf. *ammonite*.

belfry. OF. *berfrei*, *belfrei* (*beffroi*), OHG. *bergfrid*, guard peace. Hence MedL. *belfredus*. Orig. tower used by besiegers. The *-l-*, due to dissim. (cf. *pilgrim*), has prevailed in E. by popular association with *bell*. For other warlike implements containing the element *berg* cf. *hauberk*, *scabbard*. Corrupted forms, usu. in orig. warlike sense, are found in other langs., e.g. obs. Du. *belfort*, It. *battifredo*. Some, however, take the first element to be *berg*, mountain, and orig. sense to have been hill-fort.

Belgravian. Of fashionable district round *Belgrave Square*, named from *Belgrave* (Leic.), seat of ground-landlord.

> Hearts just as true and fair
> May beat in Belgrave Square
> As in the purer air
> Of Seven Dials (Gilbert).

Belial. Heb. *b'li*, not, *ya'al*, use. Esp. in *sons of Belial*, the name being identified by Milt. with one of the fallen angels.

belie. AS. *belēogan*, to deceive (see *lie*[2]). Current sense from 17 cent. The same transition is seen in F. *démentir*.

believe. ME. *beleven*, from obs. *leven*, AS. *gelīefan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *gelooven*, Ger. *glauben* (OHG. *giloubán*), Goth. *galaubjan*; cogn. with Ger. *erlauben*, to allow, *loben*, to praise, and ult. with E. *love*, ground-sense being approval. Artificial spelling, for *beleeve*, is due to *relieve*.

belike [*archaic*]. For *by like*, according to appearance. See *like*.

belittle. Orig. US., coined by Jefferson. Cf. F. *rapetisser*.

bell[1]. Noun. AS. *belle*. A LG. word; cf. Du. *bel*. Perh. cogn. with *bellow*. The naut. *bells* are struck every half-hour of the watch. *By bell, book and candle* (c. 1300) is from a form of excommunication which concluded with "Doe to the book, quench the candle, ring the bell." To *bear, carry away, the bell*, i.e. to be winner, refers to earlier use of silver bell as prize, e.g. the Chester Cup was in 1609 a bell. To *bell the cat* alludes to the fable of the rats and the cat.

La difficulté fut d'attacher le grelot
(La Fontaine, *Fables*, ii. 2).

bell[2]. Verb. See *bellow*.

belladonna. It., lit. fair lady; cf. synon. F. *belle-dame*, "great nightshade; or, a kind of dwale, or sleeping nightshade" (Cotg.). Prob. from its use for dilating the pupil of the eye.

bellarmine [*hist.*]. Drinking-jug designed by Netherland Protestants as caricature of *Cardinal Bellarmine* (17 cent.). Cf. *Toby jug, demijohn, goblet*.

belle. See *beau*.

belletrist [*neol.*]. Ger., coined from F. *belles-lettres*.

bellicose. L. *bellicosus*, from *bellum*, war.

belligerent. Earlier *belligerant* (Johns.), from pres. part. of L. *belligerare*, from *bellum*, war, *gerere*, to wage. See *duel*.

Bellona. L., from *bellum*, war. Goddess of war; hence, formidable lady. Cf. *virago*.

bellow. ME. *belwen*, AS. *bylgan*; cogn. with *bell*[2], still used of cry of stag; cf. Ger. *bellen*, to bark.

The wild buck bells from ferny brake (*Marm.* iv. 15).

bellows. Earlier also *bellow* (cf. *gallows*), ME. *bely*, AS. *bylig*, lit. belly, the full AS. name being *blǣst-belg*, from *blāwan*, to blow. Mod. form is northern, ON. *belgr*. Cf. Ger. *balg*, skin, *blasebalg*, bellows. Fig. lungs, as in *bellows to mend*, broken-winded.

The develes bely, with which he bloweth in man the fir of flesshly concupiscence (Chauc. I. 353).

belly. AS. *bylig*. See *bellows*. Cf. AS. *belgan*, Ger. *belgen*, to swell, be angry, ON. *bolgenn*, swollen, angry; ult. cogn. with *bulge*. *Belly-timber*, food, was formerly in serious use.

Rumble thy bellyful. Spit, fire! spout, rain!
(*Lear*, iii. 2).

belong. ME., for earlier *long*, app. to "go along with." See quot. s. v. *derring do*. Cf. Ger. *belang*, importance.

beloved. From obs. verb *belove*; cf. Ger. *beliebt*.

below. For *by low*; cf. *beneath*. A rare word till 16 cent., the usual ME. being *alow*, corresponding to *ahigh*, now replaced by *on high*.

belt. AS. *belt*; cf. OHG. *balz*. Both from L. *balteus*. To *hit below the belt* is from the prize-ring. From the distinctive *belt* of the earl or knight we have *belted earl*.

Belt [*geog.*]. In *Great* (*Little*) *Belt*. Norw. Dan. *bælt*, cogn. with *Baltic*; cf. poet. Ger. *Belt*, "the east-sea, the baltick sea" (Ludw.).

Beltane [*Sc.*]. Old May-Day, celebrated by bonfires. Gael. *bealltuinn*, bright fire, first element cogn. with AS. *bǣl*, as in *bale-fire* (see *bale*[1]).

At Beltane game,
Thou ledst the dance with Malcolm Graeme
(*Lady of Lake*, ii. 15).

beluga. Great sturgeon, white whale. Russ., from *bel*, white; cf. *Belgrade, Bielgorod*, white city.

belvedere. F. *belvédère*, It. *belvedere*, "a place of a faire prospect" (Flor.), from L. *bellus*, beautiful, *vidēre*, to see. The *Apollo Belvedere* stands in the belvedere of the Vatican.

bema [*eccl.*]. Chancel, tribune. G. *βῆμα*, step, from *βαίνειν*, to go.

bemean. To lower oneself (see *mean*[1]). A vulgarism confusing *demean* and *mean*[2].

bemuse. Compd. of *muse*[2]. Cf. *amuse*.

ben[1] [*Sc.*]. Coupled with *butt*, the inner and outer rooms of a Scotch hut. ME. *binne*, AS. *binnan, bi innan*, within (cf. Du. Ger. *binnen*), and ME. *but*, AS. *būtan, bi ūtan*, without.

Now butt an' ben the change-house fills (Burns).

ben[2] [*geog.*]. Gael. *beann*, peak, as in *Ben Nevis*.

bench. AS. *benc*; cf. Ger. *bank* and see *bank*[2]. Hence *bencher*, senior member of Inn of Court, earlier also judge, alderman, etc. The use of the word (from 13 cent.) for judges and bishops points to Spartan customs. App. only the Lord Chancellor had a soft seat, the woolsack.

bend. AS. *bendan*, for **bandjan*, earliest sense, to bind, constrain, by tension, the idea of curvature first appearing in connection with bending a bow (cf. F. *bander un arc*), while orig. sense survives in naut. to *bend a rope* (*sail*). Orig. p.p. *bended* now only with *knee*. With fig. senses, e.g. *bent on*, cf. *intent* and Ger. *gespannt*. Hence nouns *bend* and *bent*, the latter by analogy with *extend*, *extent*. AS. *bend*, bond, survives only in naut. lang., e.g. *carrick bend*, other senses of *bend* being from the verb, though the her. sense is also represented by cogn. OF. *bende* (*bande*), OHG. *binda*. See *bind*.

bene. Prayer. AS. *bēan*, *bēn*; cogn. with ON. *bōn*, whence *boon*. Obs. exc. in allusive *bootless bene* (Wordsworth, *Bolton Abbey*).

beneath. AS. *bineothan*, from *bi*, by, *neothan*, below. See *nether*.

benedicite. Oldest sense, grace before meat, as still in F. Imper. of L. *benedicere*, to bless, from *bene*, well, *dicere*, to say.

Benedick, benedict. Married man. Character in Shaks.

> How dost thou, Benedick, the married man?
> (*Much Ado*, v. 4).

Benedictine. Monk of order of *St Benedict*, founded 529. Also liqueur made by the monks. Cf. *chartreuse*.

Benedictus. Canticle. From init. word of L. version (*Luke*, i. 68), p.p. of L. *benedicere*, to bless.

benefactor. L., well-doer; cf. AS. *wel-dōend*.

benefice. Orig. good deed, L. *beneficium*, hence grant to church, ecclesiastical living. Cf. F. *bénéfice*, profit, perquisite.

benefit. Partial re-construction of ME. AF. *benfet* (F. *bienfait*), L. *benefactum*, well done. *Benefit of clergy*, orig. exemption of clergy from secular jurisdiction, was gradually extended to all "clerks," i.e. those who could read. See *neck-verse*. The first theat. *benefit* was granted to Mrs Barry, Jan. 16, 1687.

benevolent. OF., from L. *bene* and pres. part. of *velle*, to wish. *Benevolence*, in hist. sense of "war-loan," occurs in 1473.

Bengali [*ling.*]. One of the Aryan vernaculars of India.

benighted. From archaic verb *benight*, to cover with darkness. Cf. *beloved*.

benign. Through OF. from L. *benignus*, for **bene-genus* (*gignere*, to beget); cf. *generous*. *Benignant*, not in Johns., though used by Boswell, is modelled on *malignant*.

benison [*archaic*]. OF. *beneïson*, L. *benedictio-n-*. Revived by Scott, Southey, etc. Cf. *malison*.

Benjamin. Beloved youngest son. *Gen.* xlii. 4.

benjamin [*archaic*]. Kind of over-coat. Prob. a playful variation on the earlier *joseph* (q.v.). See also *benzoin*.

bennet, herb bennet. OF. *herbe beneite*, L. *herba benedicta*, from supposed qualities.

bent[1]. Grass. AS. *beonot-*, only recorded in place-names, e.g. *Bentley*, and surviving as dial. *bennet*. Cf. Ger. *binse*, rush, OHG. *binuz*. Also, in ME. and mod. poetry, grassy expanse, etc., and esp. battle-field.

> On by holt and headland,
> Over heath and bent (Kingsley).

bent[2]. Inclination, etc. See *bend*. In sense of extreme limit of tension only now in one phrase.

> They fool me to the top of my bent (*Haml.* iii. 2).

Benthamism. "Greatest happiness of the greatest number." *Jeremy Bentham* (†1832).

ben trovato. It., well found, invented (even if not true).

> Se non è vero, è molto ben trovato
> (Giordano Bruno, 1585).

> Such is the local legend related by a truthful Italian resident, Signor Ben Trovato
> (*Westm. Gaz.* May 21, 1919).

benumb. Orig. p.p. *benumen* of *beniman*, to deprive, compd. of *niman*, to take. *Numb* (q.v.) is evolved from it with excrescent *-b*. Cf. F. *perclus*, lit. shut off.

> *benombe of ones lymbes*: perclus (Palsg.).

benzoin. Resinous gum; cf. F. *benjoin*, Sp. *benjui*, It. *benzoi*, from Arab. *lubān jāwī*, frankincense of Java, the *lu-* prob. being taken for def. art. (cf. *azure*). Hence a group of chem. words, *benzoic*, *benzine*, *benzoline*, etc. It was popularly called *benjamin*.

> *benjoin*: the aromaticall gumme, called benjamin, or benzoin (Cotg.).

bequeath. AS. *becwethan*, from *cwethan*, to say (see *quoth*). "An ancient word the retention of which is due to the traditional language of wills" (*NED.*). Hence *bequest*, of obscure formation, app. influenced by *request*, *behest*.

Berber. Race and langs. of N.Afr. Var. of *Barbar* (see *Barbary*) introduced by mod. ethnologists.

bereave. AS. *berēafian*, from *rēafian*, to rob, whence *reave*, *reive* (q.v.).

beret. Basque cap. See *barret*, *biretta*.

bergamask, bergomask [*archaic*]. It. *bergamasca*, rustic dance of *Bergamo* (Venice). According to Nares the people of Bergamo were renowned for their clownishness (see *zany*). Cf. *Boeotian*.

bergamot[1]. Tree and essence. Perh. from *Bergamo* (Venice), but by some identified with *bergamot*[2].

bergamot[2]. Pear. F. *bergamotte*, It. *bergamotta*, corrupted from Turk. *beg-armūdi*, prince's pear (see *beg*[2], *bey*). Cf. Ger. *fürstenbirne*.

bergschrund [*geol.*]. Ger., mountain cleft.

beriberi. Disease. Redupl. of Singhalese *beri*, weakness. Recorded in F. for 1752.

Berkeleian. *Bishop Berkeley* (†1753) denied objective existence of material world.

berlin, berline. Carriage. Introduced by an officer of the Elector of Brandenburg (c. 1670). Cf. *landau*.

berm [*fort.*] Ledge. F. *berme*; of Teut. origin; cf. Du. *berm*. Cogn. with *brim*.

Bernardine. Monk. From *St Bernard*, abbot of Clairvaux (12 cent.). See *Cistercian*.

berretta. See *biretta*.

berry. AS. *berie*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *bes*, *bezie*, Ger. *beere*, ON. *ber*, Goth. *basi*. This and *apple* are the only native fruit-names.

bersagliere. Italian sharpshooter. Cf. OF. *berser*, to shoot with the bow, *bersail*, target. Of unknown origin.

berserker. Icel. *berserkr*, bear sark, bearskin. Cf. ON. *ūlfhēthinn*, lit. wolf-doublet, in similar sense. Corruptly *baresark*, as though "bare shirt." Introduced, and wrongly explained, by Scott (*Pirate*, Note B). With to *go berserk* cf. to *run amok*.

> I will go baresark to-morrow to the war
> (Kingsley, *Hereward*).

berth. Oldest sense (16 cent.), convenient sea-room, whence all later meanings are evolved, a good example of our love of naut. metaphor. Prob. from *bear*[2], in naut. sense of direction, and hence ult. ident. with *birth*, the spellings occurring indifferently. To *give a wide* (formerly *good*) *berth* retains the oldest meaning.

bertha, berthe. Kind of lace collar. F., from the trad. modesty of Queen *Berthe*, mother of Charlemagne.

Bertha. Nickname, *die dicke Bertha*, of long-range gun, esp. that used to bombard Paris (1918). From *Bertha Krupp*, of Essen.

Bertillon. System of criminal anthropometry. Name of F. anthropologist (19 cent.).

beryl. F. *béryl*, L. *beryllus*, G. *βήρυλλος*, of Eastern origin. Cf. Pers. and Arab. *ballūr*, crystal, which is the medieval meaning of *beryl*, whence OF. *bericles* (*besicles*), spectacles, Ger. *brille*.

> Beril est en Inde trovee
> (*Lapidaire de Marbode*, 12 cent.).

besant, bezant [*hist.*]. F. *besant*, gold coin of *Byzantium*, current in Europe from 9 cent. Cf. *ducat*, *florin*, etc.

> Lord, thi besaunt hath wunne ten besauntis
> (Wyc. *Luke*, xix. 16).

beseech. ME. compd. of *sechen*, southern form of *seek* (q.v.). Orig. the dir. obj. was the thing sought. The form *biseke* is also common in ME.

> But we biseken mercy and socour (Chauc. A. 918).

beseem. From *seem* (q.v.). Cf. *seemly*.

beset. AS. *besettan*, from *set* (q.v.). Oldest sense, to set round, encompass; cf. Ger. *besetzen*. *Besetting sin* (*Heb.* xii. 1) is for *Vulg. circumstans peccatum*.

beshrew. ME. compd. of earlier *shrew*, to curse, formed from noun *shrew* (q.v.).

> And first I shrewe myself, bothe blood and bones,
> If thou bigyle me any ofter than ones
> (Chauc. B. 4617).

beside, besides. AS. *bi sīdan*, dat. of *sīde*, side. The two forms are used indifferently in ME., the *-s* being due to the tendency to regard adverbs as genitives. Also means in ME. outside, hence *beside oneself*, with which cf. F. *hors de soi*, Ger. *ausser sich*.

besiege. With altered prefix from ME. *asege*, F. *assiéger*, VL. **ad-sediare* (*sedēre*), to sit down before. Or formed directly from *siege*. Cf. *beleaguer*, *beset*, which may have brought about change of prefix.

besom. AS. *besema*. Earliest sense, rod, birch; cf. Du. *bezem*, Ger. *besen*, broom; ? ult. cogn. with L. *ferula*, broom-plant, rod. *NED.* regards Sc. *besom*, in *impudent besom*, *old besom*, etc. as a separate word, but it may be noted that Ger. *besen* is also applied to women. Cf. *old faggot*, also Sc. *auld birkie*, perh. from *birk*, birch.

> To set up to be sae muckle better than ither folk, the auld besom (*Old Mortality*).

bespeak. AS. *besprecan*, from *sprecan* (see *speak*). Earlier senses various and loosely connected. Current sense from about 16 cent. *Bespoke* is now used only in trade, e.g. *bespoke bootmaker*, for *bespoke-boot maker*.

besprent [*poet.*]. Besprinkled. From obs. *bespreng*, AS. *besprengan*, from *sprengan*, to sprinkle, causal of *springan*, to spring; cf. Du. Ger. *besprengen*.

Bess. See *brown*. Quot. below suggests that the name for the musket was allusive to some early sense.

She's none of these coy dames, she's as good as Brown Bessie (*Misogonus*, ii. 4, c. 1550).

bessemer, steel, iron. Process invented (1856) by *Sir H. Bessemer* (†1898).

best. AS. *bet(e)st*. See *better*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *best*, ON. *bazt*, Goth. *batist*. *Best man* is Sc. and quite recent in E. Verb to *best* (19 cent.) is almost synon. with much earlier to *worst*. So also, to *do one's best* was earlier equivalent to to *do one's worst* (v.i.).

And if he list to bryng them yn thus he shuld have good thanke, and if not then to kepe them and do his best (*Coventry Leet Book*, 1509).

bestead[1] [*archaic*]. To help. App. 16 cent. compd. for earlier *stead*, to prop, support. See *stead*, *stay*[1].

How little you bested,
Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys!
(*Penseroso*, 3).

bestead[2], **bested.** Now only with *ill*, *sore*, *hard*. ME. *bistad*, situated, compd. of *stad*, placed, p.p. of ON. *stethja*, to place, cogn. with *bestead*[1]. Cf. *beset*, *bestow*.

bestad, or withholdyne in wele or woo: detentus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

bestial. L. *bestialis* (see *beast*). In Sc. sense of cattle it is from OF. (*bétail*). Cf. *bestiary*, medieval work on animals.

bestow. ME. compd. of *stow* (q.v.). Etym. to put in a place, as in *well* (*ill*) *bestowed*.

bestride. AS. *bestrīdan*, to sit a horse. See *stride*.

bet. App. aphet. form (16 cent.) of *abet* (q.v.), though the syntactical construction presents difficulty. It has perh. been influenced by Ger. *wetten*, "to bet with one for something" (Ludw.), for which see *wed*.

betake. ME. compd. of *take* (q.v.). Earlier, to hand over, commit. Now only reflex.

bête noire. Pet aversion. F., orig. wild boar or wolf, as distinguished from *bête fauve*, stag, hart, roebuck.

betel. Plant. Port. (16 cent.), Tamil *veṭṭilei*.

tambu: the bastard pepper plant called bettle, or betre, sometimes (but improperly) taken for the Indian leafe (Cotg.).

Bethel. Heb. *bēth-ēl*, house of God (*Gen.* xxviii. 17). Hence nonconformist chapel (19 cent.). Cf. *bethesda*, house of mercy (*John*, v. 2), similarly used, esp. in Wales.

bethink. AS. *bethencan*, to call to mind, from *think* (q.v.). Now usu. reflex. Cf. Du. Ger. *bedenken*.

'Tis well bethought (*Pericles*, v. 1).

betide. ME. *betiden*, from *tiden*, to happen. See *tide*, *tidings*. Now only in 3rd pers. sing. of pres. subjunct. in *whate'er betide*, *woe betide*.

Er ich wedde such a wif wo me bytyde
(*Piers Plowm.* C. iv. 157).

betimes. ME. also *betime*, by time. The *-s* is the adv. genitive. Cf. *beside-s*.

betoken. ME. *bitacnien*; cf. AS. *getācnian*, from *tācn*, token (q.v.). Cf. Du. *beteekenen*, Ger. *bezeichnen*.

beton. Kind of concrete. F. *béton*, from OF. *beter*, to congeal (the *mer betée* of OF. romance renders L. *mare concretum*), unless this is a back-formation from OF. *beton* and the latter from L. *bitumen*.

betony. Plant. F. *bétoine*, L. *betonica*, for *vetonnica*, said by Pliny to have been discovered by a Spanish tribe called *Vettones*. *Betonica* is found in AS.

betray. ME. *betraien*, compd. (perh. suggested by *bewray*) of *traien*, OF. *traïr* (*trahir*), from L. *tradere* (*trans dare*), to hand over. ME. had also *betrais*, *bytrassh*, etc. from F. forms in *-iss-* (cf. *abash*, *flourish*, etc.).

betroth. ME. *bitreuthien*, from *treuthe*, truth. Later form influenced by *troth* (q.v.). Cf. the relation of F. *fiancer* to *fides*, faith, and of *engaged* to *gage*, pledge.

better. AS. *betera*, compar. of a lost **bat-* stem (see *batten*[2]). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *beter*, Ger. *besser*, ON. *betri*, Goth. *batiza*. The adv. was earlier *bet* (cf. archaic Ger. *bass*). *Better half* is first recorded in Sidney; cf. F. *chère moitié*, L. *animae dimidium meae* (Hor.). The phrase *we had better*, etc. was earlier *us* (dat.) *were* (subjunct.) *better*, then *we were better*, mod. form being due to *we had liefer*, *rather*. *No better than one should be* is app. quite mod. With the verb cf. Ger. *bessern*, *verbessern*. To *better oneself* (17 cent.) is called by Mary Wollstonecraft a "significant vulgar phrase." *Betterment*, improvement of property, is US. and has replaced early *melioration* (Pepys). *Bettermost* is 18 cent. formation on *uppermost*, etc.

He knew the tavernes well in all the toun
And everich hostiler and tappestere
Bet than a lazar or a beggestere (Chauc. A. 240).

Betty Martin. In *my eye and Betty Martin*. The origin of the phrase is unknown and

the identity of the lady is as vague as that of *Tommy* in *like hell and Tommy*.

That's my eye, Betty Martin: an answer to any one that attempts to impose or humbug (Grose).

between, betwixt. ME. *bitwenen*, AS. *betwēonum*, from prep. *be*, by, and dat. plur. of *twēon*, twain, orig. distrib. numeral of *two* (q.v.). In AS. this numeral qualifies the noun now governed by *between*, e.g. *be sæm twēonum*, by seas twain. *Betwixt* comes, with excrescent *-t* (as in *against*, etc.), from ME. *betwix*, AS. *bėtweox*, etc., earlier in dat. form (*betweoxn*, King Alfred), from an unrecorded **twisc*, twofold, of which the Ger. cogn. appears in prep. *zwischen*, between, orig. a dat. pl. *Betwixt and between*, middling, is not recorded till 19 cent.

Beulah [*Bibl.*]. Happy land (*Is.* lxii. 4).

Our toilsome but happy progress to the Beulah of victory and peace (*Obs.* Jan. 19, 1919).

beurré. Pear. F., lit. "buttered." In Littleton (1677).

beurée: the name of a very tender, and delicate peare (Cotg.).

bevel. OF. **bevel* (*biveau*), *buveau* in Cotg., prob. related to L. *bis* and to *bias*, *bezel*, all three words being unsolved. Cf. OF. *bever*, to diverge.

bever [*dial.*]. Orig. drink; now, luncheon. OF. *beivre* (*boire*), to drink, L. *bibere*. Cf. *nuncheon*.

beverage. OF. *bevrage* (*breuvage*), from *beivre*, L. *bibere*; or VL. **biberaticum*; cf. It. *beveraggio*.

bevy. In late ME. a company of roes, larks, quails, or ladies. One of the numerous fantastic terms of venery. AF. *bevee*, of unknown origin. It. *beva*, "a beavie" is in Flor., but here *beavie* is prob. a misprint for *beaver* (= *bever*) copied by later dicts.

beware. Prop. a compd., *be ware*, e.g. we cannot say *he bewared*. See *ware*[2]. Survival of compd. is prob. due to frequent imper. use (cf. *begone*). It has partly absorbed the verb *ware*, AS. *warian*, to guard against, which survives in the hunting phrase *ware wire!* if this is not aphet. for *beware*.

They were ware of it, and fled unto Lystra (*Acts*, xiv. 6).

bewilder. Lit. "to lose in pathless ways" (Johns.). A 17 cent. word, orig. as p.p. (*bewildered*), from obs. *wildern*, wilderness (see *wild*). Cf. *belated*, *benighted*, etc.

bewitch. ME. compd. of *wicchen*, AS. *wiccian*, to enchant. See *witch*. Cf. *beshrew*.

bewray [*archaic*]. ME. *bewreien*, to divulge, orig. to accuse, compd. of *wreien*, AS. *wrēgan*, to accuse; cf. Ger. *rügen*, to accuse. Later sense influenced by *betray*. Used by Tynd. (*Matt.* xxvi. 73) where Wyc. has *makith thee open* (var. *knowen*) for *Vulg. manifestum te facit.*

Ne dorst he nat to hire his wo biwreye (Chauc. F. 954).

bey. Mod. pronunc. of Turk. *beg*, prince. Formerly also *by*, *beg*. Cf. *begum*. With *beylik*, principality, cf. *pashalik*.

beyond. AS. *begeondan*, *bi geondan*, from AS. *geondan*, beyond. See *yonder*, and cf. Ger. *jenseits*, on yonder side.

bezant. See *besant*.

bezantler [*ven.*]. Second branch of deer's horn. From *antler* (q.v.) and *bes-*, *bis-*, as in F. *bisaïeul*, great grandfather.

Above the "burr" came the brow-antlier, now the brow-point; next the bezantlier, now the bay (Richard Jefferies).

bezel. OF. *bisel* (*biseau*, *béseau*). Cf. *bevel*, *bias*, both of which approach *bezel* in sense.

biseau: a bezle, bezeling, or scuing; such a slopenesse, or slope forme, as in the point of an yron leaver, chizle, etc. (Cotg.).

bezesteen. Eastern market-place. Turk. *bazistān*, from Pers.

bezique. F. *bésique*, also *bésy*. Called a neol. by *Dict. Gén.*, but *basseque* is in Oudin (1660). Cf. It. *bazzica*, card game, ? from Arab. *bazz*, to win booty.

bezoar [*archaic*]. Bezoar-stone, intestinal calculus found in some animals and credited with medicinal powers. Cf. F. *bézoard*, Port. *bezuar*, OF. *bezahard*. From Arab. *bāzahr* or *bādizahr*, Pers. *pād-zahr*, counterpoison.

bezonian [*archaic*]. Earlier also *besonio*. It. *bisogno*, "need, want; also, a fresh needy souldier" (Flor.). Cf. OF. *bisogne*. Origin of F. *besoin*, *besogne*, from Merovingian L. *sonium*, *sonia*, is unknown.

bisongne: a filthie knave, or cloune; a raskall, bisonian, base-humored scoundrell (Cotg.).

Great men oft die by vile bezonians (*2 Hen. VI*, iv. 1).

bhang, bang. Narcotic from hemp. Port. *bangue*, Hind. *bhang*, Sanskrit *banghā*, hemp.

bheesty [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Water-bearer. Urdu *bhīstī*, Pers. *bihishtī*, from *bihisht*, paradise. "Prob. of jocular origin" (*NED.*).

bi-. L. prefix *bi-* for earlier *dui-*, cogn. with G. δι- from δύο, two. Cf. *bin-*, from *bini*, two at a time; also *bis-* for OL. *duis*.

bias. F. *biais*, slant, etc., of unknown origin. Cf. *bevel*, *bezel*. Fig. senses are due to the early use of the word in connection with the game of bowls.

> 'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs,
> And that my fortune runs against the bias
> (*Rich. II*, iii. 4).

bib. ME. *bibben*, to tipple, L. *bibere*. Hence *wine-bibber* (*Luke*, vii. 34) for *Vulg. bibens vinum*. With child's *bib* cf. F. *biberon*, feeding-bottle.

bibelot. Trinket. F., earlier *beubelet*, etc., prob. from infantile redupl. *bel-bel*. Cf. E. *pretty-pretty*.

Bible. F., Late L. *biblia* (f.), orig. neut. pl., G. τὰ βιβλία, the books, βιβλίον being dim. of βίβλος inner bark of the papyrus. In most Europ. langs. Cf. *book*, *code*, *library*. More gen. sense survives in *bibliography*, *bibliophile*, etc. *Bibliomaniac* is first recorded in Scott (*Antiquary*) who applies it to Don Quixote. Chesterfield uses *bibliomanie*, from F.

biblio-. See *Bible*.

bibulous. From L. *bibulus* (see *bib*).

bicameral [*pol.*]. App. coined by Bentham (18 cent.). See *bi-* and *chamber*.

bice. Pigment. Earlier *blewe bis*, F. *bleu bis*, dull blue. F. *bis*, dingy, It. *bigio*, are thought to be from the second syllable of L. *bombyceus*, of cotton (see *bombasine*).

biceps [*anat.*]. L., lit. two-headed, from *bis* and *caput*. Cf. L. *anceps*, doubtful, from *ambo* and *caput*.

bicker[1]. Sc. form of *beaker* (q.v.).

bicker[2]. To quarrel. In ME. as noun and verb, skirmish, hence wrangle. Origin obscure. Senses correspond pretty well with those of F. *piquer*. Cf. OHG. *bicken*, to hack, stab, etc. From a base *bic*, *pic*, found in both Teut. and Rom. (cf. *peck*[2], *pick*[2]).

bicycle. F., from *bi-* and G. κύκλος, wheel. Superseded *velocipede* (q.v.).

> Bysicles and trysicles which we saw in the Champs Elysées (*Daily News*, Sep. 7, 1868).

bid. Confusion of two Com. Teut. verbs, viz. AS. *bēodan*, to announce, command, offer, etc. (cf. Du. *bieden*, Ger. *bieten*, ON. *bjōtha*, Goth. *biudan*; cogn. with *bode*), and AS. *biddan*, to request (cf. Du. *bidden*, Ger. *bitten*, ON. *bithja*, Goth. *bidjan*; cogn. with *bead*). With the first cf. to *bid at an auction*, *bid good day* (*defiance*). The more gen. sense, to command (cf. *forbid*), combines both. To *bid fair* was earlier to *bid fair for*, i.e. to offer with reasonable probability. *Bidding prayer*, now understood as exhorting to prayer, meant orig. praying of prayers. Cf. earlier *bidding beads*, in same sense.

bide. AS. *bīdan*, to remain. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *beiden*, Ger. dial. *beiten*, ON. *bītha*, Goth. *beidan*. In most senses used indifferently with *abide*, of which it is often an aphet. form. In AS. also trans., to await, now only in to *bide one's time*.

bield [*north. dial.*]. Shelter. ? Ident. with obs. *bield*, courage, assurance, AS. *beldo*, from *bold*, ? or connected with *build*.

> He [the fox] tore off for a bield 300 yards away
> (*Manch. Guard.* Mar. 13, 1918).

biennial. From L. *biennium*, two years, from *bi-* and *annus*, year.

bier. AS. *bēr*, bier, litter, from *bear*[2]. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *baar*, Ger. *bahre*, ON. *barar* (pl.). Mod. spelling is due to F. *bière*, of Teut. origin. Cf. *barrow*[2]. Not orig. limited to funeral bier. For poet. sense of tomb cf. *hearse*.

> Drop upon Fox's grave a tear,
> 'Twill trickle to his rival's bier (*Marmion, Introd.*).

biestings. See *beestings*.

biff [*slang*]. To shove, etc. ? Thinned form of *buff*[1] (q.v.), *buffet*. Cf. *bilge*.

biffin. Apple (Norf.). ? For *beefing*, from its deep red colour; cf. *golding*, *sweeting*. The old etymologists explained it from F. *beau fin*, which is at least as likely.

bifurcate. From *bi-* and L. *furca*, fork.

big. Northern ME. (end of 13 cent.), but recorded as name, *Bicga*, in 11 cent. This is prob. cogn. with earlier *Bucga*, and with Norw. dial. *bugge*, great man, *bugga*, rich, important, whence E. dial. *buggy*, proud, and pleon. *big bug*.

> *cheval de trompette*: one thats not afraid of shadowes, one whom no big, nor bug words can terrifie (Cotg.).

bigamy. F. *bigamie*, MedL. *bigamia*, from G. γάμος, marriage.

bigaroon. Cherry. Earlier *bigarreau* (F.), from *bigarré*, variegated, of unknown origin.

> *bigarreaus*: a kinde of cherries, which bee halfe white, halfe red (Cotg.).

biggin[1] [*archaic*]. Cap. F. *béguin*, head-dress of *béguine* nuns. See *beg*[1], *Beguine*.

> *byggen for a childes heed*: beguyne (Palsg.).

biggin[2]. Kind of coffee-pot. From inventor's name (c. 1800).

"Mr Baptist—tea pot!" "Mr Baptist—dust-pan!" "Mr Baptist—flour-dredger!" "Mr Baptist—coffee-biggin" (*Little Dorrit*, ch. xxv.).

bigging [*north. dial.*]. Building. From ME. *biggen*, to build, ON. *byggja*. Cf. place-name *Newbigging*.

bight [*naut.*]. Loop of rope, or of coast. AS. *byht*, from *būgan*, to bow, bend. Cf. Ger. *bucht*, bay, from LG. See *bow*[2].

bignonia. Flower. Named by Tournefort (c. 1700) after the *abbé Bignon*, librarian to Louis XIV. Cf. *begonia*, *wistaria*, etc.

bigot. In OF. a term of abuse applied to the Normans (Wace). Origin much disputed. Personally I see no improbability in the old theory (derided by *NED.*) that it arose from a Teut. oath "by God." Cf. OF. *goddam*, an Englishman. On the common formation of nicknames from oaths see my *Surnames* (pp. 180–2). The Norman *Bigod*, who came over with the Conqueror and became Earl of Norfolk, may have had a nickname of the same type as *Pardoe*, *Pardew*, *Purdy*, etc., which represent F. *par* (*pour*) *Dieu*.

bijou. F., Bret. *bizou*, ring with stone; cf. Corn. *bisou*, finger-ring, Bret. *bez*, finger, Welsh *bys*, finger.

bike. Slang perversion of *bicycle*.

bilander [*naut.*]. Coasting vessel. Du. *bijlander*, by lander, whence also F. *bélandre*.

bilberry. Adapted from dial. form of Dan. *bøllebær*, prob. ball-berry, from shape. Also called *blaeberry*, *whortleberry*.

bilbo [*hist.*]. Sword. From *Bilbao*, Spain. Cf. *Toledo*. See *Merry Wives*, iii. 5.

bilbo blade: from Bilboa...in Spain where the best blades are made (Blount).

bilboes [*naut.*]. Shackles. Earlier *bilbowes*. Prob. a sailor's perversion, associated with *bilbo*, of OSc. *boyes*, fetters, later *bowes*, OF. *boie*, *buie*, fetter, L. *boia*, whence also MHG. *boie*, Du. *boei*, fetter (see *buoy*). The story about *bilboes* brought from *Bilbao* by the Armada is disproved by chronology, the word occurring in 1557 (Hakl. ii. 374).

bile. F., L. *bilis*. One of the four "humours," earlier called *choler*. Hence *bilious*.

bilge. Lowest part of hull, hence, foulness that collects there. "Belly" of cask. Alteration of *bulge* (q.v.). Hence *bilge-keel*, *bilge-water*, and to *bilge*, stave in (ship's bottom). Cf. F. *bouge*, bilge, of ship or cask.

bildge, or *buldge*: is the breadth of the floor, whereon the ship rests, when she is a-ground (*Sea-Dict.* 1708).

A considerable volume [of water] had filled the bilge and orlop (*Daily Chron.* June 23, 1919).

bilious. See *bile*.

bilk. Thinned form of *balk* (q.v.), with which it orig. interchanged as a term at cribbage. Cf. *mister*, *demnition*, etc., and surname *Binks*, for *Banks*.

bill[1] [*hist.*]. Weapon. AS. *bil*, sword. WGer.; cf. OSax. *bil*, OHG. *bill* (Ger. *bille*, hoe). Perh. cogn. with *bill*[2]. Obs. exc. in *bill-hook* and hist. *brown-bill*.

bill[2]. Of a bird. AS. *bile*. Perh. cogn. with *bill*[1]. *Billing and cooing* was earlier simply *billing*.

Like two silver doves that sit a-billing (*Venus & Adonis*, 366).

bill[3]. Document, orig. sealed. AF. *bille*, Late L. *billa*, *bulla*, seal (see *bull*[2], *bulletin*), L. *bulla*, "a bosse; a bullion; great heade of a nayle in doores or gates; sometimes studdes in girdels or like things" (Coop.), orig. bubble. It came to be used in AF. & ME. of any document, e.g. *bill of fare* (*lading*, *health*, etc.). In the sense of poster it is as old as 15 cent.

And the pope darlaye hath graunted in his byll
That every brother may do what he wyll
(*Cocke Lorelles Bote*).

affiche: a siquis; a bill set up, or pasted, or fastened, on a post, doore, gate, etc. (Cotg.).

billet[1]. Note. ME. *billette*, OF. *billete* (cf. F. *billet*, *billet doux*), dim. of *bill*[2]. In mil. sense (17 cent.) from written order issued by officer who quarters troops. Hence *every bullet has its billet*, saying attributed by Wesley to William III.

billet[2]. Block of wood. OF. *billete* (cf. F. *billot*), dim. of *bille*, log, MedL. *billa*. Orig. obscure, perh. Celt. (cf. Ir. *bile*, tree, mast).

billiards. F. *bille*, the ball, *billard*, the cue, are from It. *biglia*, *bigliardo*, of unknown origin. E. in 16 cent.

For iij yardes, iij quarters of greyn clothe to cover the billeyarde borde, xliijs. (*Rutland MSS.* 1603).

Billingsgate. Fishmarket near *Billing's gate*, one of the old gates of London, app. named after some AS. *Billing*. Famous for rhetoric from 17 cent.

billion. Coined (with *trillion*, *quadrillion*, etc.) in F. (16 cent.) to express second (third, fourth, etc.) power of *million*, but in ModF.

billion is a thousand millions only, *trillion* a thousand billions, and so on. Hence *billionaire*, playful imit. of *millionaire*.

billon. Inferior alloy or coin. Has often been confused with *bullion* (q.v.). F., orig. lump, ingot, from *bille*, log. Cf. *or* (*argent*) *en bille* (*en barre*). See *billet*[2].

Si je montrais une masse de plomb et que je disse: "Ce billon d'or m'a été donné..." (Calvin).

billow. Earlier *bellow*. From 16 cent. Cf. ON. *bylga*, from *belgja*, to swell (see *bellows*). Cf. *swell*, *surge*, the sense in which *billow* is used by Raleigh.

billy. Name *William* in various fig. senses, e.g. fellow, brother (Sc.), bushman's tea-can (Austral.), male goat (cf. *nanny goat*). With *silly Billy* cf. *silly Johnny*. Cf. *bobby*, *dandy*, *jack*, *jemmy*, etc.

billyboy. Barge (east coast). Perh. connected with *buoy*. In Ger. a somewhat similar craft is called *bojer*, from *boje*, buoy.

billycock. Hat. Earlier (1721) *bully-cocked*, i.e. worn in aggressive manner.

biltong [*SAfr.*]. Strip of dried beef. Du. *bil*, buttock, *tong*, tongue, being cut from the buttock and looking like a smoked tongue. Cut from the eland it is called *thigh-tongue*.

bimetallism. F. *bimétallique* was coined (1869) by Cernuschi, addressing Society of Political Economy at Paris.

bimbashee. Colonel (in Egypt. army). Turk. *bing-bāshī*, thousand captain. Cf. *pasha*, *bashi-bazouk*.

bin. AS. *binn*, manger, prob. Celt. Cf. F. *benne*, hamper, cart, Gaulish *benna*, cart.

binary. L. *binarius*, from *bini*, two at a time, from *bis*, twice, OL. *duis*, from *duo*, two.

bind. AS. *bindan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *binden*, ON. *binda*, Goth. *bindan*. Cogn. with *band*[1], *bend* (q.v.). For fig. senses cf. *oblige*. Old p.p. survives in *bounden duty*. With *I'll be bound* (leg.) cf. *I'll go bail* and archaic *I'll be sworn*. With *bound up with* (*in*) (*Gen.* xliv. 30) cf. *wrapt up in*.

bine. Flexible shoot, orig. of hops. Dial. form of *bind*. Hence *woodbine*, earlier *woodbind*, AS. *wudu-binde*. Also trade-name for a famous cigarette.

bing [*techn. & dial.*]. Heap. ON. *bingr*, heap.

bingo [*slang*]. Brandy. App. coined from *b* (cf. *B. and S.*, brandy and soda) and *stingo* (q.v.).

binnacle [*naut.*]. Earlier *bittacle*, *bitakle* (1485), which survived to 18 cent., mod. form perh. due to *bin*. From OF. *abitacle* (*habitacle*) or Port. *bitacola* (cf. Sp. *bitácora*, It. *abitacolo*), L. *habitaculum*, a small shelter.

bitacola: the bittacle, a frame of timber in the steerage, where the compass is placed on board a ship (Vieyra, 1794).

binocular. From L. *bini*, two together, *oculus*, eye.

binomial. Of two terms, esp. with *theorem* (Newton). Cf. F. *binôme*, from G. *νόμος*, law.

bio-. G. *βίο-*, from *βίος*, life. For *biogenesis* see *abiogenesis*. Cf. *biography*, *biology*. *Biograph*, *bioscope* were early names for cinematograph.

biped. L. *bipes*, *biped-*, from *bi-* and *pes*, foot.

biplane. See *bi-*, *aeroplane*.

Bipontine [*bibl.*]. Editions of classics printed (18 cent.) at *Zweibrücken* (latinized *Bipontium*) in Bavaria. Cf. *aldine*, *transpontine*.

birch. AS. *birce*, whence *birch*, and *beorc*, ON. *björk*, whence northern *birk* (cf. *Birkenhead*). Aryan; cf. Du. *berk*, Ger. *birke*, Sanskrit *bhūrja-*. Prob. cogn. with *bark*[1]. *Birch-rod* is represented in ME. by *yerde of byrke*. With archaic *birchen* cf. *oaken*.

bird. AS. *bridd*, young bird, chick, used in ME. also for young of other animals. Only found in E., usu. Teut. word being *fowl* (q.v.). Connection with *breed*, *brood* is doubtful. From being applied to small birds it gradually spread to the whole tribe, but *fowl* is still usual in *A V*. With *bird's eye* (*view*) cf. synon. F. *à vol d'oiseau*. *Birdseye* (*tobacco*) is named from the section of the cut leaf-ribs.

Eddris and eddris briddis (Wyc. *Matt.* xxiii. 33).

bireme [*hist.*]. Double-banked galley. L. *biremis*, from *bi-* and *remus*, oar.

biretta. It. *berretta* or Sp. *birreta*, Late L. *birretum*, from *birrus*, *byrrhus*, red, G. *πυρρός*, flame coloured. Cf. F. *béret*.

birth. App. ON. *byrth*, replacing AS. *gebyrd*, from *beran*, to bear, with which cf. Ger. *geburt*, from *gebären*. *Birthright* is used by Coverd. (*Gen.* xxv. 31) where Wyc. has *the ryghtis of thi fyrst getyng* (begetting). See also *berth*.

bis-. See *bi-*.

biscuit. Restored spelling of Tudor *bisket*, OF. *bescuit* (*biscuit*), L. *bis coctus* (*panis*), twice baked, of which Ger. *zwieback* is a translation. Hence also *biscuit pottery*, though app. this is only baked once.

bysquyt brede: biscoctus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

bisect. From *bi-* and L. *secare*, *sect-*, to cut.

bishop. AS. *biscop*, L., G. *ἐπίσκοπος*, overseer, from *ἐπί*, on, *σκοπός*, watcher (cf. *scope*). Early loan in all Teut. langs. (cf. Ger. *bischoff*), and at first vaguely used of various church officers. *Bishopric* is a hybrid, from AS. *rīce*, power, realm (cf. Ger. *reich*, and see *rich*). The *bishop* at chess seems to have been due orig. to an accidental mitre-like appearance. It was formerly *alfin*, Arab. *al-fīl*, the elephant. In 16 cent. also *archer*. In F. it is *fou*, perh. also due to the head-dress. The 18 cent. *bowl of bishop* was perh. named from purple colour; cf. Du. *bisschop*, Norw. Dan. *bisp*, used in same sense. The *bishops' Bible* is the version of 1568, published under the direction of Archbishop Parker. A *bishop in partibus*, i.e. not in possession of his diocese, was orig. one expelled from the Holy Land by the Saracens, his see being *in partibus infidelium*. To *bishop* a horse's teeth in order to conceal its age is prob. from the name of a horse-dealer (c. 1700). See also *burke*.

bisk. F. *bisque*, crayfish soup, of unknown origin.

Bismillah. Arab. *bismi-'llāh*, in the name of Allah.

bismuth. Ger. *wismut* (1530), latinized as *bisemutum*. For initial *b-* cf. *bison*. Origin unknown. Our earliest loans from Mod. Ger. are mostly metallurgical (*cobalt*, *nickel*, etc.).

bison. ME. *bisont*, F. *bison*, L. *bison*, *bisont-* (Martial), from OHG. *wisunt*, the aurochs; cf. AS. *wesend*, ON. *visundr*; prob. of Balto-Slav. origin. The Teut. forms became obs. with the animal and the word was re-introduced from L. and applied to the American bison.

> *bison*: the bison; a kind of hulch-backt, rough-maned, broad-faced, and great-ey'd, wild-oxe, that will not be taken as long as hee can stand, nor tamed after hee is taken (Cotg.).

bisque. At tennis. F., earlier *biscaye*, which suggests some connection with the province of *Biscay*, the inhabitants of which are the great experts at a form of tennis called *la pelote*.

> *biscaye*: a vantage at tennis (Cotg.).
>
> *bisque*: a fault, at tennis (*ib.*).

bissextile. Leap-year. L. *bissextilis* (*annus*), the year containing the *bissextus*, twice sixth, the day intercalated every four years in the Julian calendar after the sixth day before the Calends of March.

bistoury. Surgeon's scalpel. F. *bistouri*, OF. *bistorie*, dagger (cf. surg. use of *lance*). As it is described as crooked and double-edged, the first element is prob. L. *bis*. Cf. OF. *bisaguë*, double-edged mattock, F. *bistourner*, to make crooked.

bistre. Yellowish brown pigment. F., of unknown origin.

bit[1]. Morsel. AS. *bita*, morsel, from *bītan*, to bite (cf. F. *morceau*, *mordre*). With US. sense of small coin cf. our *threepenny-bit*.

bit[2]. Of horse. AS. *bite*, bite, cutting (cf. F. *mors*, *mordre*). Also in mech. applications.

bitch[1]. Animal. AS. *bicce*; cf. ON. *bikkja*. Origin unknown.

bitch[2] [*slang*]. To bungle. Thinned form of *botch*[2] (q.v.). Cf. *bilk*, *bilge*.

bite. AS. *bītan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *bijten*, Ger. *beissen*, ON. *bīta*, Goth. *beitan*. Orig. past tense *bote* (cf. *wrote*); ult. cogn. with L. *findere*, to cleave. *Bitten* (infected) *with* (a mania, etc.) is a mad dog metaphor. George III, being told that Wolfe was mad, expressed a wish that he might bite some of his other generals. *Hardbitten*, tough in fight, inured to bites, app. comes from dog-fighting. Its earliest use refers to animals. The phrase *the biter bit* is from 17 cent. use of *biter* for sharper.

> A biter is one who thinks you a fool, because you do not think him a knave (Steele).

bitt [*naut.*]. Usu. pl. Two posts on ship's deck for fastening cables, etc. Forms are found in most Europ. langs. Prob. ON. *biti*, cross-beam (in house or ship). Hence naut. *bitter*, "the turne of a cable about the *bits*" (Capt. John Smith), and *bitter end*, which has acquired fig. sense by association with adj. *bitter*.

> The bitter end is that end of the cable within boord at the bitt (Purch.).
>
> When a chain or rope is paid out to the bitter-end, no more remains to be let go (Smyth).

bitter. AS. *biter*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *bitter*, ON. *bitr*, Goth. *baitrs*; cogn. with *bite* (cf. *mordant*). For *bitter end* see *bitt*.

bittern. With excrescent *-n*, from ME. *bitour*, earlier *botour*, F. *butor*. For older form cf. dial. *butterbump* (Tennyson, *Northern Farmer, Old Style*). Earliest is MedL. *butorius*, *bitorius*. Early L. dicts. give *butio*, a bittour, but the L. word is perh. only a var. of *buteo*, buzzard. OF. *bustor* looks like confusion with *bustard*. Everything suggests that the bird was named from its very remarkable cry.

> As a bitore bombleth in the myre (Chauc. D. 972).

bitumen. L., orig. mineral pitch from Palestine. Cf. *asphalte*. An Osco-Umbrian word.

bivalve. F., from *bi-*, and *valve* (q.v.).

bivouac. F., Swiss-Ger. *biwacht*, by watch, patrol, its earlier meaning in F. & E. Introduced into F. by Swiss mercenaries during Thirty Years War. Johns. describes it as "not in use."

biz [*slang*]. Late 19 cent. for *business* (see *busy*).

bizarre. F., Sp. *bizarro*, brave, its earlier F. meaning. Formerly also *bigearre* and influenced in sense by F. *bigarré*, motley, variegated (see *bigaroon*). Perh. from Basque *bizar*, beard, the valiant man being "bearded like the pard."

blab. In ME. alternates with *lab*. Imit.; cf. Ger. *plappern* and see *babble*. *John le Blabbere* (*Pat. R.* 13 cent.) is earlier than dict. records.

> Blabbe, or labe, or bewryere of counselle (*Prompt. Parv.*).

black. AS. *blæc*, black, ink, already confused in AS. with *blâc*, white, bright (see *bleach*, *bleak*). The two words are prob. related, the common meaning being lack of colour. Usual Teut. for black is *swart* (q.v.). To *black-ball* is recorded for 18 cent. (see *ballot*), and has been adopted, with other "high-life" words, in F. (*blackbouler*). *Blackbird* is naut. slang for a kidnapped negro or Polynesian. *Black books*, for recording offenders' names, are mentioned in 16 cent. The *Black Country* includes parts of Staffordshire and Warwickshire. The *black guard* (16 cent.) consisted of the lowest menials of a large household, who took charge of pots and pans on journeys, also hangers-on of an army. The *black guard* of the king's kitchen is mentioned in 1535. *Black hole*, lock-up, dates from the notoriety of the *Black Hole* of Calcutta (1756). *Blackleg*, swindler (18 cent.) is perh. a description of the *rook*. *Black sheep*, wastrel, is also 18 cent. (*NED.*), but the nursery rime "Ba! Ba! black sheep" suggests much greater antiquity. *Blackmail*, orig. tribute paid by farmers to freebooters (Sc. & North), is Sc. *mail*, still used of rent (see *mail*[3]). It was perh. called *black* because often paid in black cattle, rents paid in silver being called *white mail*. The *Black Watch* orig. raised (early 18 cent.) for service in the Highlands, wore a dark uniform, to distinguish them from the red-coats of the old army. Cf. the *black friars*, or Dominicans (13 cent.), whence *Blackfriars* in London. *Black and blue* was in ME. *blak and bla* (*blo*), *blue* (q.v.) being substituted as cogn. *blo* became obs. *Blackamoor* is a dial. form of *black Moor*. Archaic *Black-a-vised*, swarthy, contains F. *vis*, face, as in *vis-à-vis*.

> You need not care a pin, if you ha't in white and black (*Misogonus*, iii. 2, c. 1550).
>
> The boldest of them will never steal a hoof from anyone that pays black-mail to Vich Ian Vohr (*Waverley*).

bladder. AS. *blæddre*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *blaar* (earlier *blader*, Flem. *bladder*), Ger. *blatter*, ON. *blâthra*; cogn. with *blow*[1].

blade. AS. *blæd*, blade (of oar). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *blad*, Ger. *blatt*, leaf (*schulterblatt*, shoulder-blade), ON. *blath*. The usual plant word in AS. & ME. was *leaf* (q.v.), and it seems likely that *blade*, applied to corn, grass, etc., is partly due to MedL. *bladum*, corn, OF. *bled* (*blé*), of unknown origin, but possibly cogn. with above. As applied to persons, *jovial blade*, *roistering blade*, etc. it is usu. connected with sword-blade, a MF. sense of the word, though the development of meaning is not made out. The first record, *a very good blade* (*Rom. & Jul.* ii. 4), has an approximate F. parallel in *une bonne épée* (*lame*), a noted swordsman, but the usu. half contemptuous use of *blade* suggests Du. *blæt*, foolish talker, braggart. For double sense of *blade* cf. *foil*[2], with which it is ult. cogn.

blaeberry, bleaberry [*dial.*]. Bilberry. See *bilberry*, *blue*.

blague. Humbug. F., prob. ident. with *blague*, tobacco pouch, Ger. *balg*, skin. See *belly*, *bellows*.

blain. AS. *blegen*; cf. Norw. Dan. *blegn*, Du. *blein*, LG. *bleien*; ? cogn. with *blow*[1] (cf. *blister*). Now rare exc. in *chilblain*.

blame. F. *blâmer*, OF. *blasmer*, Late L. *blasphemare*, used in *Vulg.* for G. βλασφημεῖν. See *blaspheme*.

blanch. F. *blanchir*, to whiten, or perh. from corresponding adj. *blanch*, in common ME. use. *Blanched almonds* are mentioned in the *Prompt. Parv.* See *blank*.

blancmange. ME. *blancmangere*, a kind of galantine of meat, F. *blanc manger*. See *mange*.

> For blankmanger, that made he with the beste (Chauc. A. 387).

blandish. F. *blandir*, *blandiss-*, from L. *blandiri*, from *blandus*, bland, smooth. Hence *blandishments*, much commoner than the verb, and slang *blandiloquence* (Blount).

blank. F. *blanc*, white, OHG. *blanch* (cf. AS. *blanca*, ON. *blakkr*, steed); prob. cogn. with *bleak*. Adopted by all Rom. langs. Sense of colourless passes into that of empty in to *look blank*, *blank look-out*, *blank cartridge*. App. Cuthbert Bede introduced the euph. use of the word (cf. *dash*). *Blank verse* was introduced from It. by the Earl of Surrey (†1547). The It. name is *versi sciolti* (free).

> Here's a pretty blank, I don't think! I wouldn't give a blank for such a blank blank. I'm blank if he don't look as though he'd swallered a blank codfish, and had bust out into blank barnacles
> (*Verdant Green*, ii. 4).

> To talk about a blank cheque is blank nonsense
> (D. Lloyd George, Nov. 1918).

blanket. OF. *blanquete*, from *blanc*, white. Orig. a white woollen material; cf. ME. *whitel*, AS. *hwītel*, in similar sense. *Wet blanket* is fig. from extinguishing a fire (cf. *throw cold water on*). To *toss in a blanket* is in Shaks. (*2 Hen. IV*, ii. 4). *Wrong side of the blanket* is in Smollett (*Humphrey Clinker*). *Blanketeer* (hist.) was the name given to the operatives who assembled (1817) in St Peter's Fields, Manchester, provided with blankets in order to march to London and demand redress of their grievances. The attack upon them by the military gave rise to the portmanteau word *Peterloo* (*St Peter's Fields* × *Waterloo*), a very early example of this formation and a curious parallel to *Bakerloo*.

blare. Cf. Du. *blaren*, MHG. *bleren*, *blerren*, Ger. *plärren*, all of imit. origin. In ME. to bellow, weep, etc. Now only of a trumpet.

> The worthies also of Moab bleared for very sorow
> (Coverd. *Is.* xv. 4).

blarney. From a stone at *Blarney Castle*, near Cork, the kissing of which, a gymnastic operation, confers magic powers of cajolery. For local origin cf. *bunkum*.

blasé. F. *blaser*, to wear out (17 cent.). Origin unknown.

blason. See *blazon*.

blaspheme. F. *blasphémer*, Church L. *blasphemare*, G. *βλασφημεῖν*, to speak evil, from *φημί*, I say, with doubtful first element.

blast. AS. *blǣst*, strong gust of wind; cf. OHG. *blāst* (Ger. *blasen*, to blow), ON. *blöstr*. See *blaze*[3]. Fig. wind-born plague or infection, hence curse, etc.

blastoderm [*biol.*]. Superficial layer of embryo in early condition. From G. *βλαστός*, germ, sprout, *δέρμα*, skin.

> They christened him [Aurelian McGoggin] the "Blastoderm,"—he said he came from a family of that name somewhere in the prehistoric ages
> (Kipling).

blatant. Coined by Spenser, in ref. to calumny. He may have had dial. *blate*, to bellow, or L. *blaterare*, to babble, in his mind.

> A monster which the blatant beast men call
> (*Faerie Queene*, v. xii. 37).

blatherskite. Orig. US. See *blether*, *blather-skate*.

> The attempt of the Censorship to burke the Sinn Fein Assembly's Declaration of Independence has given a gratuitous advertisement to that bit of sublimated blatherskite
> (*Sunday Times*, Jan. 26, 1919).

blay. See *bleak*[2].

blaze[1]. Of fire. AS. *blase*, *blæse*, torch, fire; cf. MHG. *blas*, torch; prob. cogn. with *blaze*[2] (q.v.), with orig. sense of shining. In *go to blazes*, etc., it is euph. for hell. *Blazer* was orig. applied at Cambridge (1850–60) to the bright scarlet of St John's College. *Blazing indiscretion* was first used by Lord Morley in ref. to the great Marquis of Salisbury who generally called a spade a spade.

blaze[2]. White mark on horse's face. First recorded in 17 cent., hence prob. from Du. *bles* (see *blesbok*). Cf. synon. ON. *blesi*, Ger. *blässe*, from *blass*, pale (prob. cogn. with *blaze*[1]). Later applied to white marks made on trees to indicate track, which, being US., may be an independent introduction from Du.

blaze[3]. To proclaim, as with a trumpet (*Mark*, i. 45). ON. *blāsa*, to blow. Com. Teut., though the verb does not appear in AS., which has, however, the corresponding noun *blast*; cf. Du. *blazen*, Ger. *blasen*, Goth. *-blēsan*; cogn. with L. *flare*. Later confused with *blazon* (q.v.) as in quot. below.

> High was Redmond's youthful name
> Blazed in the roll of martial fame (*Rokeby*, iv. 16).

blazon. F. *blason*, heraldry, orig. shield. Later senses are due to decoration of shield. As the "blazing" appearance of arms and armour is constantly emphasized in OF. poetry, it is not impossible that *blazon* is connected with *blaze*[1] (cf. *brand*). The use of *blazon* for proclamation (cf. to *blazon forth*) is due to mistaken association with *blaze*[3]. It arises partly from the sense of description contained in the her. *blazon*.

> But this eternal blazon must not be
> To ears of flesh and blood (*Haml.* i. 5).

bleaberry. See *blaeberry*.

bleach. AS. *blǣcan*, from *blāc*, pale (see *bleak*[1]); cf. Ger. *bleichen*, ON. *bleikja*. In obs. *bleach*, to blacken, we have the confusion indicated s.v. *black*.

noircir: to blacke, blacken; bleach, darken (Cotg.).

bleak[1]. Adj. Formerly, and still in dial., pale. Parallel form (ON. *bleikr*) of ME. *bleche*, pale (AS. *blāc*, *blǣc*); cf. Du. *bleek*, colourless, Ger. *bleich*, pale, and see *bleach*.

bleke of colour: pallidus, subalbus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

bleak[2]. Fish. ON. *bleikja*, from its colour (see *bleak*[1]); cf. F. *able*, dim. of L. *albus*. Its true E. name is *blay*, AS. *blǣge*, with which cf. Ger. *bleihe*.

able: a blay, or bleak, fish (Cotg.).

bleared, blear-eyed. From ME. *bleren*, to have inflamed eyes, also to dim the eyes, hoodwink. Cf. LG. *blarr-oged*, *bleer-oged*, whence also various Scand. forms. This may be ident. with Prov. *blar*, OF. *bler*, glossed *glaucus*, applied esp. to the eyes, and app. of Teut. origin.

Lya was with blerid eyen (Wyc. *Gen.* xxix. 17).

For thow yt seme gold and schynyth rychely,
Alle ys but sotelte off the fend to blere yowre ye
(Metham, *Amoryus & Cleopes*, 1980).

bleat. AS. *blǣtan*. WGer.; cf. Du. *blaten*, MHG. *blazen*. Imit.

bleb. Small blister or bubble. Imit. of action of forming bubble with lips; cf. *blob*, *blubber*, *bubble*.

blee [*poet.*]. Hue. AS. *blēo*, with LG. cognates, used poet. in ME., esp. in *bright of blee*, and revived by mod. poets.

bleed. AS. *blēdan*, from *blood*.

blemish. F. *blêmir*, *blêmiss-*, to turn pale, OF. *blesmir*, to wound, of obscure origin. ON. *blāmi*, livid bluish colour, with influence of F. *blesser*, to wound, has been suggested.

blench. To flinch, earlier to swerve, and orig. trans., to deceive, elude. AS. *blencan*, to deceive, make to blink (cf. *drench*, *drink*). ME. had a northern form *blenk*. Sense-development has been influenced by obs. *blanch*, to turn pale.

And before his eye, thus, I will hang my net
To blench his sight (*Nature*, c. 1475).

That little foot-page he blenched with fear
(*Ingoldsby*).

blend. ME. *blenden*, ON. *blanda*, to mix (pres. *blend-*); cf. AS. *blandan*, to mix, *gebland*, mixture. Perh. ident. with obs. *blend*, to make blind, confuse, with which cf. Ger. *blenden* (v.i.).

blende [*min.*]. Ger. *blende*, from *blenden*, to blind, deceive, because a deceptive mineral (cf. *cobalt*, *nickel*). Hence *hornblende*, so called from its horny appearance, *pitch-blende*.

blenheim orange, spaniel. From Duke of Marlborough's seat (Oxf.). Cf. *ribstone*, *clumber*.

blenny. Fish. L. *blendius* (Pliny), from G. *βλέννος*, mucus, descriptive of its scales.

blesbok. Antelope. SAfrDu., blaze buck. See *blaze*[2].

bless. AS. *blētsian*, *blœdsian*, to consecrate (with the *blood* of sacrifice). Sense-development is due to the choice of this word to render L. *benedicere*, while some later meanings, "to make happy," are due to mistaken association with *bliss* (q.v.). In fact *bless* may sometimes represent AS. *blithsian*, to gladden. *A penny to bless oneself with* alludes to the cross on some old coins. In *I'm blessed if...*, *Well I'm blessed*, *a blessed idiot*, we have mod. euphemisms for another word (cf. F. *sacré*). *Single blessedness* is an ironic application of what Shaks. says of the holiness of celibate life. It may be noted that AS. *blētsian*, in its etym. sense, would explain F. *blesser*, to wound, which has no Rom. cognates.

Earthlier happy is the rose distill'd,
Than that which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies in single blessedness
(*Mids. Night's Dream*, i. 1).

blether, blather [*Sc.*]. ON. *blathra*, to talk stupidly, from *blathr*, nonsense, ? orig. windbag (see *bladder*). Hence US. *blether-skate*, *blatherskite*, orig. Sc. It occurs in the song *Maggie Lauder*, a favourite camp-ditty during Amer. War of Independence.

Jog on your gate, ye bletherskate
(Sempill, *Maggie Lauder*, c. 1650).

bletted [*techn.*]. Of medlar in condition for eating. From F. *blet*, over-ripe, as in *poire blette*; of Teut. origin.

blight. From 17 cent. only. Origin obscure. Cotg. app. regarded it as a kind of growth. Perh. related to obs. *blichening*, blight, from obs. *blikne*, to turn pale (see *bleak*[1]). This word is used to render L. *rubigo*, blight, in the ME. version of Palladius (c. 1420).

brulure: blight, brancorne; (an hearbe) (Cotg.).

blighter. Recent (late 19 cent.) euph. for an uglier word. Cf. *blooming*, *blinking*. Perh. suggested by *blithering*.

I've strafed one of the blighters this time
(Destroyer of the Cuffley Zeppelin, Sep. 2, 1916).

blighty. Came into use in the Great War. Urdu *bilati* (adj.), Arab. *wilāyatī*, from *wilāyat*, government, esp. England, from *wali*, governor. *Belait* is used in this sense by Kipling c. 1887. Cf. *vilayet*. With *blighty wound* cf. synon. Ger. *heimatschuss*, lit. home-shot.

> Nor do the Sahibs use the *belaitee panee* [soda water] when they are thirsty
> (Kipling, *Smith Administration*).

> The adj. *bilāyatī* or *wilāyatī* is applied specifically to a variety of exotic articles (*Hobson-Jobson*).

blimp [*neol.*]. Aeroplane converted into dirigible balloon. One of the weird coinages of the airman. Quot. below refers to R. 34, which crossed the Atlantic in July, 1919.

> I'd worked hard on the bally blimp
> (Mr Stowaway Ballantine).

blimy [*slang*]. For *Gawblimy*, God blind me; cf. *swop me bob*, for *so help me God*.

blind. AS. *blind*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *blind*, ON. *blindr*, Goth. *blinds*. Oldest sense of noun *blind* is mil., for F. *blinde*, obstruction, Ger. *blende*, from *blenden*, to make blind. Fig. sense of *blind alley* (occupation) is mod. *Blindfold* is for *blindfeld*, p.p. of ME. *blind-fellen*, to strike (*fell*) blind, mod. spelling being due to association with *fold*. *Blind-man's-buff*, formerly *blindman-buff*, *-buffet* (c. 1600), is from obs. *buff*, OF. *bufe*, a blow (see *buffet*[1]), the blind-folded person being buffeted by the other players (see quot. from Wyc. below). Also called earlier *hoodman blind* (see *hood*). The *blind-worm* (see *slow-worm*) is so named from its minute eyes; cf. Ger. *blindschleiche*.

> And thei blynfelden hym, and smyten his face
> (Wyc. *Luke*, xxii. 64).

> *blyndfyld*: excecatus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

blink. ME. usu. *blenk*, AS. *blencan*, to deceive (dazzle), mod. form perh. due to Du. *blinken*; cf. Ger. *blinken*, to shine; cogn. with *blank*, in sense of bright, dazzling (cf. ON. *blakra*, to blink). Something of etym. sense survives in *ice-blink*, orig. brightness on the horizon due to reflection from ice. This is prob. Du. *ijsblink* or Dan. *isblink*. Sense of failing to see, esp. to *blink* (shut one's eyes to) *the fact* was orig. sporting, of dogs missing their birds. *Blinking* (slang) is quite recent. It is prob. for *blanking*, euph. for *bleeding*, with vowel thinned as in *bilk*. See also *blench*.

bliss. AS. *blīths*, from *blīthe*. Sense-development already in AS. shows association with *bless* (q.v.), the two words being even confused in spelling.

> Two blessis ben—blesse of the soule and blisse of the bodi (Wyc.).

blister. ME. *blester*, OF. *blestre*, ON. *blāstr* (dat. *blāstri*), swelling, from *blāsa*, to blow. Cf. Ger. *blase*, blister, from *blasen*, to blow. See *blaze*[3].

blithe. AS. *blīthe*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *blijde*, *blij*, OHG. *blīdi*, ON. *blīthr*, Goth. *bleiths*. Cf. *bliss*.

blithering. Usu. with *idiot*. Thinned form of *blather*, *blether*, with vowel perh. suggested by *drivelling*.

blizzard. Came into gen. use in US. & E. in the hard winter of 1880–1. Earlier (US. 1834) in sense of hard blow. Probabilities point to its being an E. dial. word ult. cogn. with *blaze*[3].

bloat. Earliest as adj., soft, flabby, as in *the bloat* (old editions *blowt*) *king* (*Haml.* iii. 4). ON. *blautr*, soft, whence Sw. *blöt*, as in *blöt-fisc*, soaked fish. *Bloater* was earlier (16 cent.) *bloat herring*, formerly (17 cent.) opposed to dried, though also used for smoked, as the process was altered. For sense-development cf. *kipper*. Also puffed up, inflated, as in *bloated armaments* (Disraeli), *bloated aristocrat*, *capitalist*, or anything else that the speaker disapproves of. With cogn. Ger. *blöde*, feeble, bashful, cf. Sc. *blate* and fig. use of *soft* in E.

> *fumer*: to bloat, besmoake, hang, or drie in the smoake (Cotg.).

blob. Orig. a bubble; cf. *bleb*. In mod. cricket slang, a "duck's egg."

bloc [*pol.*]. F., block (v.i.).

block. F. *bloc*, OHG. *bloch* (*block*), with cogn. forms in Du. Sw. Dan. Hence verb, to stop, as at cricket and in Parliament (cf. *stumbling-block*). In the *block-system* a line is divided into a number of *blocks*, or sections. *Chip of the old block* occurs 17 cent. *Blockade* (17 cent.) is archaic Ger. *blocquada*, formed by analogy with mil. words of It. origin at time of Thirty Years War. Its earlier E. sense was blockhouse, palisade (Fryer's *E. Ind. & Pers.* i. 80), so that it has changed its meaning in the same way as F. *blocus*. *Blockade-running* first occurs at time of Amer. Civil War, when English vessels attempted to trade profitably with Southern ports. *Blockhouse*, a detached fort, later applied in US. to house of squared logs, or blocks (cf. *log-hut*), is prob. Ger. or Du.; cf. F. *blocus*, orig. blockhouse,

now blockade, from Ger. *blockhaus*, which occurs on Franco-German frontier in 14 cent.

bloke. 19 cent. thieves' slang. Shelta.

blond. F., MedL. *blundus*. Prob., like most colours, of Teut. origin, and perh. orig. applied esp. to the yellow-haired Germans. Origin unknown; but cf. AS. *blanden-feax*, *blonden-feax*, grizzled hair (cf. *Fairfax*), lit. of mixed ("blended") colour. Colour words, being purely subjective, are of most elusive and changeable meaning (see *auburn*, *black*).

blood. AS. *blōd*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *bloed*, Ger. *blut*, ON. Goth. *blōth*. With verb to *blood* (hounds, troops) cf. hist. of F. *acharner*, from L. *ad carnem* (see *flesh*). *Blue blood* is translated from Sp. *sangre azul*, of race not contaminated by Moorish or Jewish mixture, with blue veins showing clearly on white skin. With *blood*, applied to persons, cf. Ger. *ein junges blut*. *Blood and thunder* was orig. an oath. The *bloodhound* (14 cent.) was supposed to scent the blood of the fugitive. *Blood-money* is used by Coverd. (*Matt.* xxvii. 6). *Bloodshot* was earlier *blood-shotten*, shot, i.e. suffused, with blood. The *bloody hand* as armorial device of baronets is derived from O'Neill, Earl of Ulster. The vulgar *bloody* was orig. adv., occurring esp. in the phrase *bloody drunk* (common c. 1700). It is merely an intens. of the same type as *awfully*, *thundering*, etc., and may have been suggested by the use as intens. prefixes of Du. *bloed*, Ger. *blut*; e.g. Ger. *blutarm*, miserably poor, might be rendered *bloody poor* in Shavian E.; cf. *blutdieb*, "an arch thief" (Ludw.). Quot. 1 is much earlier than first *NED.* record and quot. 2 shows that the word was not orig. offensive.

> A man cruelly eloquent and bluddily learned
> (Marston, *Faun*, i. 2., 1606).

> It was bloody hot walking to-day
> (Swift to Stella, May 28, 1711).

> The Bismarck theory of blood and iron has the great merit of being simple and concise. The German theory of warfare fits it as a bludgeon fits the hand of a footpad (R. Blatchford, Dec. 16, 1909).

bloodwite [*hist.*]. AS. *blōdwīte*, blood penalty. See *twit*.

bloom[1]. Flower. ON. *blōm*, whence ME. (northern) *blome*, the southern word being *blossom* (q.v.), both now superseded, exc. in spec. senses, by *flower*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *bloem*, Ger. *blume*, Goth. *blōma*; cogn. with *blow*[2] and ult. with L. *flos*, *florēre*.

bloom[2] [*techn.*]. Mass of hammered iron. AS. *blōma*. *NED.* finds a gap in the history of the word from AS. to 16 cent., but the surname *Bloomer* (v.i.), i.e. worker in a bloom-smithy, is well attested in ME. records.

bloomer. Costume (US. c. 1850). "After *Mrs Bloomer* (†1894), an American lady who introduced the costume" (*NED.*). "She did not invent it, was not the first to wear it, and protested against its being called by her name" (Thornton).

blooming. Euph. for *bloody* (see *blood*). Cf. *bleeding*, *blinking*.

blossom. AS. *blōstm*; cf. Du. *bloesem*, ON. *blōmstr*; cogn. with *bloom*[1]. Both now replaced, exc. in spec. senses, by *flower*.

> We generally call those flowers blossoms, which are not much regarded in themselves, but as a token of some following production (Johns.).

blot[1]. Blemish, etc. In ME. also *plot*. Earliest sense (14 cent.), blemish. Perh. ident. with *plot* (q.v.); cf. Ger. *fleck*, piece of ground, blot, and various senses of *spot*. There is also an OF. *blote*, clod of earth. Hence *blottesque*, coined on *grotesque*, *picturesque*, etc. *Blotting-paper* (1519) is rather a misnomer, its object being to prevent blots.

blot[2] [*archaic*]. Exposed piece at backgammon. App. Dan. *blot* or Du. *bloot*, bare (cf. Ger. *bloss*), but the identity has not been established. ? Or same as *blot*[1] in sense of "weak spot."

> I find them [a committee of enquiry] wise and reserved, and instructed to hit all our blots
> (Pepys, Oct. 3, 1666).

blotch. Earliest sense (17 cent.) boil, pustule. OF. *bloche* (also *blost*, *blostre*), clod of earth, also tumour, OHG. *bluster*, cogn. with *blow*[1] (cf. *blister*). Partly due also to earlier *botch*[1]. MedL. *plustula* suggests mixture of this word with *pustule*.

blouse. 19 cent. from F. (18 cent.), workman's or peasant's smock, of unknown origin. Application to lady's garment is recent.

blow[1]. Of wind. AS. *blāwan*; cf. Ger. *blähen*, to inflate; ult. cogn. with *blaze*[2] and with L. *flare*. To *blow hot and cold* is an allusion to the fable of the traveller who mystified his host by blowing on his fingers to warm them and on his broth to cool it. With to *blow upon* (a secret) cf. similar use of F. *éventer*, from *vent*, wind. See also *gaff*[2]. *Blowfly* is connected with erron. notion of the insect's methods. Colloq. *blow it* is prob. euph. for *blast*.

blow[2]. Of flowers. AS. *blōwan*. WGer.; cf. Du. *bloeien*, Ger. *blühen*; cogn. with *bloom*[1], *blossom*.

blow[3]. Noun. 15 cent. (north). Earliest form *blaw*. Cf. Ger. *bläuen*, to beat (OHG. *bliuwan*), Du. *blouwen*, but the E. word only occurs as a noun, while the Du. & Ger. are verbs only. The date is also against connection. It is perh. a peculiar application of *blow*[1]. Cf. F. *soufflet*, bellows, box on the ear, from *souffler*, to blow, and OF. *buffet* (related to *puff*), with same two meanings; also ON. *pustr*, box on the ear, cogn. with LG. *puster*, pair of bellows.

blowzy. From obs. *blouze*, beggar's trull, usu. described as red-faced, "a ruddy, fat-faced wench" (Johns.), hence perh. cogn. with Du. *blos*, blush. See *blush*.

> Sweet blowse, you are a beauteous blossom sure
> (*Tit. Andron.* iv. 2).

blubber. Orig. bubble. Of imit. formation. *Blubber-lipped* was earlier *blabber* (*blobber*) *lipped*, also *babber-lipped*, all expressing the idea of protruding. See *bleb*, *blob*. *Bubble* is used in Sc. for *blubber*, to weep.

> *blober upon water*: bouteillis (Palsg.).

blucher. Boot. Named after *Marshal Blücher*. Cf. *wellington*. Non-privileged cabs, admitted to stations after others have been hired, were also called *bluchers*, in allusion to the Prussian arrival at Waterloo. Cf. F. (argot) *grouchy*, late arrival.

bludgeon. From 18 cent. Perh. OF. *bougeon*, *boujon* (OF. *boljon*), dim. of OF. *bolge*, *bouge*, club. This is explained by Cotg. as a bolt with a heavy head and is still used in dial. for rung of a ladder, bar of a chair, etc. Mod. form may be due to association with *blood*.

blue[1]. Adj. ME. *blew*, F. *bleu*, Ger. *blau*. This replaced cogn. ME. *blo* (see *blaeberry*), from ON. *blā*, which survived for a time in sense of livid (*black and blue*). *True blue*, due to old association of the colour with constancy, was later used of the Scottish Whigs (17 cent.) and of strong Tories (19 cent.), the application being in both cases from adoption of a party colour. *Blue* was also the garb of recipients of charity, hence *bluecoat* (school), Sc. *bluegown*. University *blues* are 19 cent. The *blues*, depression, is for *blue devils*, appearing to the despondent. The *Blues* (Horse-guards) were so-called (1690) when separated from William III's Dutch guard. *Till all's blue* was orig. used of effect of drink on the sight. *By all that's blue* may be adapted from F. *parbleu* (euph. for *par Dieu*). *Bluebeard*, wife-killer with secret chamber for the bodies, is F. *Barbe bleue* (Perrault). His original has been sought in the medieval monster Gilles de Retz (†1440). *Bluebottle* was applied to the cornflower much earlier than to the fly. As a contemptuous term for a constable it is used by Shaks. (2 *Hen. IV.* v. 4). *Blue books* (from cover) are mentioned in 1715. *Blue John*, kind of fluor-spar (Derbysh.), may be from F. *bleu jaune*, blue yellow. *Bluenose*, US. nickname for Nova Scotian, alludés to cold climate. The *blue ribbon* was adopted as badge of temperance c. 1878. Earlier it was used vaguely of any high distinction; cf. F. *cordon bleu*. *Blue-stocking* is said to have been applied (c. 1750) to intellectual gatherings at houses of Mrs Montague and other ladies, some of the *gentlemen* frequenting these assemblies having adopted plain blue worsted stockings instead of the fashionable silk. It has been adopted in F. (*bas bleu*) and Ger. (*blaustrumpf*). According to some authorities the name goes back to the Venetian society *della calza* (16 cent.). The *blue-water* school has been applied since c. 1905 to those who pin their faith on the naval offensive as the surest defensive. With *once in a blue moon* cf. *at the Greek calends*, F. *la semaine des quatre jeudis*, Du. *blaauw maandag*.

> Yf they say the mone is blewe,
> We must beleve that it is true
> (*Rede me and be not wrothe*, 1528).

blue[2] [*slang*]. Verb, to cause to disappear. Cf. synon. F. *faire passer au bleu*, ? orig. to send into the sky. Ger. *schwärzen*, to smuggle, lit. blacken, may also be compared.

bluff[1]. Of a countenance or ship. Corresponds to obs. Du. *blaf*, with same meaning. For vowel change cf. US. *slug*, to strike, from Du. *slagen*. US. *bluff*, steep cliff, etc. is the same word.

> *bluff*, or *bluff-headed*: when a ship has a small rake forward on, and so that she is built with her stem too streight up (*Sea-Dict.* 1708).

bluff[2]. Verb. Orig. US., ? from Du. *verbluffen*, "to baffle, to put out of countenance" (Sewel). Cf. E. dial. *bluff*, to blindfold, hoodwink, which may be cogn. with the Du. word.

blunder. ME. *blondren*, to confuse, to flounder; cf. Norw. Sw. dial. *blundra*. Of doubtful

origin; ? cogn. with AS. *blandan*, ME. *blonden*, to mix, blend, and with *blind*. With *blunder-head*, for earlier *dunder-head*, cf. *blunderbuss*.

Who has blondred these thynges on ᵗhis facyon? Qui a perturbé ces choses en ceste sorte? (Palsg.).

blunderbuss. Perversion of Du. *donderbus*, thunder-box. See *bush*[2] and cf. Ger. *büchse*, gun. The early corruptions are numerous.

blunt. From c. 1200. Earliest sense, dull, esp. of sight. Origin unknown. ? Cogn. with *blind*.

blur. 16 cent., synon. with *blot*. Origin unknown.

blurt. 16 cent., usu. with *out*. Prob. imit. Cf. Sc. *blirt*, gust, sudden weeping.

blush. AS. *blyscan*, to shine, *āblysian*, to blush, from *blyse*, torch, fire; cf. Du. *blozen*, LG. *blüsken*, Norw. Dan. *blusse*, to blush. Oldest sense in ME. is to shine forth, cast a glance; hence *at the first blush*. In quot. below it is app. confused with *flush*.

A young actress in the first blush of success (S. Weyman).

bluster. 16 cent. Prob. imit., with suggestion of *blow*, *blast*. Gavin Douglas uses pres. part. *blasterand* in same sense. Holthausen gives LG. *blüstern*, to blow. *Blustering* is, since Spenser, stock epithet of Boreas.

Cease rude Boreas, blust'ring railer (G. A. Stevens, †1784).

bo, boh. Natural exclamation intended to surprise or frighten. Hence *Bo to a goose* (16 cent.). *Bo-peep*, nursery game with children, is still older. See *peep*[1].

Mark how he playeth bo-peep with the scriptures (Tynd.).

boa. L. (Pliny). Connected by Pliny and other early etymologists, with varied explanations, with L. *bos*, ox, but perh. rather from *bo!* exclamation of terror (v.s.). Hence *boa constrictor*, named by Linnaeus, and often erron. applied to much larger serpents. Fur *boa* is in Dickens (1836).

boanerges. Vociferous preacher. G. *βοανεργές* (*Mark*, iii. 17), Heb. *b'nēy regesh*, sons of thunder. With first syllable cf. *Ben* in Jewish names, e.g. *Benjamin*, son of the right hand.

boar. AS. *bār*. WGer.; cf. Du. *beer*, OHG. *bēr* (ModGer. dial. *bār*), which also mean bear.

board. AS. *bord*, board, plank, table, side of a ship. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *boord*, Ger. *bort*, ON. *borth*, Goth. *baurd*. Orig. combining two related words, one meaning edge. Many E. senses are due to F. *bord* (from Teut.). The meaning is easily traced from *board*, plank, table, via *board* (and lodging) to a mod. *board* (table) *of guardians* or a *school board*. In sense of edge, border, it is usu. F. *bord*. So also the verb to *board* (naut.), orig. to range up alongside, is F. *aborder*. *Board on board* was formerly used for *yard-arm to yard-arm*, i.e. in close combat. To *go by the board* is to fall overboard. To *sweep the board* is from card-playing (cf. *above-board*). *Bound in boards* dates from the time when book-covers were of wood.

boorder that gothe to borde: commensal (Palsg.).

John Kynge, blowen over the borde into the see (*Voyage of the Barbara*, 1540).

boast. ME. *bost*, clamour, ostentation, AF. *bost*. Origin unknown, but form suggests F. (cf. *coast*, *roast*, *toast*). Perh. via an unrecorded OF. **boster* from a Teut. root meaning swelling.

Men that boosen her bristis [puff out their breasts] (*Lantern of Light*, c. 1410).

boat. AS. *bāt*, whence ON. *bātr* and Du. Ger. *boot*. App. E. is the home of the word (Ger. *boot* is from Du.), which has also passed into the Rom. langs. (OF. *bat*, F. *bateau*, etc.). *Boatswain* is late AS. *bātswegen*, the second element being ON. (see *swain*). It is spelt *boson* in 1600 (*Cecil MSS.*).

Have ye pain? So likewise pain have we;
For in one boat we both imbarked be (Hudson, *Judith*, 1584).

bob. The *NED.* recognizes provisionally nine nouns and four verbs, which may be of various origins. The oldest meaning of the noun seems to be a pendent cluster, hence perh. *bob-wig*, *bob-tail*, that of the verb is to mock and strike, the first from OF. *bober*, to mock (cf. Sp. *bobo*, fool). The idea of jerky motion is present in bell-ringing, e.g. *treble bob major*, etc.; also in *cherry-bob*. In *dry-bob*, *wet-bob* (Eton) we have perh. the name *Bob*, with a vague punning allusion to obs. *dry-bob*, a blow which does not draw blood; cf. *light-bob*, light infantry soldier. *Bob*, a shilling (19 cent. slang) is perh. from *Robert* (cf. *joey*[2]). With naut. *bobstay*, which holds down the bowsprit, cf. the *bob* of a pendulum. For *bobtail* see also *tag*. *Bobsleigh* is US. (19 cent.).

Bobadil [*archaic*]. Braggart. Character in Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*. From *Boabdil*, last Moorish king of Granada, Sp. corrupt. of *Abū Abd'illāh*, father of the

servant of Allah. Cf. *abigail*, *Bombastes*, etc.

bobbery [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Hind. *bāp re*, O father! Cf. *my aunt!* For change of cry into noun cf. F. *vacarme*, uproar, bobbery, Du. *wacharme*, lit. woe poor (fellow).

bobbin. F. *bobine*, of unknown origin, but prob. connected with some sense of *bob*. With *bobbinet*, cotton net, orig. imitating pillow lace, cf. *stockinet*.

bobbish [*slang*]. Usu. with *pretty*. App. from *bob*, to bounce, etc.

bobby [*slang*]. *Robert Peel* was Home Secretary when Metropolitan Police Act was passed (1828). Cf. *peeler*.

bobolink. NAmer. singing bird. From its cry, app. first (18 cent.) understood as *Bob o' Lincoln*. Cf. *whippoorwill*, *katydid*. But very possibly adapted from a native name related to word below.

> Grene birds, as big as sparrowes, like the catalinkins of West India (Purch.).

bocardo. See *barbara*. Also name of prison at Oxford (suppressed 1771), prob. given as result of some logician's witticism.

Boche, Bosche [*neol.*]. F., for *Alleboche*, argotic perversion of *Allemand*, German, in use long before the War. Perh. suggested by *tête de boche*, from *boche*, bowl[2], of Prov. origin; cf. It. *boccia*, bowl, and our *bullet-headed*. I have heard Germans called *têtes de boche* c. 1890, and *Alboche* is in Villatte's *Parisismen* (1890). But Swiss F. has also *Allemoche*.

bock. F., glass of beer. Ger. *bock*, for earlier *ambock*, beer from *Eimbeck*, Hanover.

bocking. Fabric. From *Bocking*, Essex. Cf. *worsted*.

boddle. See *bodle*.

bode. Usu. with *well*, *ill*. AS. *bodian*, to announce, from *boda*, messenger. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *bode*, Ger. *bote*, messenger, ON. *bothi*; cogn. with *bid*, to offer. Hence *forebode*.

bodega. Wine-shop. Sp., L. *apotheca*, G. *ἀποθήκη* (see *apothecary*); cf. F. *boutique*, shop.

bodge. Var. of *botch*[2] (q.v.).

bodice. For (*pair of*) *bodies*; cf. *pence* for *pennies*. For sense cf. *corset* (q.v.).

> A pair of bodice of the cumbrous form in vogue at the beginning of the last century
> (Ainsworth, *Jack Sheppard*, ch. 1).

bodkin. Formerly a piercing instrument. ME. *boidekin*, *boitequin*. Origin unknown. The ME. form suggests an AF. **boitequin*, little box, and sense-development as in *tweezers* (q.v.), but this is only my conjecture. To *ride bodkin* is unexplained; ? cf. dial. *pin*, middle horse of a team of three harnessed tandem fashion.

> They...provoked themselves with knyves and botkens (Coverd. 1 *Kings*, xviii 28).
>
> He's too big to travel bodkin between you and me
> (*Vanity Fair*).

bodle, boddle [*Sc.*]. Halfpenny. See *bawbee*.

> I do not value your favour at a boddle's purchase
> (*Kidnapped*, Ch. iii.).

Bodleian library. At Oxford. Restored and enriched (1597) by *Sir Thomas Bodley*.

body. AS. *bodig*; cf. OHG. *botah*, whence Ger. *bottich*, brewing-tub. Fig. uses as those of L. *corpus* and F. *corps*. In ME. also human being (cf. OF. *cors*), as still in *somebody*, *busibody*, *a nice body*, etc. *Body-snatcher* is early 19 cent. (see *burke*). To *keep body and soul together* is for earlier *life and soul*.

> By my trowthe they ar as good menys bodys as eny leve (*Paston Let.* ii. 387).

Boehmenist [*theol.*]. Follower of *Jacob Boehme* or *Behm* (i.e. Bohemian), Ger. mystic (†1624).

Boeotian. Dull clown. From reputation of *Boeotia*, in ancient Greece. Cf. *Arcadian*, *solecism*.

boer. Du., peasant, farmer. Cf. *boor*, *bond*[2], and Ger. *bauer*.

bog. Ir. Gael. *bogach*, from *bog*, soft. In Shaks. (*Hen. V.* iii. 7). With *bogtrotter*, applied to Irish since 17 cent., cf. *moss-trooper*. For *bog-bean* see *buck*[1].

bogey. See *bogie*, *bogy*.

boggart [*dial.*]. Goblin, bugbear. Origin obscure. See *boggle*, *bogie*, *bogle*, *bug*[1].

boggle. Orig. to start with fright, as though at sight of a spectre. See *bogle*. Now confused with *bungle*.

> You boggle shrewdly, every feather starts you
> (*All's Well*, v. 3).
>
> A thing their superstition boggles at
> (Browning, *Ring and Book*, vi. 282).
>
> It takes up about eighty thousand lines,
> A thing imagination boggles at:
> And might, odds-bobs, sir! in judicious hands
> Extend from here to Mesopotamy
> (Calverley, *Cock and Bull*).

bogie. Truck (19 cent.). Origin unknown. App. northern dial. ? Cf. *buggy*. For obscurity of so recent a techn. word cf. *culvert*, *lorry*, *sponson*, *trolley*, etc.

bogle [*archaic*]. Spectre. Sc. (c. 1500). Prob. Celt. Cf. Welsh *bwgwl*, terror. See *bug*[1], also *boggart*, *boggle*, *bogy*.

bogus. US. slang. Orig. (1827) apparatus for counterfeit coining. Origin unknown. *Cali-bogus*, "rum and spruce beer, American beverage" (Grose), suggests a parallel to *balderdash*. ? Connected with F. *bagasse*, sugar-cane refuse, Sp. *bagazo*.

bogy, bogey. App. related to *bogle* (q.v.) and *bug*[1] (q.v.). Earliest (19 cent.) as nickname for Satan. Hence prob. *bogey*, the "colonel," at golf. Perh. ult. cogn. with *Puck*.

bohea. Tea. Chin. *Wu-i*, hills north of Fuhkien, the dial. of which substitutes *b* for *w*.

Bohemian. Adaptation of F. *Bohème*, *Bohémien*, a gipsy, a name given under a misapprehension (cf. *gipsy*), the tribe having reached Western Europe (15 cent.) through Bohemia (OHG. *Beheim*, home of the Boii). This is the usual explanation, but the name is perh. rather due to some vague association with the Bohemian heretics. Mod. application is esp. due to Henri Murger's *Scènes de la Vie de Bohême* (1845).

boil[1]. Swelling. Orig. *bile* (see quot. s.v. *hound*), as still in dial. AS. *bȳl*; cf. Ger. *beule*, Goth. *uf-bauljan*, to blow up. For converse sound-change see *rile*.

boil[2]. Verb. OF. *boillir* (*bouillir*), L. *bullire*, to boil, bubble, from *bulla*, bubble (see *bull*[2]). The *whole boiling* is a metaphor of the same type as *batch*.

boisterous. Lengthened from ME. *boistous*, orig. rough, coarse, in gen. sense, AF. *bustous*, rough (of a road), which can hardly be the same as F. *boiteux*, limping. It agrees better in sense with *robustious*, which is however recorded much later. It may be ult. of the same origin as *boast* (q.v.). Cf. hist. of *rude*.

> Roboam was buystuouse [*Vulg.* rudis]
> (Wyc. 2 *Chron.* xiii. 7).
>
> There Nemproth [Nimrod] the bostuous [Higd. robustus] oppressor of men began to reigne in the cite of Babilon
> (15 cent. transl. of Higden's *Polychronicon*).

bolas [*SAmer.*]. Missile lasso loaded with balls to entangle legs of animals. Pl. of Sp. *bola*, ball. Cf. *lasso*.

bold. AS. *bald*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *boud*, OHG. *bald*, ON. *ballr*, Goth. *balths*, in compds. To *make bold with* (cf. *make free with*) is in Shaks. (*Merry Wives*, ii. 2).

bole[1]. Of a tree. ON. *bolr*; cf. Ger. *bohle*, plank, and see *bulwark*.

bole[2]. Earthy clay. MedL. *bolus*, G. *βῶλος*, clod. Hence *bole armeniac* or *Armenian bole* (*boole armonyak* in Chauc.).

bolection [*arch.*]. Raised moulding. Orig. form (? *bol-*, *bal-*, *bel-*) and origin unknown.

bolero. Dance. Sp. Cf. *cachucha*, *fandango*. Also short jacket.

boletus. Fungus. L., G. *βωλίτης*, mushroom.

bolide. Meteor. F., L. *bolis*, *bolid-*, G. *βολίς*, missile, from *βάλλειν*, to throw.

boll[1]. Rounded pod. Var. of *bowl*[1] (q.v.).

> The barley was in the ear, and the flax was bolled
> (*Ex.* ix. 31).
>
> That pest of the cotton plant, the boll weevil
> (*Daily Chron.* March 30, 1917).

boll[2] [*Sc.*]. Measure. ? ON. *bolli*, bowl[1].

Bollandists. Writers continuing *Acta Sanctorum* of *John Bolland*, Flemish Jesuit (17 cent.).

bollard. Strong post for securing hawser. Cf. Norw. *puller*, Dan. *pullert*, LG. *poller*, Du. *polder*, ? all from OF. *poltre* (*poutre*), beam, Late L. *pulletrum*, from *pullus*, foal, young animal.

bolo. Mil. slang for *Bolshevist* (NRuss. campaign, 1918), perh. partly suggested by following.

boloism [*neol.*]. Pacifist propaganda financed from Germany. From *Bolo Pasha*, engaged in similar roguery in France (Sep. 1917) and shot (Apr. 17, 1918).

> Look out for boloism in all its shapes and forms. It is the latest and most formidable weapon in Germany's armoury
> (D. Lloyd George, Oct. 23, 1917).

Bologna. In Italy. L. *Bononia*. Hence *Bologna sausage*. See *polony*.

Bolshevik, Bolshevist [*Russ.*]. Majority socialist, wrongly rendered *maximalist*. Dates from Russ. Socialist Conference of 1903; cf. Russ. *bolshinstvo*, majority, from *bolshe*, greater. Now (beginning of 1918) adopted as gen. term for pol. upheavalist. Cf. *menshevik*.

> What we might call the Bolshewhig party—that strange combination led by Lord Lansdowne and Mr Ramsay Macdonald (*Morn. Post*, Aug. 14, 1918).
>
> Those swine whom we call Bolsheviks are mere bloodthirsty cutthroats who murder for the love of it. Their régime has destroyed more peasants and poor people in one year then did the Czars in a hundred (Col. John Ward, the navvy M.P., Nov. 29, 1918).

bolster. AS. *bolster*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *bolster*, Ger. *polster*, ON. *bolstr*; from a Teut. root meaning to swell. With to *bolster up* (16 cent.) cf. fig. senses of to *pad*.

bolt[1]. Noun. AS. *bolt*, arrow with heavy head. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *bout*, Ger. *bolzen*, ON. *bolte*. Hence *bird-bolt*, kind of arrow,

bolt upright (cf. *straight as a dart*), *thunder-bolt*, and verb to *bolt* (cf. to *dart*). *A bolt from the blue* was app. adapted by Carlyle from Ger. *ein blitz aus blauem himmel. A fool's bolt is soon shot* dates from early 13 cent. The door-*bolt* is the same word, orig. a bar with a knobbed end, and we still speak of "shooting" it. Ger. *bolzen* also has the double sense. A *bolt* (roll) of canvas is named from its shape.

Long as a mast and uprighte as a bolt (Chauc. A. 3264).

bolt[2], **boult** [*archaic*]. To sift (flour, etc.). OF. *buleter* (*bluter*), app. for **bureter*, cogn. with It. *burattare*, from *buratto*, sieve, fine-cloth, perh. dim. of *bura*, for which see *bureau*.

I ne kan nat bulte it to the bren (Chauc. B. 4430).

boltel, **bowtell** [*arch.*]. Round moulding, shaft of clustered pillar. Prob. of OF. origin and ult. related to L. *bulla*, bubble, boss, etc.

embouti: raised, imbossed, or boultled (Cotg.).

boltered [*archaic*]. In *blood-boltered*, sometimes used as echo of Shaks. Midl. dial. *balter*, to clot, tangle, etc. Prob. from ON. Cf. Dan. *baltre*, *boltre*, to wallow.

Blood-bolter'd Banquo smiles upon me (*Macb.* iv. 1).

bolus. L., G. *βῶλος*, clod. See *bole*[2].

bomb. F. *bombe*, Sp. *bomba*, from L. *bombus*, humming, G. *βόμβος*, of imit. origin (cf. *boom*[1]). Verb to *bomb* became obs. (!) in 18 cent., last *NED.* quot. being from Nelson (1797).

I saw a trial of those devilish murdering mischief-doing engines call'd bombs, shot out of the morter-piece on Blackheath (Evelyn, Mar. 16, 1686).

bombard. Earliest as noun, a deep-toned wind instrument (Gower), an early cannon (Lydgate). F. *bombarde*, in same two senses, augment. of *bombe* (v.s.). In Shaks. (*Temp.* ii. 2) also used of a drinking vessel, prob. from its shape. Hence *bombardier*, now artillery corporal. *Bombardon*, a wind instrument, is of recent introduction, It. *bombardone*.

bombasine [*archaic*]. F. *bombasin*, Late L. *bombasinum*, for *bombycinum*, from *bombyx*, *bombyc-*, silkworm, G. *βόμβυξ*. Synon. F. *basin* is due to *bombasin* being understood as *bon basin*, and Ger. *baumseide*, lit. tree-silk, is also folk-etym.

bombast. Earlier *bombace*, OF., Late L. *bombax*, *bombac-*, for *bombyx* (v.s.), cotton wool, padding, or fig., boasting, tall talk. Cf. *fustian*, *padding*, etc. In quot. below we should now use *pad*. *Bombastes Furioso* is a mock epic (1815) by W. B. Rhodes.

He is as well able to bombast out a blank verse as the best of you (Greene, *Groatsworth of Wit*).

Bombay duck. Fish. See *bummalo*. Cf. *Welsh rabbit*.

bombilation, **bombination**. Variations on L. *bombizatio*, buzzing. See *bomb*.

bona-fide. L., in good faith, i.e. genuine, esp. as applied to thirsty Sunday wayfarers.

bonanza. Successful mine, lucky enterprise (US.). Sp. *bonanza*, fair weather, prosperity, from L. *bonus*, good.

bona-roba. "A showy wanton" (Johns.). It. *buonaroba*, "as we say good stuffe, that is a good wholesome plum-cheeked wench" (Flor.).

bonbon. F. baby lang., with the usual redupl. Cf. E. *goody*.

bond[1]. Shackle, restraint, etc. Var. of *band*[1] (from *bind*), with which it is used indifferently in many senses, though always *bond* as leg. term, e.g. in Shylock's *bond*. The *Afrikander Bond* (SAfr.) is from cogn. Du. *bond*; cf. Ger. *bund*, confederation, etc.

bond[2] [*archaic*]. Serf. Hence *bondage*, *bondman*, *bondwoman*, *bond and free*. Orig. a farmer, late AS. *bōnda*, ON. *bōndi*, for *būandi*, pres. part. of *būa*, to dwell, till; cogn. with Ger. *bauer*, peasant, and Du. *boer* (q.v.). Change of meaning is due partly to humble position (cf. *churl*, *villain*), and partly to mistaken association with *bond*[1]. Orig. sense survives in Norw. Dan. Sw. *bonde*, small freeholder, husbandman, etc.

bone. AS. *bān*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *been*, Ger. ON. *bein*, these usu. meaning leg. Differs from other important body-words in having no cognates outside Teut. A *bone of contention* was orig. fought for by two dogs; cf. to *have a bone to pick with*. To *make no bones about* was earlier (15 cent.) to *find no bones in*, i.e. to swallow without difficulty. The verb to *bone* (thieves' slang, 19 cent.) is perh. from the dog making off with a bone. *Bone-lace* was orig. made with bone bobbins.

bonfire. For *bone-fire*, ME. & Sc. *bane-fire*, perh. originating in some heathen rite. "For the annual midsummer banefire or bonfire, old bones were regularly collected and stored up, down to c. 1800" (*NED.*). It is the usual rendering of *rogus* and *pyra*

in L. dicts. of 16–17 cents. Cf. synon. F. *feu d'os*.

bane-fyre: ignis ossium (*Cath. Angl.*).

feu de behourdis: a bone-fire (Cotg.).

bone-fire: een been-vier, dat is, als men victorie brandt (Hexham).

bonhomie. F., good-fellowship. Cf. *Jacques Bonhomme*, trad. nickname of F. peasant.

Boniface. Name of innkeeper in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem* (1707). Cf. *abigail*. Much earlier is *Bonifazio* in a similar rôle in Ariosto's *La Scolastica*.

bonito. Fish, kind of tunny. Sp. Port. *bonito*. Cf. F. *bonite* and MedLat. *bonitum*. May be Sp. *bonito*, fine, but the fact that it is commonly coupled with *albacore* (q.v.) suggests Arab. origin.

bonne. Nurse-maid, servant. F., good.

bonne bouche. Misused in E. for dainty morsel. In F. pleasant taste in the mouth, e.g. *garder pour la bonne bouche, rester sur la bonne bouche*, etc.

bonnet. F., for *chapeau de bonnet*, ? some unknown material, MedL. *bonetum*. But earlier is Late L. *abonnis*, cap (7 cent.). Superseded in 17 cent., exc. in Sc., by *cap* in gen. sense, and surviving only in ref. to woman's head-gear. Sc. *bonnet laird* is one who wears a bonnet like the peasants; cf. *bonnet-piece*, gold coin on which James V is represented wearing a bonnet. In sense of accomplice, etc. (thieves' slang 19 cent.) there is perh. a reminiscence of F. *deux têtes dans un bonnet*, hand and glove. Naut. *bonnet*, orig. topsail, is in *Piers Plowm*.

Un chapel ot de bonet en sa teste (*Charoi de Nimes*).

bonny. App. formed, with E. suffix *-y*, from F. *bon*, by analogy with *jolly, pretty*, etc. Cf. Sp. *bonito*, pretty.

bonnyclabber. Clotted milk. Ir. *bainne*, milk, *clabair*, thick. In general US. use.

bonspiel [*Sc.*]. Curling match between two clubs or districts. Du. *spel*, game, with doubtful first element, perh. *bond*, covenant, society, thus a collective encounter, club match.

bontebok [*SAfr.*]. Antelope. Du. *bont*, pied. Cf. *blesbok, springbok*, etc.

bonus. For *bonum*, something good. Stock Exchange Latin.

bonze. Buddhist priest. F., Port. *bonzo*, Jap. *bonzi*, Chin. *fan seng*, religious one.

booby. From Sp. *bobo*, fool, ? from an imit. *bob* (cf. *baby, babble*, etc.), ? or L. *balbus*, stammerer (which comes to the same thing). For application to a stupid bird cf. *dodo, dotterel, loon*, etc., also *noddy* (q.v.), used of a sea-bird in Purch. With *booby trap* cf. synon. F. *attrape-nigaud*, from *nigaud*, "a fop, nidget, ideot" (Cotg.), prob. familiar form of *Nicodème* (see *noddy*).

boodle [*US.*]. Usu. with *whole*, as in *whole kit and boodle* (Stephen Crane), or in sense of funds (US.). ? Du. *boedel*, estates, effects, cogn. with *booth* and AS. *botl*, house. Cf. *caboodle*.

book. AS. *bōc*, beech-tree, whence *bōcstæf*, beech staff, letter, character; cf. synon. Du. *boekstaf*, Ger. *buchstabe*, ON. *bōkstafr*. It is supposed that runes were scratched on beech bark. Cf. Sanskrit *bhūrja-*, birch, bark for writing, and Late L. *fraxineae tabellae* (Venantius Fortunatus), from *fraxinus*, ash. Cf. also *Bible, code, library, paper*. The suitability of beech-bark for inscriptions is still observed by the tripper. So also Ger. *buch*, Du. *boek*, etc. *Book-muslin* is folded in book-form when sold in the piece. With *good books* cf. *black books* (see *black*). With to *take a leaf out of one's book*, i.e. to adopt his teaching, cf. to *turn over a new leaf*. To *bring to book* was orig. to demand proofs ("chapter and verse") for statement. *Bookworm*, lover of books (Ben Jonson), is from the maggot which destroys books. The railway *booking office* was taken over (with *guard, coach*, etc.) from the old stage-coach days when intending passengers' names were taken down.

bookworm: blatta (Litt.).

Booke callicos and callicos made up in rowles (Purch. 1613).

There ought to be some means of bringing to book a soldier, in the receipt of money from the State, who speaks of a friendly power as Lord Roberts spoke of Germany (*Nation*, Oct. 26, 1912).

boom[1]. Sound. ME. *bommen*, to hum. Imit., cf. Ger. *bummen*, Du. *bommen*, and see *bomb*. Earliest used of bee, wasp, etc. For business sense (US.), opposite of *slump*, cf. to *make things hum*, but it may have orig. been a naut. metaphor, connected with *boom*[2]; cf. *a ship comes booming*, "she comes with all the sail she can make" (*Sea Dict.* 1708) and the parallel case of *vogue* (q.v.).

boom[2] [*naut.*]. Du. *boom*, beam, tree, cogn. with *beam* (q.v.).

boomerang. Modification of some Austral. native name. *Wo-mur-rang* is given in 1798 in a short vocabulary of Port Jackson words. For its vague hist. cf. *kangaroo*.

Often used fig. of a weapon which recoils on its user.

This weapon [aerial bombing of civilian population] will not only fail, but prove a terrible boomerang to the enemy (Gen. Smuts, Oct. 4, 1917).

boon[1]. Favour. ON. *bōn*, petition, prayer to God; cf. AS. *bēn*, whence (bootless) *bene* (q.v.). Mod. sense comes from to *grant* (*have*) *one's boon*, and has perh. been influenced by *boon*[2].

boon[2]. Adj. F. *bon*. Now usu. with *companion*. With *boonfellow* (Meredith) cf. surname *Bonfellow*.

A cette époque, être de "bonne compagnie," c'était se montrer avant tout d'une gaîté franche, spirituelle et amusante, d'où est resté le mot de "bon compagnon" (Sainte-Beuve).

boor. Orig. husbandman. Cf. AS. *gebūr* (see *neighbour*). But as the word is very rare before c. 1500, and is esp. applied, as also adj. *boorish*, to the Dutch and Germans, it is prob. LG. *būr* or Du. *boer*, cogn. with above; cf. Ger. *bauer*, peasant. All these words mean dweller, tiller (see *bond*[2]). For degeneration cf. *churl*, *villain*. See also *bower*[2].

Germany hath her boores, like our yeomen (Fuller).

boost. Hoist (US.). Origin unknown.

boot[1]. For foot. ME. *bote*, F. *botte*; cf. Sp. Port. *bota*, MedL. *botta*. Of obscure origin; cogn. with Ger. dial. *boss*. Orig. of riding boots only. The *boot* of a coach (so F. *botte*) was orig. named from its shape. *Boot and saddle* is a perversion of F. *boute-selle*, put saddle. It is difficult to account for *sly-boots*, *clumsy boots*, etc., but, as the earliest of the type is *smooth-boots* (c. 1600), the orig. allusion may have been to stealthiness.

boute-selle: to horse (Cotg.).

The word "boot-legger" [provider of alcohol in a "dry" country] hails from the prairie, where they conceal bottles between the knee-boot and the leg (*Daily Mail*, Dec. 2, 1919).

boot[2]. Profit. Now only in *to boot* (cf. *into the bargain*), *bootless*, and as verb. AS. *bōt*, profit, advantage (cf. ON. *bōt*), cogn. with *better*. Cf. Ger. *busse*, repentance, expiation, and *büssen*[2].

Bootes [*astron.*]. G. *βοώτης*, waggoner, lit. ox-driver, from *βοῦς*, ox.

booth. ODan. *both*, ON. *būth*, from *būa*, to dwell; cf. Ger. *bude*; cogn. with OIr. *both*, AS. *bōil*.

booty. F. *butin*, influenced by *boot*[2]. Cf. Du. *buit* (see *freebooter*), Ger. *beute*, ON. *bȳti*, exchange. The F. word is prob. of Teut. origin, and it is suggested that the origin is a LG. *būten*, to share (q.v.), for **bi-ūtian*, from *ut*, out. To *play booty*, act as confederate with a view to spoil, is 16 cent.

butiner: to prey, get booty, make spoyle of, to bootehale, to live, or gaine, by pillage (Cotg.).

booze [*slang*]. Du. *buizen*, to drink to excess; cf. LG. *būsen*, Ger. *bausen*; see *quaff*. A ME. *bouse* is recorded c. 1300, but the word as we have it is prob. a new introduction (16 cent.). In the old play *Health and Wealth* (c. 1560) a drunken Fleming is called *Hanijkin Bowse*.

And in his hand [Gluttony] did bear a bouzing can,
Of which he supt so oft, that on his seat
His dronken corse he scarse upholden can
(*Faerie Queene*, I. iv. 22).

buysen: to drink great drafts, or to quaf (Hexham).

bo-peep. See *bo*, *peep*, and cf. Du. *kiekeboe speelen*, "to play at boo-peep" (Sewel), also *piepbeu*.

bora. Severe north wind in Adriatic. It. dial. *bora*, for *borea*, north wind (see *boreal*). Cf. Texan *norther*.

To day [on the Isonzo] the icy bora has blown itself out (*Daily Chron.* Feb. 2, 1917).

boracic. See *borax*.

borage. F. *bourrache*; cf. Sp. *borraja*, It. *borragine*, etc., MedL. *borrago*, ? Arab. *abū*, father, *araq*, sweat (see *arrack*), from med. use.

borax. ME. OF. *boras* (*borax*), with many vars. and MedL. forms, Arab. *būraq*, Pers. *būrah*.

border. F. *bordure*, from *border*, to edge, from *bord*, edge, orig. of a ship (see *board*), or from Late L. *bordatura*; cf. It. *bordatura*, Sp. *bordadura*. For ending cf. *batter*, *fritter*, and, for a converse case, *failure*. The *Border*, in hist. sense (16 cent.), is of Sc. origin, the earlier term, both in E. & Sc., being *march*.

bore[1]. Verb. AS. *borian*, to pierce. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *boren*, Ger. *bohren*, ON. *bora*; cogn. with L. *forare*. The sense of wearying (c. 1750) may have started by a punning allusion to *boring the ears*, in token of servitude. Cf. Ger. *drillen*, to drill, bore, plague (see *drill*[2]). F. *raser*, to bore, lit. shave, and *scie*, a bore, lit. saw, may also be compared.

That old churl, I am sure, would have bored you through nose (*Misogonus*, ii. 1, c. 1550).

His master shall bore his ear through with an aul (*Ex.* xxi. 6).

This is enough for an understanding eare without farther boring it (*NED.* 1622).

bore[2]. Tidal wave. ON. *bāra*, wave, whence also F. *barre*, tidal wave in river. But there is a gap between ME. *bare*, wave, and the first record of *bore* (c. 1600). See *eagre* for another possible origin.

> Such a boore (as the seamen terme it) and violent encounter of two tydes coming in (Purch. xvi. 391).

boreal. L. *borealis*, from *Boreas*, north wind, G. *βορέας*.

borecole. Du. *boerenkool*, peasant's cabbage. See *boor*, *cole*, *kale*.

boreen [*Ir.*]. Narrow lane. Ir., from *bóthar*, road, with dim. *-een*; cf. *colleen*, *squireen*, etc.

born. See *bear*[2]. The connection has almost ceased to be felt.

borough. AS. *burg*, *burh*, castle, manor-house, with meaning gradually extended as in *town* or F. *ville*. Cogn. with AS. *beorgan*, to protect. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *burg*, ON. *borg*, Goth. *baurgs*; also Late L. *burgus*, earliest Teut. loan-word in L., whence forms in Rom. langs. *Burrow* (q.v.) is the same word, and *bury* (*Canterbury*, etc.) is from the AS. dat. *byrig*. Cf. Sc. *burgh* (*Edinburgh*, etc.). Hence *borough English*, system of tenure by which, in some countries, youngest son inherits all lands and tenements, partial transl. of AF. *tenure en burgh engloys*. *Borough-monger* was coined (18 cent.) to describe one who traded in parliamentary representation; cf. hist. *pocket-borough*, *rotten borough*, constituency without voters before Reform Bill of 1832.

borrel [*archaic*]. Rude, unlettered. Revived by Scott, imitated by Willam Morris. Ident. with ME. *burel*, rough clothing, also used of the laity. See *bureau* and cf. fig. use of *homespun*.

> Religioun hath take up al the corn
> Of tredyng, and we borel men been shrympes
> (Chauc. B. 3144).

borrow. AS. *borgian*, from *borg*, *borh*, pledge. Cf. Du. *borg*, pledge, Ger. *borgen*, to borrow, late ON. *borga*, to stand security. Ult. cogn. with *borough*, with ground-sense of security. In AS. and the other Teut. langs. the orig. sense is rather to lend than to borrow.

Borstal system. Established (1902) for dealing with "juvenile adult" offenders at *Borstal* (Kent).

borzoi [*Russ.*]. Hound. Orig. adj., swift; cf. synon. Serbo-Croat. *brzo*, Czech *brzy*.

bosch. Du. for *bush*, whence SAfr. *boschbok*, bush-buck, *boschman*, Bushman, *boschvark*, bush hog. Also used as trade equivalent for margarine, from its place of manufacture, *'sHertogenbosch* (Bois-le-Duc).

Bosche. See *Boche*.

bosh. Turk., empty, worthless. Popularized by Morier's *Ayesha* (1834).

bosky. For ME. *busky*, from *busk*, northern form of *bush*[1], refashioned (16 cent.) under It. influence (*bosco*, *boscoso*, etc.). With *boskage* (Tennyson) cf. OF. *boscage*. Also *bosket*, F. *bosquet*, It. *boschetto* (see *bouquet*). *Bosky*, intoxicated (Bailey, 1730), may be perverted from Sp. *boquiseco*, dry mouthed, but adjs. expressive of drunkenness seem to be created spontaneously (cf. *squiffy*, etc.).

bosom. AS. *bōsm*. WGer.; cf. Du. *boezem*, Ger. *busen*. *Wife of one's bosom* is a Hebraism adopted by *AV*. (*Deut.* xiii. 6; cf. xxviii. 56). So also other fig. senses (*bosom friend*, *bosom of the Church*) are mostly Bibl., with spec. ref. to *Luke*, xvi. 22.

boss[1]. Protuberance (cf. *emboss*). F. *bosse*, hump, with cognates in Rom. langs., but of unknown origin. *Boss-eyed* may be an imit. of obs. *boss-backed*, hump backed, and have given rise to *boss-shot*, *boss*, to miss, etc.

> *boss-eyed*: a person with one eye, or rather with one eye injured (Hotten).

boss[2]. Master. US., from Du. *baas*, orig. uncle; cf. Ger. *base*, aunt, cousin.

> Our baase, for so a Dutch captaine is called
> (John Davis, 1598, in Purch.).

boston. Card game (F.). From siege of Boston (1775–6) during Amer. War of Independence, the technicalities of the game corresponding to siege terms. Cf. obs. *portobello* an outdoor game (late 18 cent.).

Boswell. Admiring biographer. From Boswell's *Life of Dr Johnson* (1791).

bot, bott [*dial.*]. Usu. pl., parasitic worm attacking horses and cattle. ? Cf. ME. *bude*, AS. *budda*, weevil, malt-worm. Hence, according to Hotten, *botty*, conceited, orig from stable slang, troubled with the botts.

botany. Formed, by analogy with *astronomy*, *astronomic*, from *botanic*, F. *botanique*, MedL., G. *βοτανικός*, from *βοτάνη*, plant. *Botany Bay* was named by Capt. Cook (18 cent.) from vegetation.

botargo. Kind of caviare, made from roe of mullet or tunny. Obs. It. *botargo* (*bottarga*), Arab. *butarkhah*, Coptic *butarakhon*, from Coptic *bu*, the, and G. *ταρίχιον*, pickle. Cf. F. *boutarque* (Rabelais).

> *botargo*: a kinde of salt meate made of fish used in Italy in Lent (Flor.).

botch[1] [*archaic*]. Protuberance, ulcer, etc. NF. *boche*, var. of *bosse* (see *boss*[1]). Partly replaced by *blotch*.

botch[2]. Verb. ME. *bocchen*, to patch; later also *bodge*. ? F. *boucher*, to stop up; cf. Ger. *strümpfe stopfen*, to darn stockings. F. *boucher* is of doubtful origin.

both. ME. *bathe*, ON. *bāthar* (m.), *bāthir* (f.), *bāthi* (n.). First element as in AS. *bēgen* (m.), *bā* (f. & n.), with which cf. Goth. *bai*, *ba*. Second represents def. art.; cf. Ger. *beide*, both the. The AS. simplex survived up to 14 cent. as *beyn*, *ba* or *bo* (cf. *twain*, *two*). Ult. cogn. with L. *am-bo*, both.

bother. Earlier also *bodder*. First in Anglo-Ir. writers (Sheridan, Swift, etc.). The verb is older and corresponds in meaning to Ir. *bōdhairim*, I deafen (cf. Sc. *deave*, to deafen, bewilder, bother). This would not give *bother* phonetically, Ir. *-dh-* being mute, but might have been corrupted by E. speakers. Cf. *bothy*, *cateran*.

bothy. Hut. Gael. *bothag*, dim. of *both*, hut, from ON. *būth*, booth. But Gael. *-th-* is silent. Cf. *bother*.

bo-tree. The pipal, allied to the banian. Corrupt., through Singhalese, of Pali *bodhitaru*, perfect-knowledge tree, under which Gautama, founder of Buddhism, meditated.

bottine. F., dim. of *botte*, boot.

bottle[1]. For liquids. F. *bouteille*, Late L. *butticula*, dim. of *buttis*, cask (see *butt*[2]); cf. It. *bottiglia*, Sp. *botella*. See also *butler*. *Bottle-holder*, backer, is from pugilism.

bottle[2]. Bundle (of hay, etc.). OF. *botel*, dim. of *botte*, truss, MHG. *bote*, bundle. Hence to *look for a needle in a bottle of hay*.

bottom. AS. *botm*. WGer.; cf. Du. *bodem*, Ger. *boden*; ult. cogn. with L. *fundus*. Becomes adj. in *bottommost* (neol.), *bottom dollar* (US.). See also *bottomry*. *Bottomless pit* (*Rev.* ix. 1) is in Tynd.

bottomry. Marine contract or speculation. From *bottom*, in the sense of ship (orig. part lying below the wales), after cogn. Du. *bodmerij*, whence also F. *bomerie*.

bodemery: usury, or gain of shipping (Hexham), bottomry (Sewel).

botty [*colloq.*]. See *bot*.

botulism [*neol.*]. Ger. *botulismus*, discovered and named (1896) by Ermengem. From L. *botulus*, sausage, being caused, in Germany, by eating same. See newspapers Apr. 24, 1918.

boucherize [*neol.*]. To treat timber with protective impregnation. From *A. Boucherie*, F. chemist. Cf. *kyanize*.

boudoir. F., lit. sulking-room, from *bouder*, to sulk, "pout," after *dortoir*, *parloir*. *Bouder* is from the same root (idea of swollen) as *pudding*, *pout*. Cf. Prov. *pot*, lip.

bouffe. In *opéra bouffe*. F. *bouffe*, It. *buffa*, joke. Cf. *buffoon*.

bougainvillaea. Plant. From *Bougainville*, French navigator (†1811).

bough. AS. *bōg*, *bōh*, shoulder, arm; bough. Com. Teut. and ident. with *bow*[3] (q.v.); but tree sense is peculiar to E.

bougie. Wax candle; fig. catheter, etc. F., from *Bougie* (Algeria), Arab. *Bijiyah*, where made.

bouillabaisse. Fish soup in Provence. F. (cf. Mod. Prov. *bouiabaisso*), said to be for *bouille-abaisse*, lit. abbess' bowels. Such a fantastic name is not without parallels, e.g. *pet de nonne*, a kind of light pastry.

bouillon. F., soup, from *bouillir*, to boil.

boulder. For *boulder-stone*, ME. *bulderston*, Sw. dial. *bullersten*, noise stone (in stream), as opposed to *klappersten*, rattle stone, pebble, from Sw. *bullra*, to roar. Cf. Dan. *buldre*, to roar, and cogn. Ger. *poltern* (see *poltergeist*).

boule. See *buhl*.

boulevard. F., orig. rampart, "bulwark" (q.v.), disused ramparts being turned into promenades. For final dental cf. F. *gerfaut*, OF. *gerfauc*, gerfalcon.

boult. See *bolt*[2].

boun [*poet.*]. See *bound*[3].

bounce. ME. *bunsen*, to thump. Imit.; cf. Du. *bonsen*, to beat or strike. US. to *get the bounce* is, like so many Americanisms, of Du. origin.

bons: a shog, bounce, thump; *den bons krygen*: to be casheered (Sewel).

A certain man named Adam, whom the cherubim bounced from the orchard (O. Henry).

bound[1]. Boundary. AF. *bounde*, OF. *bodne* (now *borne*), MedL. *bodina*, prob. of Celt. origin. For excrescent *-d* cf. *bound*[3]. See *bourn*[2].

bound[2]. To leap. F. *bondir*, orig. to re-echo, VL. **bombitire*, for *bombitare*, to hum (whence OF. *bondre*). See *bomb*.

bound[3]. Adj. Usu. with *for*, or in *homeward bound*, etc. Earlier *boun*, ready, with excrescent *-d*, ON. *būinn*, p.p. of *būa*, to get ready (see *busk*[2]). In *bound to* it is not to be distinguished from the p.p. of

bind. Scott revived *boun* as infin. (*Marm.* iv. 22).

She was bown to goon the wey forth right
(Chauc. F. 1503)

bound[4]. As in *bound to go*, etc. See *bind*, *bound*[3].

bounden. See *bind*.

bounder. Camb. slang c. 1883. From *bound*[2]; cf. fig. senses of *bounce*.

bounteous. ME. *bountevous*, from OF. *bontif*, benevolent, with suffix *-ous*. See *bounty*. Altered on *beauteous*, etc.; cf. *righteous*.

bounty. F. *bonté*, L. *bonitas*, *bonitat-*, goodness. *Queen Anne's Bounty* was established (1704), from the confiscated first-fruits, for the augmentation of poor livings (see *annates*). *Lady Bountiful* is a character in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem* (1707).

For she hirself is honour and the roote
Of bountee (Chauc. B. 1655).

bouquet. F., orig. little wood; cf. F. *bosquet*, grove, It. *boschetto*. See *bush*[1]. For sense cf. Ger. *strauss*, nosegay, orig. bush.

bourbon [*US.*]. Whisky. From *Bourbon county* (Kentucky), named from F. *Bourbon* (Allier) which gave its name to a line of kings of France.

bourdon. Bass stop in organ. F., see *burden*[2].

bourg. F., see *borough*.

Ye think the rustic cackle of your bourg
The murmur of the world! (*Geraint & Enid*).

bourgeois. F., from *bourg*, the ending *-ois* representing L. *-ensis*. Cf. *burgess*. *Bourgeois* type, between long primer and brevier, is said to be from name of a F. printer. Others take it to be from the idea of middle, medium, contained in the word *bourgeois*. From time of F. Revolution, *bourgeois* has undergone the same eclipse as our *middle class*, being contemptuously applied by "intellectuals" to those who pay their way and look after their children. As I write (Dec. 1917) Russ. "citizens" are very busy massacring the *bourgeoisie*. The true sense of this ancient word survives in Rodin's *Bourgeois de Calais*. See also *burgee*.

bourgeon. See *burgeon*.

bourignonism. Form of mysticism. From *Antoinette Bourignon*, Flemish mystic (17th cent.).

bourn[1]. Stream. Common in place-names. Orig. ident. with *burn*[1] (q.v.), of which it is a southern form.

bourn[2]. Boundary. F. *borne* (see *bound*[1]). Adopted in 17 cent., common in Shaks., and revived by 18–19 cent. romantic poets in imit. of the famous passage below.

The undiscover'd country, from whose bourn
No traveller returns (*Haml.* iii. 1).

Bourse. F., Stock Exchange, esp. at Paris. See *purse*.

bouse[1], **bowse**. See *booze*.

bouse[2], **bowse** [*naut.*]. To hoist. ? Back-formation from *bowsesynge* (see *seize*). In to *bouse one's jib*, get "tight," there is a play on *bouse*[1].

boustrophedon. Written alternately from left to right and right to left, like course of a plough. G., ox-turning. See *bulimy*, *strophe*.

bout. For earlier *bought*, bend, turn (see *bight*), from LG. *bucht*, Du. *bogt*, or Norw. Dan. *bugt*; cogn. with *bow*[1]. Influenced in meaning by obs. *bout* for *about* (q.v.), as in *'bout ship!* and perh. also by F. *bout*, end, piece. Cf. *turn*, *round* (in a fight, etc.).

boutade. Outburst. F., from *bouter*, to butt[5].

bouts-rimés. F., rimed ends. See *butt*[3].

bovate [*hist.*]. An oxgang (q.v.). MedL. *bovata*, from L. *bos*, *bov-*, ox. Cf. *carucate*, *virgate*.

bovine. L. *bovinus*, of the ox (v.s.).

bovril. Coined from L. *bos*, *bov-*, ox, and ? *vril*, magic power, the latter (Lytton's *Coming Race*) perh. suggested by L. *vis*, *vires*, or *virilis*.

bow[1]. Anything bent. AS. *boga*, cogn. with *būgan*, to bow, bend (see *bow*[2]). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *boog*, Ger. *bogen*, ON. *bogi*. Not connected with *bow*[3]. For main developments from orig. sense cf. *arc*, *arch*[1]. The three oldest meanings (c. 1000) are archer's bow, arch (*Beowulf*), rainbow (Ælfric, *Gen.* ix. 14). The *bowstring* as Turk. instrument of execution is recorded c. 1600. A *bow-window* is a spec. type of the earlier *bay-window*. With *bow*, neck-tie, etc., cf. earlier *bow-knot*.

bow[2]. Verb. AS. *būgan*, orig. strong intrans. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *buigen*, Ger. *biegen*, ON. *bjuga*, Goth. *biugan*. Trâns. sense was represented by obs. *bey*, AS. *bīegan*, to cause to bow (cf. Ger. *beugen* and see *buxom*). Noun *bow*, inclination of head, from verb, is of late appearance (17 cent.).

bow[3]. Of ship. Borrowed (c. 1600) from LG. *būg*, Du. *boeg*, Dan. *boug*, *bov*, or Sw. *bog*, all meaning shoulder, and bow of ship. Not related to *bow*[1], but ult. ident. with *bough* (q.v.). See also *bowline*, *bowsprit*.

Bow-bells. Bells of *St Mary-le-Bow*, or *of the Arches* (see *arch*[1], *bow*[1]), used allusively as symbol of City and cockneydom.

bowdlerize. *Dr T. Bowdler* published (1818) a text of Shakespeare which could "with propriety be read aloud in a family." Cf. Ger. *ballhornisieren* or *verballhornen*, to spoil a book by "improvements," from *Ballhorn*, a Lübeck printer of the 16 cent.

bowel. OF. *boel, bouel* (*boyau*), L. *botellus*, pudding (Martial), dim. of *botulus*, sausage; cf. It. *budello*, OSp. *budel*. See also *pudding*. With symbolical use, as in *the bowelis of Jhesu Crist* (Wyc. *Phil.* i. 8), cf. fig. sense of F. *entrailles*, and of E. *heart, liver, kidney*.

bower[1]. Retreat. AS. *būr*, dwelling. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *būr*, Ger. *bauer*, bird-cage, ON. *būr*. In ME. esp. inner room, bed-chamber. Sense of leafy arbour, etc. is later. Cogn. with *boor, neighbour, byre*.

bower[2] [*naut.*]. For *bower anchor*, suspended at *bow*[3].

bower[3]. Knave at euchre (US.). Ger. *bauer*, peasant, also knave at cards, or perh. cogn. Du. *boer*. Cf. *Bowery*.

> At last he put down a right bower [knave of trumps],
> Which the same Nye had dealt unto me
> (*Heathen Chinee*).

Bowery. Part of New York, orig. a homestead. Du. *bowerij* (see *bower*[3]). The New York *Bowery* was a farm bought (1631) by Governor Stuyvesant for 6400 guilders (Thornton).

bowie. For *bowie-knife* (US.), popularized by *Colonel James Bowie* († 1836).

> He smiled,—a bitter smile to see,—
> And drew the weapon of Bowie
> (Bret Harte, *A Moral Vindicator*).

bowl[1]. Basin. ME. *bolle* (see *boll*[1]), AS. *bolle*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *bol*, Ger. *bohle* (from LG.), ON. *bolli*. Correct mod. form would be *boll*, but it has been affected by *bowl*[2].

bowl[2]. Ball. F. *boule*, L. *bulla*, bubble, round knob (see *bull*[2]). Hence verb to *bowl* (at cricket), derived from the time when the ball was really "trundled" under-hand as in game of bowls. Fig. to *bowl out* is prob. from cricket, to *bowl over* from skittles. *Longbowls* (naut.), engagement with distant enemy, is from the orig. game of bowls, of which there were two varieties, called long and short. The sound (for *bool*) has been influenced by *bowl*[1], the spelling of which has been assimilated to *bowl*[2].

bowler. Hat. From *bowl*[1]; a curious mod. parallel to *basinet*.

bowline. Found much earlier (14 cent.) than *bow*[3], and prob. from OF. *bouline, bueline* (Wace, 12 cent.). Cf. It. Sp. Port. *bolina*. Of later appearance in Teut. langs., e.g. Dan. *bovline*, Du. *boeglijn*, in which it is felt as *bow-line*. But these may all be folk-etym. from the F. form, and it is quite possible that the first element is not *bow*, from which it differs in pronunciation. Kil. glosses *boech-lijne* by *funis bolidis*, which suggests possible connection with L. *bolis*, plummet, sounding line.

bowse. See *bouse*[2].

bowsprit. App. *bow*[3] and *sprit* (q.v.), AS. *sprēot*, pole; but the late appearance of *bow*[3] (q.v.) and the many earlier perversions of *bowsprit* suggest that the word may rather have been borrowed whole (14 cent.) from Du. *boegspriet* or LG. *bogspret*.

Bow-street runner [*hist.*]. Police officer (18 cent.), from principal metropolitan police office.

bow-wow. Applied by Max Müller (c. 1860) to the theory that human speech originated in imitation of animal sounds. The earliest record for this word is 1576. It must of course be as old as articulate speech. See *puss*.

box[1]. Orig. the tree. AS. *box*, L. *buxus*, G. πύξος (see *pyx*). Hence receptacle made esp. of box-wood, now used in an infinity of senses (cf. F. *boîte*, Ger. *büchse*). Earliest, a small box for drugs, unguents, etc., belonging to lang. of medicine; hence, possibly, the *wrong box*, a mistaken remedy, treatment, etc. A *Christmas-box* was an earthenware receptacle for the tips of servants, apprentices, etc., broken open for sharing after Christmas, but the oldest sense may belong rather to *box*[2]; cf. Sw. *julklapp*, Christmas-box, lit. Yule-knock (on the door). Hence *Boxing-day*. *Box-cloth* belongs to *box-coat*, a heavy driving-coat worn on the *box* of a vehicle, the coachman's seat being still a lid; but for this sense of *box* cf. Du. *bok*, Ger. *bock*, lit. goat, similarly used. To *box the compass*, i.e. to run through all the points in order, prob. refers to the *box* in which the compass is kept; cf. F. *boussole*, It. *bossola*, compass, lit. little box.

box[2]. A blow. Prob. a playful application of the above, a present (cf. Ger. *ohrfeige*, lit. ear-fig). Or perh. G. πύξ (cf. L. *pugnus*, fist), with clenched fist, as in πὺξ ἀγαθός,

good at boxing, if the E. word originated among students or schoolboys.

He that hath a-boughte his love ful dere,
Or had in armes many a blody box
(Chauc. *Leg. Good Women*, 1387).

boxer. Member of Chinese anti-foreign movement (c. 1900). Anglicized from Chin. *I-Ho-Chuan*, lit. righteous-uniting-fist, orig. secret society at Shantung.

boy. ME. *boi*, not found in AS., exc. perh. in personal name *Bofa*; cf. EFris. *boi*, young gentleman, Du. *boef*, knave, MHG. *buobe*, OHG. *Buobo* as personal name, whence Ger. *bube*, Bav. *bua*, lad. Earlier hist. obscure, perh. a baby-word of the *papa*, *mama* class. As Anglo-Ind. word for servant, which has spread to other parts of the empire, e.g. *Cape-boy*, it has been influenced by Telugu *bōyi*, Tamil *bōvi*, a caste who were usually palankeen bearers, whence Port. *boy*, *boi* in same sense. Cf. *bearer*, *grass-cutter*.

boef, *boeve*: nebulo, tenebrio (Kil).

boef: puer, adolescens (*ib.*).

boyar, **boyard**. Russ. title of nobility, abolished by Peter the Great, but often erron. used by E. writers in speaking of landed proprietors, squires. Russ. *bojare*, pl. of *bojarin*, grandee, of doubtful origin, ?from *boj*, fight, title conferred on feudal barons. Cf. contr. *barin*, used (up to 1917) by servants and peasants in addressing squire.

boyau [*mil.*]. Communication trench. F., gut, bowel (q.v.).

boycott. From the treatment (1880) of *Capt. Boycott*, of Lough Mask House, Co. Mayo, by the Ir. Land League. Speedily adopted into most Europ. langs.

Boyle. In *Boyle's law* (phys.), *lectures*, from *Hon. R. Boyle* (†1691). The first Boyle lecturer was Bentley, appointed by Evelyn as one of the trustees. In *Boyle controversy* (Epistles of Phalaris), from *Hon. C. Boyle* (†1731).

Brabançonne. Belgian national song, lit. woman of *Brabant*. Cf. surname *Brabazon*.

brabble [*archaic*]. Orig. to dispute captiously. Perh. VL. *parabolare*, whence F. *parler*, Welsh *parablu*, but in later use affected by *brawl*, *babble*.

brace. F. *brasse*, L. *brachia* (pl.), two arms, fathom (cf. *embrace*). Hence used of devices for fastening, tightening, etc. Some senses prob. from F. *bras*, L. *brachium* (sing.), used of many mech. devices, e.g. *bras de vergue* (naut.) corresponds to *brace of a yard*. In sense of pair, orig. of hounds, the *brace* was the leash (cf. history of *couple*).

bracelet. F., dim. of OF. *bracel*, L. *brachiale*, armlet, from *brachium*, arm.

bracer [*archaic*]. Wrist guard, esp. for archers. OF. *brasseure* and F. *brassard*, derivatives of *bras*.

Upon his arm he baar a gay bracer (Chauc. A. 111).

brach [*archaic*]. Bitch hound (1 *Hen. IV*, iii. 1). Shortened from ME. & OF. *brachet*, dim. of OF. *brac*, hound (cf. It. *bracco*, Sp. *braco*), OHG. *bracco* (*bracke*), sleuth-hound. Cf. F. *braconnier*, poacher, orig. hound-keeper.

brachiopod [*biol.*]. From G. *βραχίων*, arm, *πούς*, *ποδ-*, foot.

brachycephalic [*ethn.*]. Short skulled. From G. *βραχύς*, short, *κεφαλή*, head.

bracken. ME. *braken*, prob. ON.; cf. Sw. *bräken*, Dan. *bregne*, fern. See also *brake*[1].

bracket. Earlier *bragget*. Orig. support in building. Dim. of F. *brague*, "a kind of mortaise, or joyning of peeces together" (Cotg.). App. a fig. use of *brague*(*s*), breeches, L. *braccae*; cf. *breeching* of a gun, and Sp. *bragueta*, "cod-piece," support. Cf. also F. *bracon*, support. Typ. *bracket* is from resemblance to some double supports in carpentry. With verb to *bracket*, now used of artillery fire against hostile aircraft, cf. to *straddle*. The senses of *bracket* have been affected by association with L. *brachium*, arm (see *brake*[4]).

brackish. From *brack* (Gavin Douglas), Du. *brak*, *brakwater*, with earlier var. *wrack*. Some connect it ult. with G. *βραχός*, swamp (only in pl.); cf. cogn. and synon. Welsh *merd-dwfr*, lit. marsh water.

wrack, fland. i. *brack*: acidus et salsus (Kil.).

wrack, *brack*: brack, or saltish (Hexham).

bracteate. L. *bracteatus*, from *bractea*, thin plate.

brad. ME. *brod*, ON. *broddr*, spike; cf. AS. *brord*, point. Hence *brad-awl*. With AS. *brord* cf. dial. *braird*, to sprout (of corn).

Bradbury [*hist.*]. Treasury note bearing (from 1914) signature of *John Bradbury*, secretary to the Treasury.

Bradshaw. Manchester printer, published first railway time-table (1839) and monthly railway guide (1841).

brae [*dial.*]. ON. *brā*, cogn. with AS. *brǣw*, brow[1].

brag. Earliest as adj., valiant, boastful. Also used of the "bray" of the trumpet. Prob.

from a root *brag-*, expressing explosive noise. Cf. similar use of *crack*.

Whanne the voyce of the trompe...in youre eeris braggith (Wyc. *Joshua*, vi. 5).

braggadocio. Orig. personification of vainglory. Coined by Spenser from *brag* by analogy with other It. words in *-occio*. With *braggart*, F. *braguard*, cf. *dastard*, *sluggard*, etc.

bragget [*archaic & dial.*]. Drink made of ale and honey. Welsh *bragod*, from *bragu*, to malt, brew. Cf. L. *bracis*, a kind of grain (Pliny), from Celt., whence F. *brasser*, to brew.

brahma, brahmapootra. Fowl. Said to have been introduced (1846) from Lakhimpur on the river *Brahmaputra*. Cf. *cochin china*, *bantam*, etc.

brahman, brahmin. Sanskrit *brāhmana*, from *brahman*, praise, worship. *Brahmin* represents vernacular Ind. pronunc. Hence adj. *brahminee*, by analogy with *Bengalee* (*bengālī*), etc.

braid. First as verb. AS. *bregdan*, to move quickly, jerk, etc., hence, weave. See *upbraid*, *broider*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *breien* (earlier *breiden*), OHG. *brettan*, ON. *bregtha*.

braidism. Hypnotism. Investigated (1842) by *Dr James Braid*.

brail [*naut.*]. OF. *braiel*, usu. breech-girdle, L. *bracale*, but used also in naut. sense. See *breeches*.

Les brails font lier al mast,
Ke li venz par desuz ne past (Wace).

braille. Writing, etc. for blind. Name of F. inventor (c. 1834).

brain. AS. *brægen*, with cognates in LG., but not in HG. & Scand. *Brain-fag*, *-storm*, *-wave* are mod., the last from US.

braise. F. *braiser*, from *braise*, hot charcoal (cf. *embraser*, to kindle), with cognates in Rom. & Teut. langs. Of obscure origin, but prob. Teut. See *braze*[2], *breeze*[3].

brake[1]. Fern. Prob. shortened in south from northern *bracken* (q.v.).

brake[2]. Thicket, as in *cane-brake*. Associated already in ME. with *brake*[1], but orig. distinct. Cf. LG. *brake*, as in *busk unde brake*, bush and brake, whence synon. OF. *bracon*. Earliest sense prob. stumps, broken branches; cogn. with *break*.

brake[3]. Instrument for beating, crushing (flax or hemp). Cf. synon. Du. *braak*, Ger. *breche*; cogn. with *break*.

brake[4]. Retarding instrument (18 cent.). Perh. ident. with archaic *brake*, bridle, curb (cf. F. *frein*, bridle, brake), lever, pump-handle, etc., ? OF. *brac*, L. *brachium*, arm. The guard's *brake* is for *brake-van*; cf. US. *brakesman*, railway guard. It is uncertain whether a *four-horse brake* (*break*) belongs here or to the use of such a vehicle for "breaking" horses.

bramah press, lock. From *Joseph Bramah*, mechanician (†1814).

bramble. ME. also *bremble*, *brimble*. AS. *brǽmbel*, earlier *brā̆mel*, from *brōm*, broom. Cf. Du. *braam*, OHG. *brāma*, whence Ger. *brombeere*, blackberry.

bran. F., with cognates in It., Sp., etc. Origin doubtful, prob. Celt.; cf. Welsh *brann*, Breton *brenn*.

brancard. Horse-litter. F., litter, shaft, from *branche*, branch.

branch. F. *branche*, Late L. *branca*, paw (cf. orig. meaning of *bough*), prob. of Teut. origin. *Root and branch*, in Petition for abolition of episcopal government (1640), is a reminiscence of *Malachi*, iv. 1.

branchiopod [*biol.*]. Gill-footed. From G. *βράγχια*, gills, *πούς*, *ποδ-*, foot.

brand. AS. *brand*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *brand*, ON. *brandr*; cogn. with *burn*[2]. Earliest sense, burning, firebrand, also (poet.), sword (cf. *brandish*). *Brand from the burning* alludes to *Zech.* iii. 2. With *brand-new*, corruptly *bran-new*, fresh from the furnace, cf. earlier *fire-new*, Ger. *funkelnagelneu*, lit. spark nail new. The tradesman's *brand* is later than the *branding* of criminals with a hot iron, whence *branded with infamy*, etc.

brandish. F. *brandir*, *brandiss-*, to flourish a sword, for which *brand* (q.v.) is the regular word in OF. epic.

brandling [*angling*]. Worm. Dim. of *brand*, from marking.

brandreth [*dial.*]. Gridiron, trivet, various frame-works suggesting same. ON. *brandreith*, burning-carriage; cf. AS. *brandrida*, OHG. *brandreita*. See *brand*, *ride*.

brandy. Short for *brandewine*, Du. *brandewijn*, burnt wine; cf. Ger. *branntwein*. It is curious that *whisky*, *gin*, *rum* are also all shortened forms. *Brandy-pawnee*, Anglo-Ind. for brandy and water, is from Hind. *pānī*, water (see quot. s.v. *blighty*).

branks [*hist.*]. Scold's bridle (Sc. 16 cent.). Orig. bridle for horse improvised from halter by means of two wooden "cheeks," corresponding to the *branches* of a bridle, *branks* representing Norm. form *branques*. Hence Sc. *brank*, to restrain, also, to

prance, show off, with which cf. to *bridle*, for both senses.

les branches de la bride: les deux pièces de fer, d'acier, que relie le mors (*Dict. Gén.*).

brankursine. Acanthus, bear's breech. MedL. *branca ursina*, bear's claw. See *branch*.

bran-new. See *brand*.

brant-goose, brent-goose. Cf. Sw. *brandgås*, Ger. *brandgans*, both sometimes used of the sheldrake. Prob. from *brand*, with ref. to marking. So also *brant-fox*, Ger. *brandfuchs*. Cf. obs. *branded*, brindled (see *brindle*).

braqua [*nonce-word*]. "Government ale."

It is derived from *beer* and *aqua*, the Latin name for water, and it is a good description (*Daily Expr.* June 9, 1919).

brash. Fragments, esp. of ice. F. *brèche*; cf. It. *breccia*. Of Teut. origin (*break*). *Brash*, sickness, vomiting, as in *water-brash*, is perh. the same word; cf. Ger. *brechen*, to vomit, lit. to break.

brasier. See *brazier*.

brass. AS. *bræs*, with no known cognates. As it was orig. an alloy of copper and tin (now *bronze*), connection suggests itself with F. *brasser*, to brew, to stir molten metal (see *brassage*). For slang sense (coin) cf. *tin*. This week (Feb. 11–18, 1917) we are invited to subscribe to the great War Loan by the legend "brass up" printed conspicuously on the Nottingham tramcars. As emblem of endurance or effrontery (*Is.* xlviii. 4) *brass* is common from 16 cent. onward. With *brass farthing*, which I have heard an Irish politician inevitably alter to *brass sixpence*, cf. *red cent*. The golfer's *brassy* is not in *NED.* (cf. *divot*). *Brass-hat*, staff-officer, dates from SAfr. War (1899).

brassage. Mint-charge for coining. F. *brasser*, to brew, to stir molten metal (? cf. *bullion*). F. *brasser*, MedL. *braciare*, is from Late L. *bracis*, corn from which malt is made, of Gaulish origin (see *bragget*).

brassard. Orig. armour from shoulder to elbow, now, badge, armlet. F. (see *bracer*).

brasserie. F., brewery, tavern. See *brassage*.

brat. From c. 1500, usu. associated with *beggar*. Perh. ident. with dial. *brat*, cloak, pinafore, "skin" on porridge, etc., OIr. *bratt*, cloth. Cf. the somewhat similar use of Ger. *balg* and *haut*, both meaning skin, covering.

Irsche brybour baird, wyle beggar with thy brattis (Dunbar).

brattice [*archaic*]. Temporary defence, battlement, etc.; hence *bratticing* (see *bartisan*), still used of timber-work in mine, etc. F. *bretèche*. The ME. & OF. forms, usu. glossed *propugnaculum*, are very numerous, also Rom. cognates and MedL. forms. Prob. a derivative of Ger. *brett*, board. The alternative etym. from *brittisca*, British, would account better for the various forms, but lacks hist. explanation.

bretex of a walle: propinnaculum (*Prompt. Parv.*).

I arme or decke, as a man doth a shyppe: je betresche (Palsg.).

bravado. Sp. *bravada*, p.p. fem. of *bravar*, to brave (cf. *armada*), with ending altered as in *bastinado*, *salvo*[1], etc.

brave. F., It. *bravo*, and in most Europ. langs. Origin unknown (? cf. Ir. *breagh*, Sc. *braw*, Cornish *bray*, brave, ? or L. *barbarus*, in sense of wild, indomitable). Earliest sense is intrepid, then fine in attire, etc. Red Indian *brave* is due to F. settlers in N. America.

bravo[1]. "A man who murders for hire" (Johns.). It., brave.

His bravoes of Alsatia and pages of Whitehall (Macaulay, *Battle of Naseby*).

Their name for a cowardly assassin is "a brave man," and for a harlot "a courteous person" (*Cloister & Hearth*, ch. lvi.).

bravo[2]. It., fine, excellent, used as exclamation of approval. To a female singer or actress, *brava*. So also *brava Italia!*

bravura. Brilliancy (esp. mus.). It., bravery, spirit. See *brave*.

brawl[1]. Quarrel. F. *brailler*, to shout noisily, frequent. of *braire*, to bray. Cf. to *brawl in church*, *brawling stream*. The *NED.* thinks this impossible, but cf. *maul* (from *mail*), and possibly *trawl* (q.v.). Ger. *prahlen* and Du. *brallen*, to brag, shout, are comparatively mod. words, prob. of same imit. origin (cf. Welsh *bragaldian*, to jabber, prate).

brawl[2] [*archaic*]. Dance. Formerly also *brangle*. F. *branle*, from *branler*, to shake, totter, for *brandeler*, frequent. of *brandir* (see *brandish*).

bransle: a brawle or daunce, wherein many...move altogether (Cotg.).

brawn. Orig. flesh, muscle, then esp. that of boar. OF. *braon*, fleshy part, esp. buttock, OHG. *brāto*, ham; cf. Prov. *bradon*, brawn. For restriction of sense cf. *bacon*.

bray[1]. Of an ass, but formerly of other animals and of human beings. F. *braire* (cf. Prov. *braire*, MedL. *bragire*), prob. imit. See *brag*.

bray[2] [*archaic*]. To pulverize. OF. *breier* (*broyer*), OHG. *brekan*, to break (cf. F. *noyer* from L. *necare*). Hence to *bray a fool in a mortar* (*Prov.* xxvii. 22). Cf. *brake*[3].

Fyve busshellis of brayid corn
(Wyc. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 18).

braze[1]. To cover with, make like, brass. Formed from *brass* by analogy with *grass*, *graze*, AS. *brasian* not surviving in ME., though *brazier*, brass worker, is common. In its mod. sense, to harden, as in *brazen impudence*, *brazen-faced*, there may have been contamination with *braze*[2], but cf. fig. uses of *brass*.

braze[2]. To fire, solder. F. *braser*, to solder, ON. *brasa*, to harden in the fire; cf. Sw. *brasa*, to flame, Dan. *brase*, to roast (see *braise*). Influenced by *braze*[1].

brazen. AS. *brǽsen*, from *brǽs*, brass. Hence to *brazen* (*it out*), used by Bishop Latimer. The *brazen age*, the third age in Graeco-L. myth., is the age of war.

brazier[1]. Brass-worker. From *brass*; cf. *glazier*, *grazier*.

brazier[2]. Pan for charcoal. F. *brasier*, from *braise* (q.v.).

brazil. Dye-wood. Sp. Port. *brasil*; cf. It. *brasile*, F. *brésil*, MedL. *brasilium*. Origin unknown, but OIt. *verzino* suggests connection with Arab. *wars*, saffron. Some propose *braise* (q.v.) as etymon. With naming of country (v.i.) cf. *Madeira*, *Canary*.

Him nedeth nat his colour for to dyen
With brasile, ne with greyn of Portyngale
(Chauc. B. 4648).

Hee [Capralis] named this land of store of that wood called brasill (Purch.).

breach. ME. *breche*, replacing (under influence of cogn. F. *brèche*) ME. *bruche*, AS. *bryce*, breaking (cf. Ger. *bruch*). With *breach of the peace* cf. history of *fray*. *More honoured in the breach than the observance* is from *Haml.* i. 4. Used as verb by whalers of leap or breaking from water of whale (see *broach*).

Asher continued on the sea-shore and abode in his breaches [*Vulg.* portubus, Wyc. havens]
(*Judges*, v. 17).

bread. AS. *brēad*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *brood*, Ger. *brot*, ON. *brauth*. Earliest sense perh. fragment, crumb, the orig. Teut. word being *loaf*[1] (q.v.). Cf. Ger. *brosam*, crumb, *brödeln*, to crumble. To *know on which side one's bread is buttered* occurs in 16 cent. *Bread-and-butter miss*, modelled on earlier *bread-and-butter rogue* (*politician*), is prob. due to Byron (v.i.). With slang *bread-basket* (18 cent.) cf. *potato-trap*, naut. for mouth, and the later prize-ring variations, e.g. *the meat-safe*, *pantry*, etc. The *bread-fruit* is mentioned by Dampier. With *bread-winner*, person or implement, cf. the much earlier F. *gagne-pain*.

The nursery still lisps out in all they utter—
Besides, they always smell of bread and butter
(*Beppo*, xxxix.).

breadth. Substituted (16 cent.) for earlier *brede*, AS. *brǽdu* (cf. Ger. *breite*, Sc. *abrede*, abroad), by analogy with *length*. See *broad*.

break. AS. *brecan*. Com. Teut., though the verb is not found in ON.; cf. Du. *breken*, Ger. *brechen*, Goth. *brikan*; cogn. with L. *frag-* (*frangere*). Past *brake* archaic and poet. *Broke*, for *broken*, in *stony-broke* and in mil. sense (see *cashier*[2], *cast*[2]). To *break ground* is naut., from weighing anchor, but is also in early use for commencing siege operations. To *break the bank* meant earlier (16 cent.) to become bankrupt. With *break*, *break in*, to tame, etc. cf. F. *rompre*. From this is developed to *break one of a habit*, etc. To *break news* (*a secret*, etc.) had orig. no sense of caution (cf. *broach*). To *break a jest* (*joke*) is modelled on earlier to *break a lance*. To *break the ice* is first used of arctic exploration (c. 1600). A *break* at billiards (or croquet) belongs to *break* in the archaic sense of taking a new direction. In the sense of run of luck it occurs in US. 1827. For *break*, vehicle, see *brake*[4]. With *breakfast* cf. F. *déjeuner*, from L. *dis* and *jejunus*, fasting.

We brake ground out of the sound of Plimmouth on Thursday the 28 of August
(*Drake's last voyage*, Hakl. x. 226).

rompu aux affaires: practised, much exercised, fully beaten in, well acquainted with, the course of businesses (Cotg.).

Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel? (Pope).

breaker [*naut.*]. Small cask. Perversion of *barrico* (Purch.), from Sp. *barrica*, cask (see *barrel*, *barricade*). ?For corrupt. cf. *grouper*. In recent accounts (Feb. 1917) of U-boat brutalities *beaker* has sometimes occurred in this sense, a perversion due to ignorance (cf. *broach*, *brow*[2]).

bream[1]. Fish. F. *brème*, OF. *bresme*, OHG. *brahsema* (*brassen*); cf. Du. *brasem*.

bream[2] [*naut.*]. To clean a ship's bottom with burning furze, etc. From Du. *brem*, furze, broom (see *bramble*, *broom*). Cf. It. *bruscare*, to bream, from *brusca*, broom, heath.

viij lode of brome...spent abought the bremyng of the ships sides (*Nav. Accts.* 1495–97).

breast. AS. *brēost*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *borst*, Ger. *brust*, ON. *brjōst*, Goth. *brusts*. Orig. dual, with no cognates outside Teut. With to *make a clean breast of* cf. F. *en avoir le cœur net*, Ger. *sich das herz ausschütten*, and orig. meaning of *expectorate* (q.v.).

breastsummer, bressummer [*archaic*]. Horizontal beam over large opening, lintel. From *breast* and dial. *summer*, beam, F. *sommier* (see *sumpter*). Cf. *breastwork*, *parapet* (q.v.).

breath. AS. *brǣth*, *brēth*, odour, exhalation (caused by heat or fire); cf. Ger. *brodem*, vapour. Orig. long vowel survives in *breathe*. In mod. sense has replaced (from c. 1300) AS. *ǣthm*, ME. *ethem* (cf. Ger. *atem*, *odem*), which points to the *br-* of *breath*, *brodem*, being a worn-down prefix. Wider sense survives in *breath of air* (*wind*).

breccia. Composite rock, pudding stone. It., "gravel or rubbish of broken walls" (Flor.). See *breach*, *brash*. First occurs in *breccia marble*.

brede. Archaic form of *braid*, used by several mod. poets (Keats, Tennyson, etc.).

breech. Now usu. *breeches*, double pl., *breech* being AS. *brēc*, pl. of *brōc* (as *foot*, *feet*). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *broek*, Ger. *bruch*, ON. *brōk* (whence name of *Ragnar Lodbrog*, hairy breeches). Prob. cogn. with L. *braccae*, breeches (see *brogue*). It is uncertain whether anatomical or sartorial sense is earlier, or whether the group of words is orig. Teut. or Celt. Hence archaic *breech*, to flog (*Shrew*, iii. 1). To *wear the breeches* (16 cent.) has foreign parallels. With *breech of a fire-arm* cf. synon. F. *culasse*, from *cul*, posterior. The *Breeches Bible* (Geneva, 1560) was anticipated by Wyc.

They soweden to gidre leeves of a fige tree and maden hem brechis (Wyc. *Gen.* iii. 7).

breed. Orig. to conceive, give birth to, etc. AS. *brēdan*; cf. Ger. *brüten*, to hatch, and see *brood*. The ground-idea is that of warmth; cf. Ger. *brühen*, to boil, make broth, which in dial. means also to hatch, as does also Du. *broeijen*. For archaic *breed-bate*, fomenter of quarrels, see *bate*[2].

The Judge: "What is meant by the word breed-bates?" Mr Thomas: "It is a good Shakespearean expression, my lord" (*Pall Mall Gaz.* Apr. 9, 1918).

breeks [*dial.*]. Northern form of *breeches*. ON. *brœkr*, pl. of *brōk*.

breeze[1] [*archaic*]. Gadfly (*Ant. & Cleop.* iii. 10). AS. *brēosa*. Perh. cogn. with synon. *brimse* (obs.), ON. *brims*, Ger. *bremse*, Swiss *brāme*, from a root meaning to hum. Cf. Sanskrit *bhramara*, bee.

tahon [*taon*]: a brizze, brimsee, gadbee, dunflie, oxflie (Cotg.).

breeze[2]. Wind. Earlier *brize*. Orig. N. or N.E. wind. F. *brise*; cf. Sp. *brisa*. App. a sailors' alteration of F. *bise*, NE. wind, OHG. *bīsa*. The "ordinary brise" in the Atlantic is described in the Hawkins voyage of 1564 as either N.E. or N.W.

brize for *bize*: the north-winde (Cotg.)

breeze[3]. Small coke. F. *braise*, as in *braise de boulanger*, baker's breeze. See *braise*.

brehon [*hist.*]. Ancient Irish judge. Ir. *breathamh*, from *breth*, judgment.

brent-goose. See *brant-goose*.

brer. In *Brer Rabbit*. Negro corrupt. of *brother*, perh. due to Du. *broer*, usual pronunc. of *broeder*.

bressummer. See *breastsummer*.

brethren. See *brother*.

bretwalda [*hist.*]. AS. *bretenwealda*, Britain ruler (wielder), a title applied in the AS. *Chronicle* to Egbert, and retrospectively to seven other AS. rulers, who had real or nominal hegemony. Corresponds to *rector Britanniae* in a charter of Athelstan.

breve [*mus.*]. For *brief*, though it is now the longest note. Also in other techn. senses, prob. sometimes representing It. *breve*.

breve: a briefe in musicke (Flor.).

brevet. Orig. a papal indulgence. F., dim. of *bref*, short (see *brief*). *Brevet* rank does not carry corresponding pay.

breviary. L. *breviarium*, summary, from *brevis*, short. Hence *brevier* type, orig. used in *breviaries* (cf. *long primer*, *pica*).

brevier [*typ.*]. See *breviary*.

brevity. AF. *breveté* (cf. F. *brièveté*), L. *brevitas*, from *brevis*, short, brief.

brew. AS. *brēowan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *brouwen*, Ger. *brauen*, ON. *brugga*. See *brewster*, *broth*, *imbrue*.

brewis, browis, brose [*dial.*]. Broth, etc. OF. *broez*, pl. of *broet* (whence obs. *browet*); cf. use of *broth*, *porridge* as pl. in some dials. OF. *broet* is dim. of *bro*, broth (cf. It. *brodo*), OHG. *brod*. Related to *bread* and *brew*, from the essential root of food preparation; cf. AS. *brīwan*, to prepare food. The adoption of the pl. form may have been partly due to association with *cullis* (see *colander*). *Athole brose* is a mixture of whisky and honey.

brewis: ossulae adipatae (Litt.).

Maclaren pressed them to taste... "the wife's brose," reminding them the wife was out of Athole (*Kidnapped*, ch. xxv).

brewster. Now only in *Brewster Sessions* or as surname. The fem. ending *-ster* is due to the fact that brewing was often a female calling. Cf. *baxter* for *baker*.

briar, brier. Earlier *breve*, AS. *brǽr*, *brēr*, of unknown origin. For change of sound cf. *friar* (q.v.). But in *briar* (*root*) *pipe*, earlier *bruyer* (1868), we have F. *bruyère*, heather, Late L. *brugaria*, prob. Celt.

Briarean. With a hundred hands. From *Briareus*, giant of G. myth.

bribe. Earliest sense (Chauc. A. 4417) app. to steal, extort, or, as noun, plunder, undeserved alms. This is app. F. *bribe*, broken meat, fragment, OF. also *brimbe*, from OF. *briber*, *brimber*, to beg, of unknown origin. Cf. Sp. *bribar*, to be a vagabond, It. *birbare*, "to play the sly knave" (Flor.).

> *bribe*: a peece, lumpe, or cantill of bread, given unto a beggar (Cotg.).

bric-a-brac. Things collected at hazard. F. *à bric et à brac*, *de bric et de broc*, by hook or crook; cf. OF. *en bloc et en blic* (Gringoire). In such formations (*see-saw*, *zig-zag*) only the fuller vowel as a rule needs explanation. Prob. the starting-point here is OF. *broc*, fork (see *brooch*).

brick. F. *brique* in mod. sense is from E., but the E. word appears to be OF. *brique*, fragment, and this, in its turn, is AS. *bryce*, fragment, cogn. with *break*, or from some related Teut. word. Fig. sense (19 cent.) is perh. due to idea of firmness and steadfastness. The *brickbat*, "the typical ready missile, where stones are scarce" (*NED.*), was known as such to Milton. See *bat*[1].

bricole. "Cushion" stroke at tennis or billiards. Earlier a military catapult. It. *briccola*, prob. of Teut. origin and cogn. with *break*. In 16–17 cents. often perverted to *brick-wall*.

> *bricole*: a bricke-wall, a side-stroake at tennis... also, a kind of engine wherewith, in old time, they beat downe walls (Cotg.).

bridal. AS. *brȳd-eala*, wedding-feast (ale). Mod. form influenced by *espousal*, *nuptial*, etc.

> Church-ales, help-ales, and soul-ales, called also dirge-ales, and heathenish rioting at bride-ales (Harrison, *Description of England*, 1577).

bride[1]. Wife. Earlier also betrothed (as still Ger. *braut*). AS. *brȳd*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *bruid*, Ger. *braut* (OHG. *brūt*, whence F. *bru*, daughter-in-law), ON. *brūthr*, Goth. *brūths*. Perh. from same root as *brew*, *broth*, *bread*, etc. (cf. hist. of *lord*, *lady*). *Bridegroom* was substituted for ME. *bridegome*, as *gome*, man (cogn. with L. *homo*), became obs. This is AS. *brȳd-guma*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *bruidegom*, Ger. *bräutigam*, ON. *brūthgumi*, but Goth. *brūthfaths*, bride-lord.

bride[2]. Bonnet-string. F., bridle (q.v.).

bridewell [*hist.*]. Prison. From *Bridewell*, i.e. *St Bride's* (*Bridget's*) *Well*, London, orig. a hospital, later a house of correction.

> A special constable was fined for disorderly conduct and assaulting the police at the bridewell [at Liverpool] (*Daily Expr.* Aug. 5, 1919).

bridge[1]. Across water. AS. *brycg*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *brug* (as in *Zeebrugge*), Ger. *brücke*, ON. *bryggja*, landing-stage. It is prob. that the most primitive bridge was a wooden causeway over a swamp and that the orig. meaning is rather board, log (cf. Ger. *prügel*, cudgel). With *bridge of gold*, to make enemy's retreat easy, cf. similar use of F. *pont d'or*. The *bridge* of the nose occurs in ME. Mil. *bridge-head* translates F. *tête de pont*.

bridge[2]. Card-game of Russ. origin. For earlier (1886) "*biritch*, or Russian whist." Origin unknown. Its Russ. name is *vint*, screw.

Bridgetine. Member of order of *St Bridget* (14 cent.).

Bridgewater prize. Instituted by *Earl of Bridgewater* (1825). Cf. *Nobel*.

> His essay...was highly spoken of, and narrowly escaped obtaining a Bridgewater prize (*Ingoldsby*).

bridle. AS. *brīdel*, for earlier *brigdel*, from *bregdan*, to pull, turn (see *braid*). Cf. Ger. *zügel*, bridle, from *ziehen*, to pull. WGer.; cf. Du. *breidel*, OHG. *brittel*. Hence to *bridle* (*up*), toss the head, with which cf. similar use of Sc. *brank* (q.v.). F. *bride* is from Teut.

> How would she have bridled had she known that they only shared his meditations with a pair of breeches! (*Ingoldsby*).

bridoon [*mil.*]. Snaffle. F. *bridon*, from *bride*, bridle (v.s.).

brief. ME. *bref*, OF. *brief* (*bref*), L. *brevis*, short. As in *chief*, the mod. spelling represents the correct OF. form. Orig. missive, esp. papal letter. Cf. Ger. *brief*, letter. As adj. it occurs a little later. A barrister's *brief*, i.e. summary of the case, appears in 17 cent. Found in all Teut. langs., exc. AS., as a loan-word from official L.

brier. See *briar*.

brig. Short for *brigantine* (q.v.), though the rigs are now distinct, the latter being what is called a hermaphrodite brig.

brigade. F., It. *brigata*, "company, crew, rout of good fellows" (Flor.), from *brigare*, to fight, wrangle, from Late L. *briga*, strife, dubiously connected with the Teut. *break* group. Note that F. *brigadier* is not a general, but a cavalry corporal. Application of *brigade* to civil organizations (*fire-*, *shoeblack-*, *Church lads*) is 19 cent.

brigand. F., It. *brigante*, from *brigare* (see *brigade*). Orig. light-armed soldier, but bandit sense appears almost as early.

brigandine, brigantine [*archaic*]. Light coat of mail. F., from *brigand* (q.v.). Revived by Scott.

> Furbish the spears, and put on the brigandines (*Jer.* xlvi. 4).

brigantine. F. *brigantin*, It. *brigantino*; cf. MedL. *brigantinus*. Perh. orig. a skirmishing or pirate ship (cf. *yacht*). See the preceding words and also *brig*, *barquentine*. It is a Mediterranean word, and has never been a recognized E. type of ship.

bright. AS. *beorht*, also *breht*, *bryht*. Com. Teut., but lost in other langs.; cf. OSax. *berht*, OHG. *beraht*, ON. *bjartr*, Goth. *baihrts*. These survive in the *Bert-*, *-bert* of Teut. names. Ult. cogn. with L. *flagrare*. For fig. senses cf. *dull*.

Bright's disease. Diagnosed (1827) by *Dr R. Bright*. Cf. *Graves' disease*.

brigue. F., intrigue, orig. strife. See *brigade*.

brill. Kind of turbot. Earlier *prill*, *perl*. ?Cf. Bret. *brill*, *brezel*, mackerel, Corn. *brilli*, mackerel, for *brithelli* (cf. Welsh *brithyll*), app. from a Celt. root, "spotted," whence also *bret*, *birt*, *burt*, obs. names for turbot.

brilliant. F. *brillant*, from *briller*, to shine, It. *brillare*, ?VL. **beryllare* (see *beryl*). For *brilliantine* cf. *bandoline*, etc.

brim. ME. *brymme*, edge of the sea. Cf. ON. *barmr*, brim, MHG. *brem*, whence Ger. *verbrämen*, to border with lace. Cf. *berm*.

brimstone. ME. *bern-* (*brin-*, *brim-*) *ston*, burn stone. Cf. ON. *brenni-steinn* (Du. *barnsteen*, Ger. *bernstein* mean amber). Survival of *brim-* form is perh. due to association with obs. *brim*, *breme*, fierce, fiery.

brindle, brindled. Also *brinded*, for earlier *brended*, ?orig. marked as though by branding or burning, or from ON. *brandr*, brand, in sense of staff (cf. ON. *stafathr*, striped). But the later *brindle* is due to association with *burnel*, common nickname and surname in ME. This is OF. *brunel*, from *brun*, brown. Similarly *Brindle* (Lanc.) was formerly *burn-hill*.

brine. AS. *brȳne*; cf. Du. *brijn*. Earlier hist. unknown. With a *dip in the briny* cf. Dick Swiveller's use of *the mazy* (*rosy*).

bring. AS. *bringan*. Com. Teut., but app. lost early in ON.; cf. Du. *brengen*, Ger. *bringen*, Goth. *briggan*. The *NED.* points out that, in sense, it is the causal of *come*, the opposite idea being expressed by *take*. Thus, to *bring off a catch* is to make it *come off*.

brinjal [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Fruit of egg-plant. Port. *bringella*; cf. Sp. *berengena*, Arab. *bādindjān*, from Pers. *bādīn-gān*. See *aubergine*, which is the same word.

brinjarry [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Travelling merchant. Urdu *banjārā*, ult. from Sanskrit *vanij*, trade. Cf. *banian*.

brink. ME. *brink*, *brenk*; cf. Du. LG. *brink*, hill-side, Dan. *brink*, precipice; cogn. with ON. *brekka*, hill-side. Now usu. fig., *on the brink*, *brink of the grave*, but in its hist. parallel with *brim*.

brio [*mus.*]. Vivacity. It., of doubtful origin, but prob. Celt.; ?cf. Ir. *brígh*, power.

briony. See *bryony*.

briquette. F., dim. of *brique*, brick (q.v.).

brisk. F. *brusque*, It. *brusco*, rough, prob. from *brusco*, furze, which may be ult. cogn. with *bristle*. Cf. *brusque*, earlier *brusk*, which appears almost as soon as *brisk*. For change of vowel in latter (*i* for F. or Celt. *u*) cf. *ribbon*, *whisky*. *Brisk* had earlier the current sense of *brusque*.

> *brusque*: briske, lively, quicke; also,...wilde, fierce, ...harsh (Cotg.).

brisket. Earlier *bruskette*, OF. *bruschet*, *brischet* (*brechet*). The meaning, and the fact that it is glossed *pectusculum* in ME. (*Voc.*, *Cath. Angl.*), suggest an irregular dim. from Ger. *brust*, breast.

bristle. Orig. of pigs only. ME. *brustel* (cf. Du. *borstel*), dim. of AS. *byrst*; cogn. with Ger. *borste*, ON. *borst*. Cf. also Ger. *bürste*, brush.

Bristol. AS. *brycg-stow*, bridge-place. Associated, like *Bath*, with several products and manufactures. Archaic *Bristol fashion* (naut.), shipshape, is an allusion to its early pre-eminence as seaport.

brit. See *britt*.

Britain. ME. *Bretayne*, OF. *Bretaigne* (*Bretagne*), L. *Brittania* (for *Britannia*), G. Βρεττανία, origin of which is doubtful. The

F word replaced AS. *Breten, Bretenland, Brettland,* but was only in hist. or antiquarian use till Tudor times. James I was proclaimed King of *Great Britain. Little Britain* was applied to Brittany in France, hence also to a street in London once inhabited by Breton immigrants. *Brittany* is also commonly used for *Britain* in 16–17 cents. *Britannia,* as national personification, is first mentioned by Pepys in connection with a medal. *Britannia metal* is early 19 cent. *British,* AS. *bryttisc,* is purely geog. in ME., being first used of the race by Shaks. (*Lear,* iii. 4). *British Schools* were founded (1808) by the *British and Foreign Bible Society. Breton* is F. acc. of OF. *Bret,* Late L. *Britto-n-. Britisher* (US.) is prob. due to Ger. or Du. influence.

britt [*dial.*]. West country (Dev. & Corn.) name for spawn of herring, sprat, etc. Used also by Melville in *Moby Dick* of the spawn on which whales feed. ?A Corn. word, ult. cogn. with *brill.*

brittle. ME. *britel* (also *brotel, brutel*), from AS. *brēotan,* to break. Cf. obs. and synon. *brickle,* from *break,* or L. *fragilis* from *frangere* (*frag*). To *brittle* (ven.), break up (a stag), is a frequent. form of *brēotan.*

britzka. Pol. *bryczka,* dim. of *bryka,* heavy waggon.

> Lord Bareacres' chariot, britzka, and fourgon
> (*Vanity Fair,* ch. lxii.).

brize. See *breeze*[1].

broach. Spit, and hence, various sharp or tapering objects. Cf. *brooch,* which is the same word. F. *broche,* spit, cogn. with L. *brocchus,* projecting (of teeth), used by Varro, and prob. of Celt. origin; cf. It. *brocca,* Sp. *broca.* Hence to *broach* a cask, and, fig., a subject. Naut. to *broach to* perh. comes from the metaphor of the spit turning back. In quot. below *broach* is app. a mistake for *breach* (q.v.). See *breaker.*

> [The damaged submarine] shortly afterwards broached about 500 yards away
> (*Amer. Official,* Nov. 24, 1917).

broad. AS. *brād.* Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *breed,* Ger. *breit,* ON. *breithr,* Goth. *braiths.* With the Norfolk *Broads,* i.e. *broad waters,* cf. *narrows* (of water). *Broadcast* was used orig. of seed scattered on the surface instead of in drills or furrows. *Broad Church,* by analogy with *High* and *Low,* was coined by Clough (c. 1850). *Broadcloth* was at first (15 cent.) two yards wide. A *broadsheet,* earlier *broadside,* was printed on one side only. *Broadside* of a ship is in Shaks. (*2 Hen. IV,* ii. 4); cf. synon. F. *bordée,* from *bord,* side (of ship). *Broadsword* is found in AS. and then not till 16 cent. Archaic *broadpiece* (coin) was first applied, on the introduction of the guinea (1663), to the older Jacobus and Carolus, which were broader and thinner. *Broadway* was once a familiar compd., as still in New York, Hammersmith, etc. (cf. *highway*).

> They of the Barbara shotte ther brood syde of ordynaunce at the Spanysshe shyppe
> (*Voyage of the Barbara,* 1540).

Brobdingnagian. Gigantic. From land of *Brobdingnag* (*Gulliver's Travels,* 1726). Coined by Swift. Cf. *Lilliputian.*

brocade. Earlier also *brocado,* Sp. Port.; cf. It. *broccato.* Orig. p.p. of verb corresponding to F. *brocher,* to work with needle. See *broach, brooch, brochure.*

brocard [*archaic*]. Gibe, orig. maxim. F., from *Burchard,* bishop of Worms (11 cent.), author of *Regulae Ecclesiasticae.*

brocatelle. F., It. *broccatello,* dim. of *broccato,* brocade (q.v.).

broccoli. It., pl. of *broccolo,* sprout, dim. of *brocco,* spike (see *broach*). First record in Evelyn.

> *broccoli*: the stalkes, sproutes or tops of coleworts
> (Flor.).

broch [*antiq.*]. Prehistoric building (N.E. Scotland). ON. *borg,* fort, borough (q.v.).

broché. F., stitched (v.i.).

brochure. F., from *brocher,* to stitch (sheets together). See *broach, brooch.*

brock [*dial.*]. Badger (q.v.). AS. *brocc,* of Celt. origin; cf. Welsh *broch,* badger, *broc,* of mixed colour, Gael. *broc,* badger. Perh. cogn. with G. *φορκός,* grey (cf. its other names, *bawson, gray*), or with L. *brocchus* (see *broach*), from its projecting jaw (cf. *pike*).

brocket [*ven.*]. Stag in second year. F. *brocart,* "a two-yeare-old deere, which if he be a red deere, we call a brocket; if a fallow, a pricket" (Cotg.), from *broche,* spike (see *broach*). Cf. *pricket.*

brodrick [*mil. slang*]. Peaked cap introduced into British Army by *St John Brodrick,* Secretary for War (1900–3).

brogue. Ir. Gael. *brōg,* shoe, ?from ON. *brōk,* breeches (q.v.), OIr. *brōc* occurring in compds. for various nether garments. Cf., for vague meaning, F. *chausses,* breeches (ult. from L. *calx, calc-,* heel). App. *brogue,* Irish accent, is a playful allusion to national attire.

broider [*archaic*]. Lengthened from ME. *browd*, F. *broder*, OF. *brosder* (Prov. *broidar*), from a, prob. Celt., root which appears in MedL. *brosdus*, "opus phrygium acupictum." The *-oi-* is due to ME. *broiden*, AS. *brogden*, p.p. of *bregdan* (see *braid*), which was perh. also associated with the Prov. form (v.s.), and in early use there is confusion in sense between the two words (v.i.). The word is thus of rather complicated origin. The surname *Broster* (*browdster*) preserves an older form.

> Of goldsmythrye, of browdynge, and of steel (Chauc. A. 2498).
>
> *I broder, as a brouderer dothe a vestmente*; je brode (Palsg.).
>
> *I broyde heare, or a lace, or such lyke*: je tortille. *Brayde your heare up...* (*ib.*).
>
> Not with broided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array (1 *Tim.* ii. 9).

broil[1]. Quarrel. From obs. *broil*, to mix up, F. *brouiller*; cf. It. *imbroglio*. The F. and It. forms suggest connection with F. *breuil*, thicket, jungle (whence *the Broyle*, Sussex), from Gaulish *brogilos*.

broil[2]. Orig. to burn, char. F. *brûler*. Earliest ME. form is *brule*. Prob. influenced by *boil*[2]; but E. is fond of *oi* (see *foil*[2], *recoil*). F. *brûler*, OF. *brusler*, is of unknown origin (? L. *ustulare*, from *urere*, *ust-*, to burn, × Ger. *brennen*).

broke [*techn.*]. Short-stapled "broken" wool. Cf. *noil*.

broker. AF. *brokour*, OF. *brocheor*. Supposed to have meant orig. a *broacher*, and seller, of wine (see *broach*). But mod. sense is prob. influenced by some other word of wider meaning. We find also AF. *abrocour*, corresponding to MedL. *abbrocator*, which may have been confused with MedL. *abbocator*, a broker, lit. one who brings buyer and seller mouth to mouth. Cf. It. *abboccatore* and F. *aboucher*, from *bocca*, *bouche*, mouth, VL. *bucca*. A plausible theory connects the word with Sp. *albóroque*, "a gratuity given to one that makes up a bargain between two, in the nature of brokeridge" (Stevens), recorded as early as 1020, and derived from Hebr. *berākah*, present, or cogn. Arab. *barāka*. The medieval brokers were often Jews or Arabs. Cf. Prov. *abrocatge*, brokerage. *Honest broker*, in pol. sense, is Bismarck's *ehrlicher mäkler* (in Reichstag, Feb. 19, 1878).

> *abboccatore*: a broker, a daies-man; such as bring men to speake togither (Flor.).

brolly [*colloq.*]. Perversion of *umbrella*. I do not know the "phonetic" explanation.

bromine [*chem.*]. For earlier *brome*, F., from G. βρῶμος, stink.

bronchitis. ModL. (early 19 cent.), ult. from G. βρόγχος, wind-pipe. See *-itis* and cf. other med. coinages in *broncho-*, *bronchio-*.

bronco. Half-tamed horse (Mexico and California). Sp., rough, of unknown origin. Cf. *mustang*, *lariat*, *quirt*, etc.

bronze. F., It. *bronzo*, from *Brundusium* (Brindisi). Pliny speaks of *aes Brundusinum*. Cf. hist. of *copper*.

brooch. Var. of *broach* (q.v.), in sense of pin, differentiation of spelling being quite mod.

brood. AS. *brōd*, cogn. with *breed* (q.v.); cf. Du. *broed*, Ger. *brut*. With verb to *brood* (*over*) cf. fig. senses of Ger. *brüten* and F. *couver* (see *covey*).

brook[1]. Noun. AS. *brōc*; cf. Du. *broek*, marsh, Ger. *bruch*, marsh; prob. cogn. with *break*. In *brooklime*, kind of speedwell, the second element is not *lime*[2], but AS. *hleomoc*, name of the plant.

brook[2]. Verb. AS. *brūcan*, to use. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *bruiken*, Ger. *brauchen*, to use, Goth. *brukjan*; ult. cogn. with L. *frui*, *fruct-*, to enjoy. With mod. meaning, usu. neg., cf. to *have no use for*. Intermediate sense was to digest, etc. (cf. to *stomach*).

> Let us bruik the present hour (*Sc. ballad*).

broom. AS. *brōm*; cf. Du. *braam*, Ger. *bram*. See *bramble*. For application of plant to implement cf. *brush*.

brose. See *brewis*.

broth. AS. *broth*, cogn. with *brew*; cf. OHG. *brod*, ON. *broth*. Widely adopted in Rom. langs. (see *brewis*, *imbrue*). ?Hence *broth of a boy* (Ir.), "the essence of manhood, as broth is the essence of meat" (Joyce).

brothel. ME. *brothel*, vile person of either sex, from AS. *brēothan*, to go to ruin (cf. synon. *losel* from *lose*). Mod. sense springs from a confusion (c. 1600) of *brothel-house* with obs. *bordel*, F. (cf. It. *bordello*), little house, of Teut. origin (*board*).

brother. AS. *brōthor*. Aryan; cf. Du. *broeder*, Ger. *bruder*, ON. *brōthir*, Goth. *brōthar*, L. *frater*, G. φράτηρ, Sanskrit *bhrātṛ*, Gael. Ir. *bráthair*. *Brethren* is a mixture of two pl. forms, *brether* and *brothren*.

brougham. From *Lord Brougham* (c. 1850). Cf. *spencer*, *sandwich*, etc.

brow[1]. Of eye or hill. AS. *brū*, eye-lash, -lid, -brow, unrelated, according to the best authorities, with *brae* (q.v.). In ON. *brūn*,

eyebrow, *brā*, eye-lid, and OHG. *brū*, later replaced by MHG. *brā*, *brāw-*, we have similar pairs; cf. Sanskrit *bhrūs*, eye-brow. Poet. sense of forehead is 16 cent. In *browbeat* (16 cent.) the brow is that of the threatener. This compd. appears also to have been associated in use with *beetle-browed* (q.v.).

Into the same hue doe they [Turkish women] die their eye-breies [?eye-lids, or -lashes] and eye-browes (Sandys, 1615, in Purch.).

brow[2] [*naut.*]. Landing-plank for horses. Dan. or Sw. *bru*, bridge, ON. *brū*. Used in offic. account of Zeebrugge raid (Apr. 23, 1918). First *NED.* record is from Smyth (1867), but see below. The newspaper accounts of Zeebrugge sometimes substituted *prow*.

A brow [MS. brew] or stage made at the stem of the ship (Phineas Pett, 1609).

browis. See *brewis*.

brown. AS. *brūn*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *bruin*, Ger. *braun*, ON. *brūnn*. Also adopted, like so many colour-words, by the Rom. langs. Its earliest meaning contained also the idea of brightness (see *burnish*), hence it is in OF. & ME. a common epithet of the sword. To shoot *into the brown* is to shoot where the birds are so thick that missing is difficult. *Brown Bess* (18 cent.) for earlier *brown musket*, was the old regulation flint-lock with brown walnut stock; it has been suggested that *Bess* is here for Ger. *büchse* (see *arquebus*, *blunderbuss*), but it is more prob. a personal name (see *Bess*). *Brown George* was used in 17 cent. of a coarse loaf (cf. F. *gros-Guillaume* in same sense), in 19 cent. of a brown wig (*Ingoldsby*) and a brown jug (*Tom Brown at Oxford*). *Brownie* (Sc.) is a little brown elf or goblin. With *brown study*, "gloomy meditations" (Johns.), we may perh. compare F. *offusquer*, to overshadow, create melancholy absorption, from L. *fuscus*, brown.

donner la muse à: to amuse, or put into dumpes; to drive into a brown study (Cotg.).

browning. Revolver. From inventor (c. 1900); cf. *derringer*, *bowie*, etc.

Brownist [*hist.*]. Adherent of *Robert Browne* (c. 1581), puritan theologian (Independent).

browse. From obs. noun *browse*, young shoots on which cattle feed. OF. *brouz*, pl. of *broust*, from *brouster* (*brouter*), to browse. App. from a Teut. root meaning to sprout, perh. cogn. with *breast*.

vescae salicum frondes: brouse made for beastes of withie bowes (Coop.).

frondator: a wood-lopper, a browser (*ib.*).

bruin. Du., brown, name of the bear in the Old Flemish poem *Reineke Vos*, Reynard the Fox. It appears first in Caxton's transl. See *renard*, *chanticleer*, *monkey*.

bruise. Mixed form from AS. *brīesan* (in *tō-brīesan*, to break to pieces) and AF. *bruser*, OF. *bruisier*, var. of *briser*, to break, prob. from the AS. word; ?of Celt. origin. *Bruiser*, pugilist, is used by Horace Walpole.

bruit. Usu. with *about*, *abroad*. From *bruit*, rumour, F., orig. p.p. of *bruire*, to sound, etc., prob. of imit. origin (cf. *bray*[1]).

Brummagem. For *Bromwicham* (*Thersites*, 1537), corrupt., under influence of *Bromwich*, of *Brimidgeham*, for *Birming(e)ham*. The orig. allusion is to counterfeit coin made there.

Bromicham, particularly noted a few years ago, for the counterfeit groats made here (*NED.* 1691).

brumous. F. *brumeux*, from *brume*, mist, L. *bruma*.

brunette. F., "a nut-browne girl" (Cotg.), dim. of *brune*, brown (q.v.).

Brunswick. LG. form of Ger. *Braunschweig*, adopted in F. & E. Hence *Brunswick black* (cf. *Prussian blue*), *Black Brunswicker* (hussar), *House of Brunswick*, Hanover having once consisted of the Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg.

brunt. Usu. with to *bear*. Orig. (c. 1325) a blow, whence stock phrase *at the first brunt*. ?From ON. *brundr*, sexual heat, as in *brundtīth*, rutting time, cogn. with *burn*[2]; cf. Ger. *brunst*, ardour, etc. Regular occurrence of *at the first brunt* suggests a sense-development like that of *blush*.

primo impetu: at the first brunt (Coop.).

brush. Orig. loppings of trees, faggots, etc., OF. *brousse*, whence F. *broussailles*, thicket, brushwood, of Teut. origin; cf. Ger. *bürste*, a brush, *borste*, a bristle. The implement *brush* is ult. the same word (cf. *broom*). The fox's *brush* (cf. synon. Ger. *rute*, lit. rod) is recorded c. 1700. To *brush by* (*against*, etc.) is from the idea of frictional contact, but there is an archaic *brush*, to decamp, spec. from archaic F. *brosser*, used of a stag, etc. making off through the brushwood. With *brush*, encounter, cf. F. *se frotter à quelqu'un* and somewhat similar use of *rub*.

brushe to make brushes on: bruyere (Palsg.).

For, that one of their drummers, and one Sergeant Matcham
Had "brush'd with the dibs," and they never could catch 'em (*Ingoldsby*).

brusque. F., see *brisk*.

Brussels. *Lace* (Richardson) and *sprouts* (18 cent.) are recorded earlier than *carpets*.

brute. F., from L. *brutus*, dull, stupid. In earliest occurrences (15–16 cents.) always as adj. qualifying *beast*.

brutus. Wig and style of hair-dressing (19 cent.). Said to be from a style of hair-dressing affected by people of Republican ideas.

bryology [*bot.*]. Study of mosses. From G. *βρύον*, mossy sea-weed.

bryony. L., G. *βρυωνία*, from G. *βρύειν*, to burst forth.

Brythonic [*ethn. & ling.*]. From Welsh *brython*, Briton. Introduced by Rhys in contrast to *Goidelic* (q.v.).

bub[1] [*slang*]. Drink. For *bib*.

bub[2] [*slang*]. Breast (of woman). For earlier *bubby*; cf. Ger. dial. *bübbi*, teat. From baby lang.

bub[3] [*US.*]. Boy, regarded as m. of *siss*, sister, but app. from Ger. *bube*, boy (q.v.). The m. of *siss* is rather *bud*, which may stand for negro *brudder*.

bubble. Earlier *burble*. Of imit. origin; cf. *babble*, *blob*, etc. Hence *bubble*, to cheat, to delude with bubbles, or unrealities. Its very common use in 18 cent. is perh. spec. due to the *South Sea Bubble* (1710–20). *Bubble and squeak*, yesterday's vegetables, etc. fried up, is an allusion to the noise of frying. *Bubble reputation* is from *As You Like It*, ii. 7.

> What mortals bubble call and squeak,
> When 'midst the frying-pan in accents savage,
> The beef so surly quarrels with the cabbage
> (*Peter Pindar*).

bubbly-jock [*Sc.*]. Turkey-cock. Imit., cf. *gobbler*. *Jock* is Sc. for *Jack* (q.v.).

bubonic. From Late L. *bubo*, G. *βουβών*, groin, swelling in groin.

buccaneer. Orig. French hunter in San Domingo who prepared the flesh of wild oxen by means of a *boucan* (v.i.). Later, a free-booter, and finally, a pirate. Cf. F. *boucané*, smoke-dried. *Boucan* is a Tupi (Brazil) word taken to Hayti by early travellers. It is so explained (Purch. xvi. 519) by a Frenchman who was in Brazil 1557–8.

> *boucan*: a woodden-gridiron, whereon the cannibals broile pieces of men, and other flesh (Cotg.).

buccinator [*anat.*]. Cheek-muscle. L., trumpeter, from *buccina*, trumpet.

bucellas. White wine. Village near Lisbon.

bucentaur. State-barge in which, on Ascension Day, the Doge of Venice went to wed the Adriatic by dropping a ring into it. It. *bucentoro*, supposed to allude to the figure-head, ox-centaur. See *bucephalus*, *centaur*.

bucephalus. Horse of Alexander the Great. G. *βουκέφαλος*, ox-headed, from *βοῦς*, ox, *κεφαλή*, head. Cf. *bayard*, *rosinante*, etc.

buck[1]. Animal. AS. *bucc*, male deer, *bucca*, he-goat. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *bok*, Ger. *bock*, ON. *bokkr*, all orig. he-goat; also adopted by Rom. & Celt. langs. Mod. application to a man (from c. 1700) has a curious parallel in ON. *bokki*, my good fellow, old buck (cf. US. *old hoss*). Hence prob. also to *buck up*. *Buckbean* is Du. *bocksboon*, goat's bean, also altered to *bog-bean*. *Buckjump*, i.e. to jump like a buck, is Austral. *Buck-shot rule* in Ireland (c. 1880) was popularly associated with W. E. Forster, Secretary for Ireland. With *buckthorn* cf. It. *spino cervino*, from *cervo*, deer.

buck[2] [*dial.*]. Body of vehicle, as still in US. *buckboard*. AS. *būc*, trunk, belly (cf. Ger. *bauch*).

buck[3] [*dial.*]. To wash clothes, whence *buck-basket* (*Merry Wives*, iii. 5). Cf. Sw. *byka*, Ger. *bauchen* (MHG. *būchen*, whence F. *buer*), It. *bucare*; prob. cogn. with AS. *būc*, pitcher, still in dial. use.

> *bucke to wasshe clothes in*: cuvier (Palsg.).

buckeen [*Ir.*]. Squireen of poorer class. From *buck*[1], with dim. suffix; cf. *colleen*, *squireen*, etc.

bucket. AF. *boket*, *buquet*, dim., from AS. *būc*, pitcher (see *buck*[3]), but prob. associated also with F. *baquet*, bucket. *Bucket-shop* in New York "is a low 'gin-mill' or 'distillery,' where small quantities of spirit are dispensed in pitchers and pails. When the shops dealing with one-share and five-share lots of stocks were opened, these dispensaries of smaller lots than could be got from regular dealers were at once named 'bucket-shops'" (*New York Evening Post*, Oct. 1881). With verb to *bucket*, in riding or rowing, cf. to *pump*. To *kick the bucket* is prob. from dial. *bucket*, beam, yoke (cf. to *kick the beam*), OF. *buquet*, balance, which survives in F. *trébuchet*. This is a separate word of obscure origin.

> Swifter than he that gibbets on the brewer's bucket
> (*2 Hen. IV*, iii. 2).

buckie [*Sc.*]. Whelk shell. App. from L. *buccinum*, whelk, lit. trumpet.

buckle. F. *boucle*, which in OF. meant cheek, strap of helmet, boss of shield (see *buckler*), L. *buccula*, dim. of *bucca*, mouth. With to *buckle to*, set hard to work, cf. to *gird up one's loins* preparatory to active exertion, and see *fettle*. *Buckle*, to bend, is included here by the *NED.*, but is surely rather connected with Du. *buigen*, to bend, or Ger. *buckel*, hump, cogn. with *bow*[1].

Reason doth buckle and bowe the mind unto the nature of things (Bacon).

boghel, beughel: hemicyclus, semicirculus, curvatura semicircularis (Kil.).

My lady Batten and her daughter look something askew upon my wife because my wife do not buckle to them (Pepys, Aug. 25, 1661).

to buckle to his business: se ad opus accingere (Litt.).

das kleid sitst puckelicht: this suit of clothes doth pucker (Ludw.).

buckler. F. *bouclier*, VL. **buccularium* (sc. *scutum*), with a boss (see *buckle*).

Trenchet ces hanstes et cez escus buclers (*Roland*, 1968).

buckra. Master, white man, in negro patois of Surinam. From Calabar *bakra*, master.

buckram. Orig. a fine cotton fabric, later applied to an inferior material used as stiffening. ME. *bukeram, bougeren*, etc., OF. *boquerant* (*bougran*); cf. MedL. *boquerannus* and forms in most Europ. langs. Origin doubtful, perh. from *Bokhara* (cf. *astrakhan*, etc.). Some authorities regard it as a corrupt. of obs. *barracan* (see *barragan*). *Men in buckram* is after 1 *Hen. IV*, ii. 4. For form cf. *grogram*, for vague meaning *camlet*.

He [Kerenski] wasted time in delivering an oration, and the Red Guards scattered his buckram army (J. Buchan).

buckshee [*mil. slang*]. See *bukshee*.

buckthorn. See *buck*[1].

buckwheat. Du. *boekweit*, first element meaning *beech*, this wheat having grains shaped like those of beech-mast. Cf. Ger. *buchweizen* and It. *fagopiro*, from *fago*, beech. It was introduced from Asia (15 cent.) whence its F. name *sarrasin*.

bucolic. L., G. *βουκολικός*, from *βουκόλος*, herdsman, from *βοῦς*, bull.

bud. ME. *bodde*. Cf. Du. *bot*, Ger. *butten*, in *hagebutten*, hips and haws, lit. hedge-buds. Origin unknown. F. *bouton* is from Teut.

Buddhism. From *Buddha*, lit. the enlightened, awakened, p.p. of Sanskrit *budh*, to awake, perceive, applied to a series of heaven-sent teachers, and spec. to Gautama, also called Sakyamuni and Siddhartha (fl. 5 cent. B.C. in Northern India).

bude light. Invented (19 cent.) by Gurney, who lived at *Bude* (Cornwall).

budge. A "low word" (Johns.). F. *bouger*, to stir, VL. **bullicare*, from *bullire*, to boil. This etym., though rather speculative, is strongly supported by Prov. *bolegar*, to budge.

budgerigar. Austral. parakeet. Native (NSW.) *betcherrygah*, lit. good cockatoo, corrupted in US. to *beauregarde*.

budgerow [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Barge. Hind. *bājrā*.

budget. OF. *bougette*, dim. of *bouge* (whence obs. E. *budge, bouge*), L. *bulga*, of Celt. orig.; cf. OIr. *bolg*, bag; cogn. with Ger. *balg*, skin (see also *bulge*). Orig. a bag, wallet, etc., as in *budget of letters, news*, etc. (v.i.). The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in making his statement, theoretically *opens his budget*.

This bochet with othre lettres conteigned in the same (1512–13).

bulga: a male or bouget of leather, a purse, a bagge (Coop.).

budmash. See *badmash*.

buff. Colour. Orig. buffalo, then, buffalo-hide (whence *buff-coat*) and its colour. F. *buffle* (see *buffalo*). In to *strip to the buff* it is used for human skin. The *Buffs* (E. Kent Reg.) and *Ross-shire Buffs* (2nd Seaforths) were named from facings (cf. the *Blues*).

buffle: the buffe, buffle, bugle, or wild oxe (Cotg.).

buff, blind man's. See *blind*. The fact that in some other langs. the game is named from an animal, e.g. Ger. *blinde kuh* (blind cow), Port. *cabracega* (blind goat), suggests some connection with *buff* (v.s.), which is supported by *behold the buff*, used (1647) to render It. *ecco la cieca*. On the other hand the game is also called *blind man's buffet* or *blind and buffet*.

buffalo. Port. *búfalo*, L., G. *βούβαλος*, orig. kind of antelope, from *βοῦς*, ox, bull. Earlier also *buffle*, from F. Often wrongly applied to Amer. bison. According to a writer in *Notes and Queries* (Oct. 1919), the *Royal and Ancient Order of Buffaloes* grew out of a convivial and friendly club started (18 cent.) at the Harp tavern by Drury Lane actors. The club-room was adorned with a pair of buffalo horns in honour of Nimrod, claimed as one of the founders of the society.

buff-coat. See *buff*.

buffer[1]. Fellow. In ME. stammerer (Wyc. *Is.* xxxii. 4), in Sc. foolish fellow, in obs. slang, suborned witness. Prob. all belong to an imit. *buff*; cf. *puff* and see *buffoon*.

buffer[2]. Of engine, etc. From verb to *buff*, imit. of muffled blow. Cf. synon. Ger. *puffer* and see *buffet*[1]. Hence *buffer state*, rendered in F. by *état tampon* (see *tompion*).

buffet[1]. Blow. OF., dim. of *buffe*; see *buffer*[1], *buffoon*, and cf. Ger. *puffen*, to jostle, hustle.

buffet[2]. Side-board. F., of unknown origin. Cf. It. *buffetto*. The 18 cent. spelling *beaufet*, *beaufait* is artificial and misleading. Perh. the same word as *buffet*[3]. OF. *buffet* is used (13 cent.) in Boileau's *Mestiers de Paris* of a bench for displaying goods. For sense cf. *shamble*[1], also orig. a low stool. Quot. below is from 12 cent.

> Duo bancha tornatilia, et una mensa dormiens, et unum bufeth
> (Hales' *Domesday of St Paul's*, p. 137).

buffet[3]. Low stool, hassock. Now dial. or in ref. to *Little Miss Muffet*, though *tuffet* is often substituted in mod. versions. OF. (v.s.), of unknown origin.

> *bofet, iii foted stole*: tripes (*Prompt. Parv.*).

buffo. Comic, etc. It. See *buffoon*.

buffoon. F. *bouffon*, It. *buffone*, from *buffa*, jest, from *buffare*, to puff, prob. with allusion to cheeks puffed out in grimacing, etc.; cf. F. *pouffer de rire*.

bug[1]. Spectre. Obs. exc. in *bugbear*, *bugaboo*. ME. *bugge*, Welsh *bwg*, ghost. See *bogy*, *boggle*.

> Thou shalt not nede to be afrayed for eny bugges by night (Coverd. *Ps.* xci. 5).

> Warwick was a bug that fear'd us all
> (3 *Hen. VI*, v. 2).

> The German element [in US.] is a bug-a-boo....The police can look after them all right
> (Sir H. W. Thornton, Amer. Manager of G.E.R.).

bug[2]. Insect. Orig., as still in dial. and US., beetle, insect, in general. Irreg. corrupt. of AS. *budda*, beetle, whence perh. also *boud*, weevil. Cf. dial. *shornbug* for AS. *scearnbudda*, dung-beetle.

> *blatta*: a shorn-bug, the chafer, or beetle
> (Ainsworth, 1736).

bug[3]. In colloq. *big-bug*. See *big*.

bugaboo. Welsh *bwci-bo*, elaboration of *bwg* (see *bug*[1]). Cf. OF. *bugibu*.

bugbear. Formed (16 cent.) from *bug*[1] (q.v.). Second element may be an imit. corrupt. of some other ending. We also find *bull-bear*, *bullbeggar* (? for *-boggart*) in same sense. Cf. Du. *bullebak* (Kil.).

> Maugre such bug-beare, bull-beare bellowings
> (Purch.).

bugger. F. *bougre*, L. *Bulgarus*, Bulgarian. Orig. sect of heretics who came from *Bulgaria* in 11 cent.

> Ma dame, sachez ke jo maund verité loyal, e si nul [anyone] vous fet autre chose entendre, il est bugre
> (Archbp Peckham to Queen Eleanor, 1283).

buggy. Vehicle. Now US. and colonial. Origin unknown, but prob. facetious. A Camb. undergrad. spells it *bougée* in 1767.

bugle[1]. Plant. F., Late L. *bugula*, whence also It. *bugola*. Perh. related to *bugloss*, with which it is confused by ME. writers.

> *buglosà*: bugle (*Voc.* c. 1265).

bugle[2]. Buffalo or wild ox. OF., L. *buculus*, dim. of *bos*, ox. Hence mus. instrument, for *bugle-horn*.

> Oxen, shepe, and gootes, hert, roo, and bugle
> (*Bible of* 1551, *Deut.* xiv. 5).

bugle[3]. Bead ornament. Perh. ident. with *bugle*[2], from horny appearance.

> Beades, bracelets, chaines, or collers of bewgle
> (Hakl. viii. 99).

> *bugle*: kind of glass or black horne (Holyoke, 1649).

bugloss. Plant. F. *buglosse*, L. *buglossa*, from G. *βούγλωσσος*, ox-tongued. See *bugle*[1], *glossary*.

Buhl. Also *Boule*, F. wood-carver (fl. temp. Louis XIV).

build. Earlier *bild*, *byld*, AS. *byldan*. Not known outside E.

> He builded better than he knew:—
> The conscious stone to beauty grew
> (Emerson, *Problem*).

bukshee [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Paymaster. Pers. *bakhshī*, from *bakhshīdan*, to give. Cf. *backsheesh*.

bulb. L. *bulbus*, G. *βολβός*, onion, its earlier meaning in E.; cogn. with L. *bulla*, bubble, etc.

bulbul. Eastern song-thrush. Pers. Arab., imit. of note. Cf. *jug*[2] (q.v.).

Bulgarian. A Slav. lang.

bulge. First as noun, hump, protuberance. Prob. ident. with obs. *bulge*, wallet, etc. (see *budget*, *bilge*), and ult. cogn. with *belly*, *bellows*.

bulimy. Unnatural hunger. MedL., G. *βουλιμία*, from *βοῦς*, ox, *λιμός*, hunger.

bulk. Earliest sense, cargo, whence to *break bulk*, begin unloading. Late ON. *būlki*, heap, cargo, or Dan. *bulk*, lump, clod. In late

ME., by association with *bouk*, AS. *būc*, belly (cf. Ger. *bauch*), it came to mean trunk of body, etc., whence some of its mod. senses and derivatives. Cf. OF. *bouche*, bundle, from Teut.

bulkhead. First element is ME. *bolk* (*Coventry Leet Book*, 1421), ON. *bālkr*, beam, balk, whence Norw. *balk*, *bolk*. Linc. dial. *bulkar*, beams, is in Skinner. Cf. Shaks. *bulk*, shop-front (*Cor.* ii. 1). The oldest sense of *bulkhead* is naut. (in Capt. John Smith, who also calls it a *bulk*). In *Pat. R.* temp. Hen. III occur *William le Balker* and *Gilbert le Bolker*, both of Canterbury.

That no man hold no swyne in hur bolkys
(*Coventry Leet Book*, 1421).

That no other man or bocher kep within the wallys of this cite noo swyne in sties, ne bulkes
(*ib.* 1423).

bull[1]. Animal. ME. *bole*; cf. Du. *bol*, Ger. dial. *bulle*, ON. *boli*. The corresponding word prob. existed in AS. as we have the dim. *bulluc*, whence *bullock*. ?Cogn. with *bellow*. For Stock Exchange use see *bear*. Fig. applications of *bull's eye* are numerous in 18–19 cents. (cf. Dan. *kooïe*, Sw. *oxöga*, both used of small round window). The earliest appears to be crown-piece (c. 1690), later shortened to *bull*. With *bullfinch* cf. F. *bouvreuil*, lit. little bull-herd. *Bullfinch*, stiff fence (hunting), is said to be corrupted from *-fence*, but is more likely due to some forgotten witticism. With *bulldog* cf. Ger. *bullenbeisser*, lit. bull-biter. *John Bull* as personification of England dates from Arbuthnot's satire (1712).

Four half-bulls, wot you may call half-crowns
(*Bleak House*, ch. xlvii.).

bull[2]. Papal. Orig. seal attached to document, esp. leaden seal of Pope's edicts. L. *bulla*. See *bill*[3] and *bulletin*.

The Pope sent a general sentence under his bulles of lede unto the archebisshop (Caxton).

bull[3]. Irish. Earlier, jest; not at first associated with Ireland. Cf. rare ME. *bul*, falsehood, and rare 16 cent. *bull*, bubble, both prob. from F. *boule*, bubble, L. *bulla*, whence also perh. Du. *bol*, "garrulitas, loquacitas" (Kil.). Mod. sense of incongruous statement is perh. partly due to *cock and bull story*. See quot. s.v. *mute*.

a bull or incongruous speech: solaecismus (Litt.).

Only on the terms of free choice can we have Irish compulsion (*Daily News*, Apr. 1918).

"If the patients were deprived of tobacco," reported Dr Myles to the committee of the Ballinasloe Lunatic Asylum, "they would 'go mad'"
(*Pall Mall Gaz.* May 17, 1918).

bullace. Wild plum. OF. *beloce*, with many Rom. cognates (mostly dial.), prob. of Gaulish origin.

bellocier: a bullace-tree, or wilde plum tree (Cotg.).

bulldose, bulldoze [*US.*]. To intimidate, orig. negroes, by unmerciful flogging. Said to mean to give a "dose" strong enough for a "bull"; but cf. obs. Du. *doesen*, "pulsare cum impetu et fragore" (Kil.).

The War Department is trying to bulldose the country into conscription
(Speaker of Congress, Apr. 24, 1917).

bullet. F. *boulette*, dim. of *boule* (see *bowl*[2]). In ModF. *balle* = bullet, *boulet* = cannon-shot. E. *bullet* also had the latter meaning in 16–18 cents., as still in *bullet-headed* (cf. *pellet*).

bulletin. Orig. from It. *bullettino*, double dim. from L. *bulla* (see *bull*[2]), meaning warrant, etc., with seal; but usual mod. sense (from 18 cent.) represents that of F. *bulletin*, popularized by Napoleonic wars.

bullion. AF. *bullion*, *boillon* (*Statutes of Realm*, 1336), which would represent exactly F. *bouillon*, a boiling (of precious metal), but there is no evidence that the OF. word had this spec. sense, and the orig. meaning of the E. word is also uncertain. Cf. however *brassage* (q.v.) for similar sense-development. There has been confusion with *billon* (q.v.). *Bullion* lace is etym. the same word, F. *bouillon*, "fil d'or ou d'argent tourné en rond" (Littré), going back to L. *bulla*, bubble, etc.

bouillons: puffes, in a garment (Cotg.).

bullock. See *bull*[1].

bully. Oldest sense is brother, dear fellow, etc. Du. *boel*, lover, brother, etc., from MHG. *buole* (*buhle*), lover, OHG. *Buolo*, as personal name only. Prob. orig. brother. Earliest meaning still in Shaks. and in US. Later meanings have perh. been affected by *bull*[1], or by Du. *bulderen*, LG. *bullern*, to bluster. Obs. *bully-jack*, *bully-rock*, *bully-back*, etc. have parallels in LG. *buller-jaan*, *buller-brook*, *buller-bak*, etc. For *bullyrag* see *ballyrag*. In *bullyrook* (*Merry Wives*, i. 3), later also *-rock*, *-rake*, the second element is of doubtful origin. See also *billy-cock*. The hockey *bully-off* is an imit. of the Eton football *bully*.

buler: an amorist, a paramour, a lover, a wooer, a gallant, a spark (Ludw.).

bully-beef. Orig. naut. For earlier *bull-beef*.

bulrush. ME. also *holrysch*, app. from AS. *hol*, hollow. *Bul-* is prob. *bole*[1], stem. But it may be intens., like *horse-* in *horseradish*, *cow* in *cow-parsley*, etc.

holrysche or *bulrysche*: papirus (*Prompt. Parv.*, *Harl. MS.*).

bulwark. Orig. rampart (*Deut.* xx. 20); naut. sense only from c. 1800. From *bole*[1] (q.v.) and *work*. Cf. Du. *bolwerk*, Ger. *bollwerk*, whence F. *boulevard*.

bol-werck, *block-werc*: propugnaculum, agger, etc. (Kil.).

bum. ME. *bom*, Du. dial. *boem*, for *bodem*, bottom. Cf. obs. *bummery* (Pepys) for *bottomry* (q.v.). With *bumbailiff* (*Twelfth Night*, iii. 4) cf. F. *pousse-cul*. *Bumboat*, orig. (17 cent.) scavenger boat, is sailors' slang.

pousse-cul: a bum-baily (Miège, 1688).

Bumble, Bumbledom. From *Bumble*, the beadle (*Oliver Twist*). The name is AF. *bonbel*, good, beautiful.

bumble-bee. Imit., cf. *humble-bee*. See *bomb*, *boom*[1], etc.

I bomme, as a bombyll bee dothe or any flye: je bruys (Palsg.).

bumble-puppy. Unscientific whist; orig. outdoor game, nine holes. Obs. *bumble*, to bungle, blunder, and *puppy*, but reason for name unknown.

bumbo. Weak cold punch. Cf. It. *bombo*, baby name for drink, and obs. E. *bum* (v.i.). Prob. suggested partly by *rumbo* (q.v.). Smollett is earliest authority for both.

bum, *drinke*: potus (*Manip. Voc.*).

bummalo. Fish, "Bombay duck." From Mahratti *bombīla*.

The sailors, by way of joke, call them "Bombay ducks" (Cordiner, *Voyage to India*, 18 cent.).

bummaree. Middleman in Billingsgate fish trade. ?F. *bonne marée*, good sea-fish, as salesman's cry.

bummer [*US.*]. Loafer. Ger. *bummler*, stroller, etc., orig. from student slang.

bump. Imit. of a dull blow and its result. Also influenced, when referring to form, by cogn. *bomb* (q.v.); cf. F. *front bombé*, bulging forehead. Hence *bumper*, full glass (cf. *thumping*, *whopping*, etc.), also in *bumper crop* (*audience*, etc.).

bumpkin. Prob. dim. of Du. *boom*, tree, boom, etc., as in naut. *bumkin*, a short boom. Cf. similar use of Ger. *flegel*, flail. The first quot. suggests that the word was orig. applied to a Dutchman.

a bunkin, fellow: Batavus, strigo (*Manip. Voc.*).

ein ertzbauer, ein grober flegel: a clownish, boorish, or rusticall fellow; a churl, a clown, an arch-clown, a hoydon, a meer boor, a country-bumkin, a home-spun, a plough-jogger, a kern, a lob, a lobcock (Ludw.).

bumptious. App. jocular coinage (c. 1800) from *bump*; cf. fig. use of *bounce*.

bun[1]. Cake. ME. *bunne*, small round loaf. Origin unknown. Perh. simply a spec. use of F. *bon*; cf. history of *scone* (q.v.).

bunne, *whyt brede*: placenta (*Prompt. Parv.*).

bun[2], **bunny.** Pet name for rabbit, squirrel, etc. Perh. F. *bon*, common as personal name in ME., whence surname *Bunn*. Celt. *bun*, stump, has also been suggested, *bun* being commonly used in Sc. for the hare's "scut."

bunch. Orig. hump (on the back). Perh. suggested by obs. *bulch*, the same, and *hunch*.

buncombe. See *bunkum*.

bund [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Embankment. Hind. *band*, from Pers. Hence *Bendemeer*, lit. the Emir's dam.

There's a bower of roses by Bendemeer's stream (*Lalla Rookh*).

A break in the river [Tigris] bund had been repaired (*Daily Chron.* March 26, 1917).

Bundesrat [*hist.*]. Federal council of Ger. empire. From *bund*, league (see *bind*), *rat*, council (see *riddle*).

bundle. From *bind*; cf. Ger. *bündel*. With to *bundle off* cf. similar use of *pack*.

bung. Obs. Du. *bonghe*, from F. *bonde*, of Ger. origin; cf. Ger. dial. *punt*, *bunte*, prob. L. *puncta*, and Ger. *spund*, L. *ex-puncta* (see *spontoon*). Hence to *bung up*, and *bung*, publican.

bungalow. Hind. adj. *bangla*, belonging to *Bengal*. For *-u-* cf. *pundit*.

bungle. ?Combined from *boggle* and obs. *bumble* (see *bumble-puppy*).

bunion. Properly a corn on the ball of the great toe. ?It. *bugnone*, "a push, a bile, a blane, a botch" (Flor.), augment. of *bugno*; cf. OF. *bugne*, swelling, of unknown origin, whence app. ME. *bunny*, watery swelling. But the sense suggests rather F. *bouillon*, "a lump or excrescency of flesh that grows either upon or just by the frush (see *frog*[2])...and makes the horse halt" (*Gent. Dict.* 1705), which was in E. vet. use. The change of *-l-* to *-n-* is easily paralleled (see *banister*, *mullion*). For the etym. of the F. word see *bullion*.

bunk. Sleeping-berth. Perh. Du. *bank*, bench. For vowel change cf. *bulkhead*. ?Hence to *bunk*, abscond (?by sea).

bunker [*Sc.*]. Orig. seat. Then, earthen outdoor seat, hollow in sand-hills, receptacle for coal. Origin unknown. Norw. Dan. *bunke* means heap, cargo, earlier also hold of ship.

> They sat cosily niched into what you might call a bunker, a little sand-pit (*Redgauntlet*, ch. x.).

bunkum, buncombe. *Buncombe* is a county in N. Carolina, the member for which once insisted, towards the end of a wearisome debate in Congress, on "making a speech for Buncombe," i.e. showing his constituents that he was doing something for them.

> All over America, every place likes to hear of its member of Congress and see their speeches; and if they don't, they send a piece to the paper, inquirin' if their member's died a natural death, or was skivered with a bowie knife, for they hante seen his speeches lately, and his friends are anxious to know his fate. Our free and enlightened citizens don't approbate silent members....So every feller, in bounden duty, talks, and talks big too, and the smaller the state, the louder, bigger, and fiercer its members talk. Well, when a crittur talks for talk sake, jist to have a speech in the paper to send to home, and not for any other airthly puppus but electioneering, our folks call it "Bunkum"
> (Judge Haliburton).

bunny. See *bun*[2]. Hence *bunny-hug*, with which cf. *turkey-trot*.

bunsen. Burner, etc. Invented (1855) by *Prof. Bunsen*, of Heidelberg.

bunt. "Belly" of a sail, pouch of a net. ?Corrupt. of Sw. *bugt*, bend, bulge, cogn. with *bow*[2].

bunter [*geol.*]. Ger. *bunter sandstein*, variegated sandstone.

bunting[1]. Bird. ME. *bountyng*. This was a female font-name in ME. (*Bontyng the brewster*, in the *Coventry plays*) and is one origin of the surname *Bunting*. App. this is for earlier *Bonneton* (*Alice Bunetun*, in the *Hund. R.*, 1273), which is a double dim. of F. *bon*, as in the F. surname *Bonneton*. It may be that this was a pet name for the bird (cf. *robin*), as also for a child in *Baby bunting*. In the old play *Respublica* (1553) Avarice calls his plumply filled purses his *buntings*.

bunting[2]. Flag material. Perh. from obs. *bunt*, to sift. Cf. F. *étamine*, which means both "bunting" and cloth used for sifting or "bolting" flour, etc.

> *étamine*: buntine, the woollen stuff of which the ships colours are made (Lesc.).

bunyip [*Austral.*]. Native name for fabulous water-monster, hence impostor.

buoy. Du. *boei* or OF. *boie* (now replaced by *bouée*), with forms in most Europ. langs., L. *boia*, chain, fetter (by which the buoy was secured), which some would connect with the tribal name *Boii*. See *bilboes*. But some regard the *buoy* word-group as belonging rather to the Teut. root of *beacon*, which is quite possible.

> *boy of an ancre*: boyee (Palsg.).

bur, burr. ME. *borre*, *burre*; cf. Dan. *borre*, bur, Sw. *kard-borre*, burdock, the latter a compd. of *bur* (see *dock*[1]). By some considered Teut., by others connected with F. *bourre*, shaggy substance, bristles on plants, etc., L. *burra*, rough wool (see *burl*, *burgeon*). In the sense of north country accent it perhaps comes from the idea of a *bur* in the throat, a phrase occurring in *Piers Plowm.* *Burr*, rough edge, as in the dentist's *burr-drill*, and *burr*, whetstone, clinker, etc., may be the same word, from the idea of roughness.

burberry. Overcoat. Maker's name (20 cent.). Cf. *mackintosh*.

> If she [Spring] is a virgin wise as well as beautiful, she will have a burberry over her arm
> (*Sunday Times*, Mar. 30, 1919).

burble. To confuse, also to babble, talk nonsense. Cf. obs. *burble*, to bubble (with parallels in Rom. langs.), and obs. Sc. *barbulye*, to muddle, F. *barbouiller*, "to jumble, confound, muddle" (Cotg.). All of imit. origin. Cf. Serb. *brbljati*, to chatter.

burbot. Fish. F. *barbote*, *bourbotte*, from *barboter*, to flounder, from *bourbe*, mud; but the first form is perh. rather connected with *barbe*, beard, the *burbot* being a bearded fish (cf. *barbel*).

burden[1], **burthen**. AS. *byrthen*, from *bear*[2]; cf. OSax. *burthinnia*, OHG. *burdīn* (*bürde*), ON. *byrthr*, Goth. *baurthei*. For usual mod. form cf. *murder*, which has prevailed, and *furder*, which has not.

burden[2]. Of a song. F. *bourdon*; cf. It. *bordone*, Sp. *bordon*. Prob. imit.; cf. Late L. *burdo*, drone bee. Fanciful attempts have been made to connect these words with F. *bourdon*, It. *bordone*, pilgrim's staff, perh. from Late L. *burdo-n-*, mule.

> *bourdon*: a drone, or dorre-bee; also, the humming, or buzzing of bees; also, the drone of a bag-pipe...; also, a pilgrims staffe (Cotg.).

burdock. See *bur*.

bureau. F., office, the earliest sense (18 cent.) in E. (cf. *bureaucracy*), earlier, desk, and orig. cloth covering desk (cf. *sur le tapis*). OF. *burel*, a coarse cloth, whence ME. *borel, burel*, homespun, is dim. of *bure*, supposed to be from G. πυρρός, fiery, tawny. Cf. L. name *Burrus* for G. Πυρρός. L. *burra*, shaggy wool, has also been suggested (see *burlesque*). *Bureaucracy* is adapted from F. *bureaucratie*, coined by the economist Gournay (†1759).

bureau: a thicke and course cloath, of a browne russet, or darke mingled, colour; also, the table thats within a court of audit, or of audience (belike, because 'tis usually covered with a carpet of that cloath), also, the court it selfe (Cotg.).

burette. Small graduated glass measure. F., cruet bottle, dim. of *buire*, vessel, of doubtful origin.

burgage [*hist.*]. Mode of tenure. MedL. *burgagium*, from *borough* (q.v.).

burgee. Yacht flag, orig. owner's flag. Formed (like *Chinee, marquee*, etc.) from OF. *burgeis* (*bourgeois*), a name once applied to the owner of a vessel. So also we find *burgee's caution* (1653) for F. *caution bourgeoise*, sound security. The word is much older than *NED.* records, being found, with spec. sense of owner's flag, in an Amer. newspaper of 1750. Both uses of *bourgeois* are in Cotg.

bourgeois: the proprietor or owner of a ship (Falc.).

burgeon [*poet.*]. Bud. F. *bourgeon*, of doubtful origin, perh. VL. **burrio-n-*, from *burra*, rough wool. See *bur*.

burgess. Norm. form of F. *bourgeois*, Late L. *burgensis*, from Late L. *burgus* (2 cent.). See *borough*.

burgh. Var. of *borough* (q.v.), preserved in Sc.

burgher. Du. *burger*, citizen (see *borough*). In Shaks. (*Merch. of Ven.* i. 1), but now spec. applied to the Boers, also to descendants of Du. settlers in Ceylon.

burglar. Cf. AL. *burglator* (13 cent.), prob. altered, on L. *latro*, thief (whence OF. *lere, laron*), from *burgator*. Earliest (c. 1200) is AL. *burgaria*, burglary, which looks like an adj. formed from *burg*, dwelling (see *borough*), qualifying some word understood, e.g. *felonia*.

burgomaster. From Du. *burgemeester*, borough master; cf. Ger. *bürgermeister*, earlier *bürgemeister*.

burgonet [*hist.*]. Helmet, as worn by Ironsides. F. *bourguignotte*, of Burgundy. Also adopted in It. and Sp.

borghinetta: a burganet, a skull, a caske (Flor.).

burgoo. Sailors' gruel, etc., loblolly, also *burgle, burgee*. ?Arab. *burghul*, wheat dried and boiled. Earlier than dict. records is *burgoût* (1743), prob. an artificial spelling.

burgrave [*hist.*]. Ger. *burggraf*, castle count. Cf. *landgrave, margrave*, and F. *châtelain*.

burgundy. Wine. The province is MedL. *Burgundia* (whence F. *Bourgogne*), from the *Burgunds*, a German tribe. Cf. *champagne*.

At the Rose on Sunday
I'll treat you with Burgundy (Swift).

burial. False sing. (after *betrothal, espousal*, etc.) from ME. *buriels*, AS. *byrgels*, tomb, formed, with suffix as in OSax. *burgisli*, from *byrgen*, cogn. with *beorgan*, to cover, hide.

Buridan, ass of. An ass equidistant between two bundles of hay as experiment in free will. From *Buridan*, 14 cent. F. philosopher.

burin. Graver. F.; cf. It. *borino*, Sp. *buril*. ?From OHG. *boro*, borer.

In vain had Whistler and Muirhead Bone taken the burin in hand (E. V. Lucas, *Mr Ingleside*).

burke. To stifle. *Burke* (executed at Edinburgh 1829) and Hare killed people in order to sell their bodies for dissection. The verb came into existence the same year. Cf. the less common to *bishop*, from one *Bishop*, who drowned a boy at Bethnal Green (1836) with a similar object.

I burk'd the papa, now I'll bishop the son (*Ingoldsby*).

burl [*techn.*]. To dress cloth, removing the "burls." OF. *bourle*, dim. of *bourre*. See *bur, burgeon*. Sp. *borla* means both bur and burl.

burlap [*archaic*]. Coarse canvas. Compd. of *lap* (q.v.), clout, flap, etc. First element may be *boor*. Cf. *wraprascal*, a red cloak (Grose).

burlesque. F., It. *burlesco*, from *burla*, jest, mockery, perh. ult. from L. *burra*, flock of wool, and fig. nonsense (Ausonius). Cf. hist. of *bombast, fustian*, etc. But VL. **burrula* should have given *-o-*, as in Sp. *borla*, tassel.

burletta. Farce. It., dim. of *burla* (v.s.).

burly. Orig. stately, massive, etc. Northern form of ME. *borlich*. Not found in AS. or ON., but cf. OHG. *burlīh*, lofty, from *burjan*, to lift up.

burn[1]. Stream. AS. *burne, burna*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *born*, Ger. *born* (poet.),

brunnen, ON. *brunnr*, Goth. *brunna*; prob. cogn. with *burn*[2] (cf. *torrent*).

burn[2]. Verb. AS. *bærnan* (weak trans.), causal of *biernan* (strong intrans.). Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. OHG. ON. Goth. *brinnan* (intrans.), OSax. OHG. *brennian* (*brennen*), ON. *brenna*, Goth. *brannjan* (trans.). To *burn one's boats*, leave oneself no retreat, is an allusion to Cortez, or perh. to earlier adventurers. With *burning shame* (*disgrace*, etc.) cf. *flagrant*.

burnet. Plant. OF. *burnete*, *brunete*, dim. of *brun*, brown.

burnish. F. *brunir*, *bruniss-*, OF. also *burnir*, from *brun*, brown, also bright. See *brown*.

burnous. Arab cloak. F., Arab. *burnus*. Cf. Sp. *albornuz*. Purch. has *barnuche*.

burr. See *bur*.

burro [*US.*]. Donkey. Sp., app. back-formation from *borrico*, L. *burricus*, small shaggy horse, prob. cogn. with *burrus*, reddish-brown (see *bureau* and cf. *Dan Burnel the ass* in Chauc.); cf. F. *bourrique*, donkey.

burrow. Var. of *borough* (q.v.) with differentiated sense.

Foxes han dichis, or borowis (Wyc. *Matt.* viii. 20).

bursar. MedL. *bursarius*, purse-bearer. See *purse*, for which *burse* is still used in certain techn. senses.

burst. AS. *berstan*. In ME. *bresten* is common. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *berstan*, Ger. *bersten*, ON. *bresta*. Orig. strong with p.p. *bursten*, still in occ. use.

burthen. See *burden*[1].

bury[1]. Verb. AS. *byrgan*. See *burial*.

bury[2]. In place-names. See *borough*.

bus. For *omnibus* (q.v.). Mod. mil. slang for aeroplane.

busby. Hussar fur head-dress (19 cent.), large bushy wig (18 cent.). Prob. from surname *Busby*.

bush[1]. Thicket, etc. ME. *bush*, *busk*, ON. *buskr*; not found in AS.; cf. Du. *bosch*, Ger. *busch*, also Late L. *boscus*, F. *bois*, It. *bosco*. Earlier hist. uncertain, perh. orig. pasture-land, from G. *βόσκειν*, to feed cattle. In the colonies *bush* is usu. from Du. *bosch*, as applied by early settlers from Holland. So also *Bushman*, SAfr. tribe. The first *bushrangers* (c. 1800) were escaped convicts. *Bushwhacker* (US.) is prob. corrupted from Du. *boschwachter*, forest watcher, woodman. *Good wine needs no bush* alludes to the ivy-bush once used as tavern-sign.

à bon vin il ne faut point d'enseigne: good wine drawes customers without any help of an ivy-bush (Cotg.).

bush[2]. Axle-box. Du. *bus*, box (q.v.). Cf. *arquebus*, *blunderbuss*, which have earlier forms in *-bush*.

bushel. OF. *boissel* (*boisseau*), dim. of *boiste* (*boîte*), VL. **buxida*. See *box*, *pyx*.

No man lightneth a lanterne, and puttith it in hidlis, other undir a boyschel (Wyc. *Luke*, xi. 33).

business. See *busy*.

busk[1], **bust**. These are the same word, a *busk* being a support for the *bust*, the latter orig. meaning a torso, a body *without* a head. Origin uncertain, but the analogy of It. *torso* (q.v.), *fusto*, *tronco*, all used in same sense, "a bodie without a head" (Flor.), suggests identity with Prov. *bust*, tree-trunk, of unknown origin. The form *busk*, with differentiation of sense, is F. *busc*, It. *busco*.

busto: a trunke, a bodie without a head, a trusse. Also a womans buske (Flor.).

busq: a buske; or buste (Cotg.).

busk[2] [*Sc. & north*]. To prepare. ON. *búask*, from *búa*, to prepare, with reflex. pron. *sik* (cf. *bask*). Hence construction below is pleon.

Busk thee, busk thee, my bonnie bride
(*Braes of Yarrow*).

buskin. Metath. of *buck-skin* (sc. *shoes*). The various continental words usu. mentioned as possible origins of *buskin* (c. 1500) are quite unconnected. Cf. mod. *buckskins*, breeches, or *cowhide*, whip.

My lord paied to his cordwaner [i.e. shoemaker] for a payr bucskyns xviiid (*NED.* 1481–90).

buss[1]. Vessel, esp. *herring-buss*. Cf. AS. *butse*, in *butsecarl*, sailor, OF. *busse*, Du. *buis*, OHG. *bûzo*, ON. *búza*. Origin unknown.

buysse: heering-buss or bark (Hexham).

Out and away aboard a ship among the buscarles
(Kingsley, *Hereward*).

buss[2] [*dial.*]. Kiss. Replaces earlier *bass*, F. *baiser*, L. *basiare*. But may be quite a separate word; cf. Ger. dial. *buss*, Sp. *buz*, Gael. *bus*, orig. mouth (cf. L. *osculum*, little mouth, kiss).

Thy knees bussing the stones (*Cor.* iii. 2).

bust[1]. Of body. See *busk*[1].

bust[2]. Vulgar for *burst* (cf. *fust* for *first*), esp. in *bust up* (orig. US.).

bustard. From 15 cent. in *NED.*, but occurs as surname temp. John. OF. has *bistarde*, *oustarde* (*outarde*), both app. from L. *avis*

tarda (Pliny), with cognates in other Rom. langs. Cf. *ostrich*. But the L. name is prob. folk-etym. for some other name, the bustard being really very swift. ?Ult. from G. *ὠτίς, ὠτίδ-*, bustard.

bustle[1]. Tumult, etc. Prob. altered from obs. *buskle*, to make hurried preparations, frequent. of *busk*[2] (q.v.).

bustle[2]. Article of dress. Late 18 cent. Prob. Ger. *büschel*, bunch, pad, dim. of *bausch*, pad, bolster, etc. It occurs as *bustler* (US. 1787) and is referred to the visit of a Ger. duchess to London in 1783.

busy. ME. *bisi*, AS. *bysig*. Only known cogn. is Du. *bezig*. Origin unknown. ?From *bee*; cf. Ger. *emsig*, busy, prob. ant-like (see *ant*). Mod. spelling, from 15 cent., seems to be due to AF. *busoignes* (F. *besognes*), regarded by early etymologists as the origin of *business*, and representing it regularly in AF. texts. This AF. *-u-* for F. *-e-* is due to influence of labial *b-*.

> Lez assisez, plees, et juggementz hustengals, et autres busoignez de la dite citee
> (*Liber Albus*, p. 308).

but. First as prep. AS. *būtan, bi ūtan*, outside. Cf. Sc. *butt the house* (see *ben*[1]) and E. *nobody but me* (Ger. *ausser mir*), *all but*. For formation cf. *beyond*, and see *above*.

butcher. F. *boucher*, from *bouc*, goat. Cf. It. *beccaio*, butcher, from *becco*, goat. See *buck*[1].

butler. Norm. form of OF. *bouteillier*, bottler. Cf. *buckler*, both words illustrating two Norm. features, viz. *u* for OF. *o*, *ou*, and *-er* for *-ier*.

butt[1]. Flat fish, as in *halibut* (q.v.), *turbot*. Cf. Sw. *butta*, LG. *butte*, Du. *bot*, "flounder" (Sewel). Origin unknown, perh. thick, stumpy; see *butt*[3].

butt[2]. Cask. F. *botte*; cf. It. *botte*, Sp. Port. *bota*. Also in Teut. langs., e.g. OHG. *butin*, AS. *bytt*, whence obs. *bit*, in same senses (cask, wineskin), MedL. *butis, buttis, butina*. Ult. from G. *πυτίνη*, wine-flask. See also *bottle*[1].

butt[3]. Thick end. Cf. ON. *būtr*, log, Du. *bot*, blunt, stump, whence F. *pied-bot*, club foot. Prob. not related to F. *bout*, end.

butt[4]. Boundary, target. F. *but*, end, aim, parallel form to *bout*, end. Partly also from fem. form *butte*, mound, as in *butte de Montmartre, rifle butts*. See *abut*. The *NED*. recognizes thirteen nouns *butt*, and, as in the case of many monosyllables (cf. *bob*), their classification and hist. are very complicated.

butt[5]. Verb. F. *bouter*, to thrust, push. Of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *bōzan*, to beat. To *butt in* is US.

butt[6] [*Sc.*]. See *ben*[1], *but*.

butte [*geog.*]. Small *mesa* (q.v.). F., mound. Cf. *butt*[4].

butter. AS. *butere*, an early L. loan-word, found in other Teut. langs. (cf. *cheese*), L. *butyrum*, G. *βούτυρον*, regarded as from *βοῦς*, ox, cow, *τυρός*, cheese, but prob. folk-etym. for some word borrowed from the Scythians or other nomad tribe. For another case of G. folk-etym. see *squirrel*. The native E. name was *smeoru* (smear). *Buttercup* is for older *butterflower* (cf. Ger. *butterblume*) and *king-cup*.

butterbump. See *bittern*.

butterfly. AS. *buterflēoge*; cf. Du. *botervlieg*, Ger. dial. *butterfliege, buttervogel*, also *milchdieb, molkendieb* (usual Ger. is *schmetterling*, from dial. *schmetten*, cream). These names prob. all go back to some forgotten piece of folk-lore, or they may refer simply to the colour of the commonest varieties.

butterscotch. From 19 cent. Also *butterscot*. ?Of Scotch manufacture.

buttery. ME. *boterie, botelrie*, OF. *boterie, boteillerie*. The first might be from *butt*[2], but the second and MedL. *botelleria* point to *bottle*[1]. For extension of meaning cf. *larder, pantry*. Cf. *butler*.

buttock. App. dim. of *butt*[3], though recorded much earlier. Cf. seniority of *bullock* to *bull*[1]. For sense-development cf. Sc. *doup*, end, podex, and E. dial. *end*, podex.

button. F. *bouton*, orig. bud. Prob., like *bout*, end, from *bouter*, to thrust (see *butt*[5]). To *buttonhole*, keep in conversation, is altered from the earlier, and more logical, *buttonhold*.

buttress. OF. *bouterez*, pl. of *bouteret*, a support, from *bouter*, to thrust, prop, etc. Cf. F. *arc-boutant*, flying buttress, lit. propping arch. For pl. form cf. *quince, truce*, etc.

butty [*loc.*]. Middleman in coal-mining. Earlier sense, confederate, sharer. For *booty* (q.v.).

> *botyfelowe*: parsomner [*read* parsonnier, i.e. partner] (Palsg.).

butyric. Of butter (q.v.).

buxom. Orig. obedient; hence, cheerful, of cheerful aspect, etc. ME. *buhsam*, from AS. *būgan*, to bow; cf. Du. *buigzaam*, Ger. *biegsam*. With application to physique cf. *lusty*.

> *buxum*: clemens, propicius, flexibilis, flexuosus, paciens, obidiens, pronus (*Cath. Angl.*).

buy. ME. *bien*, also *beg-*, *big-*, *bug-*, AS. *bycgan*; cf. OSax. *buggian*, Goth. *bugjan*. Origin unknown. See *abide*.

buzz[1]. Sound. Imit.

buzz[2] [*archaic*]. Wig. Short for *busby* (q.v.).

buzzard. Inferior hawk; hence, dullard. OF. *busard*, from *buse*, L. *buteo* (Pliny).

by. Earliest as adv., as in to *put by*, *stand by!* AS. *bī* (stressed), *be* (unstressed); cf. Du. *bij*, Ger. *bei*, Goth. *bi*; said to be cogn. with G. *ἀμφί*, L. *am-bi*. With its force in *by-product*, *byway*, *by-election*, etc. cf. Ger. *neben* in *nebenprodukt*, etc. So also a *bye* (golf, tennis, etc.), as opposed to a full game. *By-law*, *bye-law*, now usu. understood as subsidiary law, orig. meant township-law, from ME. *bi* as in *Derby*, *Whitby*, etc., ON. *bȳr*. We also find *byrlaw*, where the first syllable represents the ON. gen. With *by and by* cf. Ger. *nach und nach*, gradually, but the changed meaning (cf. *anon*, *presently*) shows man's procrastinating nature. In *by the by* we have the noun *by*, *bye*, side-way, subsidiary matter, which has developed from the prep. *By and large*, now often fig., is naut., to the wind and off it.

> The end is not by and by [*εὐθέως*] (*Luke*, xxi. 9).

bye. Noun. In various sporting senses. Subst. use of *by* (q.v.).

bye-bye. Baby redupl.; cf. *lullaby*, *hushaby*, *bye baby bunting*. Also playfully for *good-bye* (q.v.).

by-law, **bye-land**. See *by*.

byre. AS. *bȳre*, cattle-stall, cogn. with *bower*[1] (q.v.). Not from ON. *bȳr*, in which the inflexional *-r* disappeared, giving ME. *bi* (see *by*). Both words are however from the same root, and cogn. with *boor*.

byrnie [*poet.*]. Revived by mod. poets from ME. *brinie*, coat of mail, ON. *brynja*; cf. OF. *bronie*, *broigne*, the stock name for armour in OF. epic, from Teut. ?Cogn. with *brown*.

byssus. Fine fabric. L., G. *βύσσος*, Heb. *būts* (rendered "fine linen" in *A.V.*), Arab. *būts*, to be very white.

byword. AS. *bī-word*, translating L. *proverbium* or G. *παρα-βολή*. Cf. *gospel*.

Byzantine. Of *Byzantium*, Constantinople. Formerly used for *besant* (q.v.). As term of art, history, etc., it is mod. Of late (1916) *Byzantinism* has also been used of tyrannical rule by moral degenerates, like some of the later emperors.

c-. Some words of foreign origin not included here may be found under *k-*.

C 3. Lowest physical grading for army purposes (Great War).

> You cannot maintain an A 1 empire on a C 3 population (D. Lloyd George, Sep. 12, 1918).

Caaba. Moslem "holy of holies" at Mecca, containing the "black stone." Arab. *ka'abah*, cubical house.

cab[1]. Heb. dry measure (2 *Kings*, vi. 25). Heb. *qab*, hollowed out.

cab[2]. Short for *cabriolet* (q.v.). Not orig. limited to public vehicles.

> "You had better take Tom's cab" quoth the squire (*Ingoldsby*).

cab[3] [*school slang*]. To crib. Short for *cabbage*[2] (q.v.).

cabal. Earlier *cabbala*, MedL. (whence F. *cabale*, It. Sp. Port. *cabala*), Heb. *qabbālāh*, tradition. Mystical interpretation of *OT.*, hence, mystery, secret intrigue, etc. Applied by Pepys to the junto of the Privy Council (1665), i.e. some years before the nicknaming of the 1672 ministry (Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, Lauderdale), whose names happened to fit it. *Cabala* occurs 1521, *cabal* 1616, and "Cabala, Mysteries of State" was published in 1654.

caballero. Sp., gentleman, knight. See *cavalier*, *chevalier*.

cabana. Cigar. Name of Sp. exporters.

cabaret. Southern F., of unknown origin. L. *caput arietis*, ram's head (as sign), has been suggested, and has some sort of parallel in E. *hogshead*.

cabbage[1]. Vegetable. F. *caboche*, head (chump), which also means cabbage in Channel Islands, It. *capocchia*, augment. of *capo*, head, L. *caput*. Cf. Du. *kabuiskool*, cabbage cole. Has almost replaced earlier *cole*, *kale*.

cabbage[2]. Shreds and remnants appropriated by tailor as perquisite; hence, to pilfer. Cf. OF. *cabasser*, to steal, from *cabas*, theft, lit. *basket*, Prov., ?from L. *capax*, *capac-*, holding. Cf. to *bag*.

cabbala. See *cabal*.

caber [*Sc.*]. For tossing. Gael. *cabar*, pole, rafter. Not Gael., but from VL. **capro-n-*, rafter (see *chevron*), from *capra*, goat. Cf. *crane*, *easel*, etc., also Prov. *cabrioun*, joist.

cabin. F. *cabane*, Late L. *capanna*, hut, of doubtful origin (also Late L. *canaba*, *canapa*). ModF. *cabine* (of ship) is borrowed back

from E. To *cabin*, confine, is an echo of *Macb.* iii. 4.

Hoc [tugurium] rustici "capanna" vocant (Isidore).

Thi seetis of rowers...and thi litil cabans (Wyc. *Ezek.* xxvii. 6).

cabinet. Dim. of *cabin*. Orig. small hut, den, etc. Mod. pol. use (E. only) comes from *cabanett councelles* (Bacon, c. 1610), i.e. the inner group of the Privy Council meeting in a *cabinet*, private room. *Cabinet edition* (*photograph*, etc.) means of style and size fit for a *cabinet*, or room for display of valuable objects. Hence sense of elaborate case, and trade of *cabinet-maker*.

We are never ready for war, and yet we never have a Cabinet that dare tell the people this truth (Lord Wolseley).

cable. F. *câble*; cf. It. *cappio*, Sp. *cable*; also Du. Ger. *kabel* (from some Rom. lang.). Late L. *capulum*, *caplum*, halter, app. from *capere*, to seize. With hybrid *cablegram* cf. the still more barbarous *marconigram*.

Charlie Chaplin...has cablegraphically contributed 30,000 pounds sterling to the new war loan (*Daily Gleaner*, Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 26, 1917).

cabob. Meat on skewers. Arab. *kabāb*.

caboched [*her.*]. Head (of deer, bull, etc.) cut off close behind the ears. From F. *caboche*, head (see *cabbage*[1]).

cabochon. Precious stone cut without facets, F. (v.s.).

caboodle [*US.*]. Usu. with *whole*. Some writers have *whole kit and boodle* in same sense. Prob. cow-boy word. ?Port. *cabedal*, "a stock, what a man is worth" (Vieyra), ident. with *capital*[3], influenced by *boodle* (q.v.).

caboose. Kitchen of small merchant ship. Du. *kabuis*, *kombuis*, earlier *cabuse*, *combuse*, LG. *kabhuse*, which suggests connection with *cabin* and *house* (?cf. *cuddy*); but the hist. is obscure. Falc. and Lesc. both describe it as a kind of cowl, so it may be cogn. with *capote*, *capuchin*.

coboose: couverture des cheminées des cuisines dans les vaisseaux marchands (Lesc.).

cabotage [*naut.*]. Coasting trade. F., ?from Prov. *cap* or Sp. *cabo*, as going from cape to cape.

cabriolet. F., from *cabriole*, *capriole*, leap as of a goat, It. *capriola*, from L. *caper*, goat. See *cab*[2].

Cabriolets are about to be established in London as public conveyances at a fare one half the price of hackney-coaches (*Times*, Apr. 15, 1823).

caçador [*mil.*]. Port., lit. hunter, chaser. For mil. use cf. F. *chasseur*, Ger. *jäger*.

ca' canny. To work slowly, so as to leave plenty for others to do. Recent application of Sc. *ca' canny*, drive gently (Galt), from Sc. *ca*, to drive cattle, with which cf. Norw. *kaue*, cry of summons to cattle.

Ca' the yowes to the knowes (*Sc. song*).

Willing workers, free from the blight of ca' canny (*Daily Chron.* Dec. 23, 1916).

cacao. Earlier and correct form of *cocoa*, still used in F. & G. Sp., orig. a wrong division of Mex. *caca-uatl*, cocoa-tree.

cachalot. Sperm-whale. F., from dial. of Bayonne (17 cent.), and now in most Europ. langs. Perh. "toothed," from Gasc. *cachau*, tooth, with many vars. in dials. of S. France. Another plausible conjecture is L. *cacabus*, pot, which has Rom. derivatives meaning pot, skull, etc. The two characteristics of the sperm-whale are its teeth and cranial reservoir. A third suggestion, supported by synon. Catalan *capgros*, connects it with Port. *cachola*, head, "chump."

cache. Hiding-place for treasure, stores, etc. F., from *cacher*, to hide. ? VL. **coacticare*, for *cogere* (*co-agere*), to force together. A 19 cent. word from French Canadian trappers, but used once by Drake.

cachet. F., stamp, "sign manual," from *cacher*, in obs. sense of pressing. See *cache*.

cachexy [*med.*]. Morbid condition. F. *cachexie*, G. καχεξία, from κακός, bad, ἕξις, state, from ἔχειν, to have. Cf. *malady*.

cachinnation. From L. *cachinnare*, to laugh, of imit. origin.

cachou. For smokers. F. form of *catechu* (q.v.).

cachucha. Dance. Sp.

A court where it's thought in a lord or a duke a Disgrace to fall short in the brawls (their cachouca) (*Ingoldsby*).

cacique. Sp., "a prince of the Indians" (Percyvall), ? from Haytian word for chief.

cack-handed [*slang*]. Left-handed, clumsy. ? Connected with dial. *cack*, stercorare, L. *cacare*.

cackle. Imit., cf. Du. *kakelen*, Ger. *gackeln*, F. *caqueter*.

Cut the cackle and come to the 'osses (Anon.).

cacoethes. Usu. with *scribendi* (Juvenal, *Sat.* vii. 52). G. κακοήθης, bad habit, itch, from κακός, bad, ἦθος, character. Cf. *ethic*.

cacolet. Horse-litter for wounded. F. dial. word (Pyrenees), first employed in Crimean war. Cf. *ambulance*.

cacophony. G. κακοφωνία. Cf. *euphony*.

cactus. L., G. κάκτος.

cad. Shortened from *caddie, cadee,* pop. forms of *cadet*[1] (q.v.). Mod. sense of *cad* originated (19 cent.) at Eton and Oxf., as *snob* at Camb. Hence quot. 3 is a considerable anachronism. Earlier meaning was that of humble person prepared to run errands, also bus-conductor. *Caddie* (golf) is from Sc.

There is in Edinburgh a society or corporation of errand-boys, called "cawdies" (*Humphrey Clinker*).

cad: an omnibus conductor (Hotten).

These same day-boys were all "caddes," as we had discovered to call it (*Lorna Doone*).

cadastral. Relating to survey and valuation of property for taxation. From F. *cadastre,* It. *catast(r)o,* orig. (12 cent.) a Venet. word, *catastico,* Late G. κατάστιχον, list (see *cata-, acrostic*).

cadaverous. From L. *cadaver,* corpse, cogn. with *cadere,* to fall; cf. synon. G. πτῶμα, from πίπτειν, to fall.

caddie. See *cad.*

caddis, caddice. Larva of may-fly, etc., used esp. as bait in angling. Earliest as *cadis-worm* (17 cent.). Perh. from archaic or obs. *caddis, caddice* (15 cent.), a loose material, also worsted yarn. OF. *cadarce,* Prov. *cadarz* (cf. It. *catarzo,* Sp. *cadarzo*), G. ἀκάθαρτος, uncleansed.

caddy. Earlier *catty* (16 cent.), Malay *kātī,* weight slightly over a pound.

cade[1] [*loc.*]. Cask for herrings. F., L. *cadus,* wine-jar, G. κάδος. See *albatross.* With Shakspeare's etym. (2 *Hen. VI,* iv. 2) cf. quot. below.

The rebel Jack Cade was the first that devised to put red herrings in cades, and from him they have their name! (Nashe).

cade[2] [*dial.*]. Or *cade-lamb,* pet, or weak, lamb, reared by hand. Occ. of other animals. ? For **cadel-lamb*; cf. OF. *cadeler,* "to cocker, pamper, feedle, cherish, make much of" (Cotg.), this prob. from L. *catulus,* puppy, kitten.

It's ill bringing up a cade-lamb (*Adam Bede*).

cadence. F., It. *cadenza,* from L. *cadere,* to fall. Mus. sense is in Chauc. Her. *cadency* is app. associated with *cadet*[1].

cadet[1]. Younger son, junior officer. F., Gasc. *capdet,* youth of noble birth, dim. of *cap,* head. Earlier *caddie, cadee.*

Commissions are dear,
Yet I'll buy him one this year;
For he shall serve no longer a cadie
(Allan Ramsay).

cadet[2] [*pol.*]. Name of Russ. pol. party (now mostly massacred). An acrostic formation from *konstitutsiónnaya demokrátya* (K.D.), constitutional democracy. Cf. Russ. *eser,* socialistic reformer (S.R.).

cadge[1], **cadger.** Verb (c. 1607) is back-formation from noun (c. 1450). Cf. *beg, beggar.* Orig. pedlar, itinerant merchant, as still in Sc. and Ir. From F. *cage,* in sense of wicker basket carried on back of *cadger* or his pony. Immediate source prob. Du. (v.i.). See *cage.*

A cadgear, with capill [nag] and with creils [fish-baskets] (Henryson).

cagie: cavea, corbis dossuaria (Kil.).

cagiaerd: qui caveam aut corbem portat (*ib.*).

cadge[2]. Falconers' frame. See *cage.*

cadi. Arab. *qādī,* judge. Cf. *alcade, alcalde,* and Nigerian *alkali* (*Daily Chron.* Nov. 7, 1919).

Cadmean. From *Cadmus,* G. Κάδμος, legendary founder of Thebes and inventor of letters. With *Cadmean victory,* destructive to victor, cf. *Pyrrhic victory.*

cadmium [*chem.*]. Metal. Ult. from *Cadmus* (v.s.). See *calamine.*

cadre [*mil.*]. Detachment (orig. corps of officers) forming skeleton of regiment. F., lit. frame, It. *quadro,* L. *quadrus,* four-sided. Cf. F. *cadran,* dial.

caduceus. Wand of Hermes (Mercury). L., from Doric form of G. κηρύκειον, from κῆρυξ, herald.

caducity. F. *caducité,* from *caduc,* infirm, L. *caducus,* from *cadere,* to fall.

caecum [*anat.*]. Blind gut. Neut. of L. *caecus,* blind (sc. *intestinum*). Cf. *rectum, duodenum.*

caerulean. See *cerulean.*

Caesar. Cognomen, ? meaning "hairy," of Caius Julius. Earliest L. word adopted in Teut. (see *kaiser, czar*). Hence *Caesarean birth,* by incision, due to fancied connection of name with *caedere, caes-,* to cut. With *Caesarism* cf. *Czarism, Kaiserism.*

caesium [*chem.*]. Metal. L., neut. of *caesius,* bluish-grey.

caestus. See *cestus.*

caesura [*metr.*]. L., from *caedere, caes-,* to cut.

café. F., coffee (q.v.).

caffeine. F. *caféine,* alkaloid from coffee.

Caffre. See *Kaffir.*

cafila. Caravan, in earlier sense. Arab. *qāfilah.*

The "caffolla" as they call them, which is the fleete of friggotts (Jourdain's *Journ.* 1611).

caftan. Garment. Turk. *qaftān*, also used in Pers.

cage. F., L. *cavea*, hollow. In 16 cent. also *cadge* (q.v.). Hence also *cadge*, frame on which hawks were carried, if this is not a ghost-word.

A pair of gerfalcons, in golden hoods, upon a golden cadge (Hewlett, *Song of Renny*).

cahier. F., as *quire* (q.v.).

caid, kaid. Arab. *qa'īd*, leader.

caiman. See *cayman*.

Cain, to raise. Orig. US., app. euph. for to *raise the devil*.

caïque. Boat. F., Turk. *kaik*. The F. form (Byron) has superseded earlier *caik*, etc.

Ça ira [*hist.*]. F., that will go. Refrain of Republican song (c. 1790).

cairn. Gael. *carn*, heap of stones, as in *Cairngorm*, blue mountain, whence precious stone.

caisson. F., from *caisse*, case[2] (q.v.).

caitiff [*archaic*]. ONF. *caitif* (*chétif*, wretched), L. *captivus*, from *capere*, *capt-*, to take.

Therfor lad caitif is my puple (Wyc. *Is.* v. 13).

cajole. F. *cajoler*, earlier sense of which was to chatter like a jay, from *gajole*, a southern dim. of *geai*, jay. In ModF. this has taken, by some vague association of form and sense, or perh. via the sense of talking over (cf. Ger. *beschwatzen*), the meaning of F. *enjôler*, etym. to *en-gaol*. See *gaol*. In 17 cent. referred to as new, "a low word" (Johns.).

engeoler: to attract, intice, allure, win, inveagle, besot, inthrall (by faire and deceitful lwords); also to incage, or ingaole (Cotg.).

cake. ON. *kaka*, whence Sw. *kaka*, Dan. *kage*; cogn. with Du. *koek*, Ger. *kuchen*, cake, but app. not with L. *coquere*, whence ult. Ger. *küche*, kitchen. Orig. a flat loaf, as in story of Alfred. Hence *Land o' cakes*, Scotland (17 cent.), at first with bantering allusion to oat-cakes. To *take the cake*, win the prize, appears to be earlier than *cake-walk*, a grotesque nigger dance lately introduced from US. The former may be a jocular allusion to G. πυραμοῦς, prize of victory, orig. cake of roasted wheat and honey awarded to person of greatest vigilance in night-watch.

Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?
(*Twelfth Night*, ii. 3).

For rudeness to the Grand Old Man
Lord Randolph takes the cake
(*Topical Song*, c. 1882).

calabash. F. *calebasse*, Sp. *calabaza*, Pers. *kharbuz* or *kharbuza*, melon, ? cogn. with L. (*cu*)*curbita*, gourd.

calabaça: a gourd, a bottle of a gourd (Percyvall).

calaboose. Prison, esp. at New Orleans. Negro F., from Sp. *calabozo*, dungeon.

calaboço: a kind of prison, or place of execution, where condemned persons were cast downe headlong (Percyvall).

caladium. Plant. Latinized (1750) from Malay *kelādy*.

calamanco. Fabric, with checks on one side. Cf. F. *calmande*, Du. *kalamink*, Ger. *kalmank*. Origin unknown. Yule quotes (1676) s.v. *chintz*, "painted calicuts which they call *calmendar*, i.e. done with a pencil," which suggests Ind. origin.

Then the old man turn'd up, and a fresh bite of Sancho's
Tore out the whole seat of his striped calimancoes
(*Ingoldsby*).

calamander. Wood akin to ebony (India & Ceylon). Singhalese *kalimadīriya*, which is regarded by some as a corrupt. of *Coromandel*. ? Or from *calmendar* (v.s.), from grain.

calamary. Kind of cuttle-fish. L. *calamarius*, from *calamus*, reed, pen, perh. from pen-like internal shell.

calamine. Ore of zinc. F., MedL. *calamina* (cf. Ger. *kalmei*), prob. corrupted by alchemists from L. *cadmea*. See *cadmium*.

calamint. Herb. F. *calament*, L., G. καλαμίνθη, from καλός, beautiful, μίνθη, mint.

calamite. Fossil plant. ModL. *calamites*, from *calamus*, reed.

calamity. F. *calamité*, L. *calamitas*. Derived by early etymologists from *calamus*, stem (v.i.), but now regarded as related to an archaic L. word which appears in *incolumis*, safe.

The word "calamitas" was first derived from "calamus," when the corn could not get out of the stalke (Bacon).

calash [*archaic*]. Vehicle, woman's hood suggesting hood of same. F. *calèche*, Ger. *kalesch*, Bohem. *kolésa*, lit. wheeled carriage. Cf. Russ. *kolesó*, wheel.

Mrs Bute Crawley...in her clogs and calash
(*Vanity Fair*, ch. xxxix.).

calcareous. From L. *calcarius*, from *calx*, *calc-*, lime.

calceolaria. From L. *calceolus*, little shoe, dim. of *calceus*, from *calx*, *calc-*, heel. Also called *slipper-flower*.

calcine. MedL. *calcinare*, to reduce to lime, L. *calx*.

And in amalgamyng and calcenyng
Of quyk-silver, y-clept mercurie crude
(Chauc. G. 771).

calcium [*chem.*]. Named by Davy from L. *calx*, *calc-*, lime.

calculate. Replaced earlier *calcule* (*Piers Plowm.*), F. *calculer*, Late L. *calculare*, from *calculus*, pebble, dim. of *calx*, *calc-*, lime, used in elementary calculation.

The New Englander calculates, the Westerner reckons (Thornton).

calculus [*med. & math.*]. See *calculate*.

caldron. See *cauldron*.

Caledonia. L. (Tacitus), from Gael. *Dun-Callden*, fort of the Caledonians (cf. *Dunkeld*), from Gael. *coille*, wood.

calefaction. Heating. L. *calefactio-n-*, from *calēre*, to be hot, *facere*, to make.

calendar. OF. *calendier* (*calendrier*), L. *calendarium*, account-book noting the *calends*, first days of the month, prob. from *calare*, to proclaim. In early use also for register, list, esp. of canonized saints. *At the Greek calends*, i.e. never, is L. *ad calendas Graecas*.

calender[1]. To smooth cloth, etc. F. *calandrer*, from MedL. *calendra*, prob. from G. κύλινδρος, cylinder, roller. Hence John Gilpin's "good friend the calender," for *calenderer*.

calender[2]. Mendicant dervish (*Arabian Nights*), described by Mr Pecksniff as a "one-eyed almanack." Pers. *qalandar*, of unknown origin.

calends. See *calendar*.

calenture [*WInd.*]. Fever. F., Sp. *calentura*, fever, from *calentar*, to be hot, from L. *calēre*.

calf. AS. *cealf*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *kalf*, Ger. *kalb*, ON. *kālfr*, Goth. *kalbō* (f.). Fig. small island lying near larger, e.g. *Calf of Man*, also detached iceberg, both from ON. use. The *calf of the leg*, ON. *kalfi*, may be related (cf. history of *muscle*).

hic musculus: the calfe of the lege (*Voc.*).

Caliban. Prob. suggested to Shaks. by *cannibal* or *Carib*, as *Setebos* from the Patagonian devil mentioned by Magellan.

A beastly sort of baptist Caliban (*Daniel Deronda*).

calibre. Also *caliver*, musket (hist.), *calliper*, compasses, used for measuring calibres and projectiles. All three appear in E. in 16 cent. and seem to have been at once differentiated in form and meaning. Cf. F. *calibre*, It. *calibro*, OSp. *calibo*. ? Arab. *qālib*, mould for casting metal, which would suggest the OSp. form as earliest in Europe. This etym. dates from Ménage. Cotg. has *qualibre*, suggesting L. *qua libra*, and Jal quotes, without ref., an earlier *équalibre*, which, if genuine, disposes of the Arab. origin and points to MedL. **aequalibrare*, for *aequilibrare*, suiting both sound and sense.

calibro: an instrument that gunners use to measure the height of any piece or bullet. Also the height or bore of any piece, from whence our word caliver is derived; being at first a piece different from others (Flor. 1611).

Caliburn. See *Excalibur*.

calico. Substituted (16 cent.) for *calicut*, from *Calicut* (India), whence shipped. Port. form of Arab. *Qalicūt*.

caligraphy. See *calligraphy*.

calipash, calipee. Orig. upper and lower shell of turtle; now, gelatinous substance contiguous to each. As the words are WInd., *calipash* may be a negro corrupt. of *carapace*, orig. the upper shell, and *calipee* an arbitrary variation. But the odd form below (with which cf. Sp. *galapago*, turtle) is much earlier than dict. records of E. *calipash* and F. *carapace*, and may represent a sailors' perversion of some native original.

The upper part of them is covered with a great shell, which wee call a "galley patch"
(Norwood's *Bermudas*, in Purch. xix. 190).

calipers. See *calibre*.

caliph, calif. F. *calife*, Arab. *khalīfa*, successor, orig. Abu-bekr, after death of Mahomet. Cf. the Sudan *khalifa*, who succeeded the Mahdi.

calisthenics. See *callisthenics*.

caliver. See *calibre*.

calix, calyx. Distinct (but cogn.) words, though now usu. confused by writers on botany. For *calix* see *chalice*. *Calyx* is G. κάλυξ, outer covering pod, from root of καλύπτειν, to conceal (cf. *apocalypse*). The same confusion is found in other langs., e.g. Ger. *kelch*, Norw. *kalk* have both senses.

calk[1]. See *caulk*.

calk[2] [*neol.*]. To trace in drawing. F. *calquer*, It., L. *calcare*, to tread, from *calx*, heel.

calkin. Turned edge of horse-shoes, to prevent slipping. OF. *calcain*, *cauquain*, *chauchein*, heel, Late L. *calcaneum*, from *calx*, heel.

call. ME. *callen* (north.), ON. *kalla*, to cry loudly. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *kallen*, to

chatter, OHG. *challōn*, to talk noisily. *Calling*, vocation, starts from 1 *Cor.* vii. 20. *Call* has replaced native *clipian*, *cleopian* (see *yclept*), e.g. *clepe* in Wyc. is always *call* in Tynd. With to *call out*, challenge, cf. synon. F. *provoquer*.

caller herrin'. App. two words are here confused, viz. earlier *calver* (cf. Sc. *siller* for *silver*), of dubious sense and origin, often applied to salmon, and ON. *kaldr*, cold, fresh, with exceptional retention of inflexional *-r*.

callet [*archaic* or *dial.*]. Scolding drab, etc. (*Oth.* iv. 2, and elsewhere in Shaks., also in Burns, *Jolly Beggars*). ? A gipsy word. It may be noted that there is a ME. female name *Calote* (for *Nicolette*). It was borne by the daughter of Langland, author of *Piers Plowm.* Some female names assume a bad sense, e.g. *jilt*.

callidity. L. *calliditas*, from *callidus*, cunning.

calligraphy. G. καλλιγραφία, from κάλλος, beauty.

callipers. See *calibre*.

callipygian. Epithet of Venus. From G. κάλλος, beauty, πυγή, buttock.

callisthenics. From G. κάλλος, beauty, σθένος, strength. Cf. name *Callisthenes*.

callous. F. *calleux*, L. *callosus*, thick-skinned, from *callus*, hardened skin.

callow. AS. *calu*, *calw-*, bald. WGer.; cf. Du. *kaal*, Ger. *kahl*; early loan from L. *calvus*, bald.

calm. First as noun. F. *calme*, It. *calma*, VL. **calma*, G. καῦμα, heat, from καίειν, to burn. Supposed to have been applied orig. to the mid-day heat, general rest during that period; cf. F. *chômer*, to knock off work, VL. **caumare*. The phonetic change is unusual, but not unparalleled. There may also have been influence of L. *calor*, heat.

Calmuck. See *Kalmuck*.

calomel. F., earlier *calomélas*, coined from G. καλός, beautiful, μέλας, black, "la poudre blanche qui constitue le calomel étant noire pendant la préparation de ce corps" (*Dict. Gén.*).

caloric. F. *calorique*, coined (18 cent.) by Lavoisier, from L. *calor*, heat. Cf. F. *calorie* (current in E. in 1917) for heat-producing unit.

> Plain and humble folk...instead of the number of calories want to know the number of tablespoonfuls (*Pall Mall Gaz.* March 8, 1917).

calotte. Skull-cap. F., Prov. *calota*, It. *callotta*, G. καλύπτρα, hood, veil (see *apocalypse*). Cf. *caul*.

calotype. Name given (1841) by Fox Talbot to photographic process. From G. καλός, beautiful.

caloyer. Greek monk (*Childe Har.* ii. 49). F., It. *caloiero* (common in Purch.), Late G. καλόγηρος, beautiful in old age, from καλός, beautiful, *-γηρος*, aged.

calpack. Eastern head-dress (Turkestan). Turki *qālpāk*. Hence F. *colback*, kind of busby.

caltrop, caltrap, calthrop. Name of various spiky plants, and of a spiked ball put on ground to upset cavalry. AS. *calcatrippe*, thistle. Also ME. *calketrappe*, from F. *chaussetrape*, ONF. also *cauketrape*. Second element is *trap*[1] (q.v.), first is L. *calx*, heel, or *calcare*, to tread.

calumet. Peace-pipe (*Hiawatha*). Dial. F., dim. of L. *calamus*, stem. "*Calumet* est un mot normand qui veut dire *chalumeau* (reed, pipe), et est proprement le tuyau d'une pipe" (*NED.* 1721). Taken to America by F. settlers. See *shawm*.

calumny. F. *calomnie*, L. *calumnia*, false accusation. See *challenge*.

Calvary. L. *calvaria*, skull, transl. of *Golgotha* (q.v.).

> A place that is clepid Golgatha, that is, the place of Calvarie (Wyc. *Matt.* xxvii. 33).

calvered [*archaic*]. Used of salmon. Exact meaning and origin unknown.

Calvinism. Doctrine of *Jean Cauvin* or *Chauvin* (1509–64), latinized as *Calvinus*; esp. that of grace or predestination. See *Arminian*.

> O Thou, who in the Heavens does dwell,
> Who, as it pleases best Thysel',
> Sends ane to heaven an' ten to hell,
> A' for Thy glory!
> (Burns, *Holy Willy's Prayer*).

> The bells of hell go ting-a-ling-a-ling,
> For you, but not for me (T. Atkins).

calx. L., lime. Formerly used for *oxide*. Cf. *calcine*.

calycanthus. Shrub. From G. κάλυξ, calyx, ἄνθος, flower.

calyx. See *calix*.

cam [*techn.*]. Toothed rim of wheel, etc. Var. of *comb*. Cf. Ger. *kammrad*, cogged wheel.

camaraderie. F., see *comrade*.

camarilla. Clique, junto. Sp., dim. of *camara*, chamber. Orig. inner group of the *Cámara de Castilla*.

> The small, but powerful, pro-German camarilla [in Russia] (*Daily Chron.* March 16, 1917).

camber. To arch slightly, esp. naut. F. *cambrer*, from L. *camurus*, bent.

Lorries swaying perilously along the high-cambered tracks on the edge of greasy ditches (*Daily Tel.* Nov. 7, 1918).

cambist. Expert in theory of exchange. F. *cambiste*, It. *cambista*, from *cambio*, change (q.v.).

cambium [*bot.*]. Formerly used of "alimentary humours" of the body. Late L. *cambium*, change.

Cambria. Same word as *Cumbria*, latinized from *Cymry*, Welshmen, older *Combroges*, "co-landers"; cf. L. *Allobroges*, "other-landers," from Gaulish.

cambric. From *Kamerijk*, Flem. form of *Cambrai* (Nord). See *batiste* and cf. *arras*.

kamerycks doeck: cambric (Hexham).

camel. AS. *camel* (or ONF. *camel*), L. *camelus*, G. *κάμηλος*, Heb. *gāmāl*; cogn. with Arab. *jamal*.

These are the ships of Arabia, their seas are the deserts (Purch.).

camellia. Named (18 cent.) by Linnaeus after *Kamel* (latinized *Camellus*), Jesuit who described vegetation of Luzon.

camelopard. L. *camelopardus*, from G. *καμηλοπάρδαλις*, camel pard, having legs and neck of camel, spots of pard. See *leopard*, by association with which it is commonly pronounced *camel-leopard*.

camembert. Cheese. French village (Orne). Cf. *cheddar*, *gruyère*.

cameo. It. *cammeo*, with various forms in Rom. langs. Earliest are OF. *camehu* (*camaïeu*), MedL. *camahutus*, also occurring in 13 cent. E. Origin unknown.

camera. L., chamber. Hence *camera obscura*, invented (16 cent.) by Giambattista della Porta. Simply *camera* (phot.) since Daguerre.

camerlengo. It., chamberlain (q.v.). Cardinal acting as Pope's chief adviser.

Cameronian [*hist.*]. Follower of *Richard Cameron*, 17 cent. Covenanter. Also 1st Batt. Scottish Rifles, orig. Cameronians who joined William III.

camisado [*hist.*]. Sp. *camisada*, night raid made in shirts, so that attacking party should not mistake each other in darkness. From Sp. *camisa* (see *chemise*).

camisard [*hist.*]. Protestant insurgent in Cevennes (late 17 cent.). From Prov. *camisa*, uniform of rebels (v.s.).

camisole. F., Sp. *camisola* or It. *camiciola*. See *chemise*.

camlet [*archaic*]. F. *camelot*, *chamelot*, with forms in most Europ. langs. Popularly associated with *camel*, and perh. orig. made from camel's hair, later from the hair of the Angora goat. There is also an Arab. *khamlat*, nap of cloth. The word, like so many names of supposed Oriental fabrics, is of obscure origin and varying sense.

camomile. F. *camomille*, L. *chamomilla*, altered from G. *χαμαίμηλον*, earth apple. See *melon*, *chameleon*.

camorra. It. secret society. Origin obscure. App. from earlier meaning "Irish rugge or mantle, a mariners frocke" (Flor.); cf. *carmagnole*.

The Camorists [? meaning Camarillists] at the War Office (*Sunday Times*, Jan. 20, 1918).

camouflage. A word which was naturalized with amazing rapidity early in 1917. Orig. from Parisian slang, which has *camoufle*, candle, personal description, *camoufler*, to disguise, *camouflet*, chandelier, app. connected in some way with the older *camouflet* (v.i.). Cf. It. *camuffare*, to disguise, ? for *capo muffare*, to muffle the head.

I was in khaki by way of camouflage (G. B. Shaw in *Daily Chron.* March 5, 1917).

The ermine is simply the little brown stoat in winter camouflage (*ib.* Jan. 7, 1918).

At Hampstead 50 girls, camouflaged for the day as Welsh peasants, presented Mrs Lloyd George with 50 purses (*ib.* March 2, 1918).

camouflet [*mil.*]. Asphyxiating mine. F., orig. of blowing smoke in one's face. Earlier *moflet*, app. from OF. *mofler*, to stuff; also (15 cent.) *chaut* (*chaud*) *mouflet*, which may, however, be folk-etym. The verb *mofler* gave E. *muffle* (q.v.).

camoufflet: a snuft, or cold pye, a smoaky paper held under the nose of a slug, or sleeper (Cotg.).

camp. F., It. *campo*, L. *campus*, field, esp. as in *Campus Martius*, place for athletic contests, parade ground, etc. Cf. ME. *champ*, field, from F., and ME. *camp*, contest, AS. *camp*, early loan from L. *campus*. Cf. Ger. *kampf*, fight, from L., and mil. sense of *field*. See also *champion*. The *Field of the Cloth of Gold* renders F. *camp du Drap-d'Or*.

campagnol. Short-tailed field mouse. F., from *campagne*, country.

campaign. F. *campagne*, It. *campagna*, L. *campania*, from *campus*, field. Orig. open country; cf. archaic *champaign* (*Lear*, i. 1), and F. *Champagne*. Mil. sense arises from contrast between armies in the field and

in winter quarters. Cf. Ger. *feldzug*, campaign.

The next campaine is usually taken for the next summers expedition of an army, or its taking the field (Blount).

campanile. Bell-tower. It., from Late L. *campana*, bell. Cf. *campanula*, "the blue-bell-flower or flower called Canterbury bells" (Litt.); *campanology*, science of bells and bell-ringing.

campeachy wood. Logwood, from *Campeachy*, Central America.

camphor. ME. *caumfre*, F. *camphre*, MedL. *camphora* (cf. It. *canfora*, Sp. Port. *alcanfor*), Arab. *kāfūr*, Malay *kāpūr*, chalk. Spelt *camphire* in *Song of Solomon* (i. 14).

campion. Flower. Origin unknown. As it has fantastic names in other langs., it may be from obs. var. of *champion*. Cf. Norw. *kjæmpe*, plantain, lit. champion, because children use the heads to play at "conquers."

campo santo. It., holy field, cemetery.

campshot. Facing of piles to protect the Thames aits against the current. Also *-shed*, *-shoot*, etc. Prob., like many words of the water-course vocabulary, of Du. origin. Second element is Du. *schut*, barrier, protection, first may be *kamp*, enclosed land, field.

camwood. From native WAfr. name *kambi* (Sierra Leone).

can[1]. Verb. Pres. of AS. *cunnan*, to know, one of the preterito-present group. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *kunnen*, Ger. *kennen*, to know, *können*, to be able, ON. *kunna*, Goth. *kunnan*, and see *ken*. Past *could*, for ME. *coude*, is due to *should*, *would*. Past part. *couth* survives in *uncouth* (q.v.). See also *cunning*.

can[2]. Noun. AS. *canne*. Com. Teut. and formerly applied to vessels of any material; cf. Du. *kan*, Ger. *kanne*, ON. *kanna*. Ulterior hist. unknown, derivation from L. *canna*, reed, being unlikely in view of the early and wide existence of the word in Teut. langs. Sense of receptacle, "tin," is US.

Canaanite. Jewish zealot fanatically opposed to Rome. Hence Simon the *Canaanite* (*Matt.* x. 4), *Cananaean* (*RV.*), *Zelotes* (*Luke*, vi. 15).

canaille. F., It. *canaglia*, collect. from L. *canis*, dog.

canal. F., L. *canalis*. See the earlier *channel*, *kennel*[2].

canard. F., lit. drake. Adopted in Ger. as *zeitungsente*, newspaper duck. Perh. from phrase *donner un canard à moitié*, to take in, lit. half give a duck, of obscure origin. *Canard* is supposed to come from OF. *cane*, skiff, Ger. *kahn*.

vendeur de canards à moitié: a cousener, guller, cogger, foister, lyer (Cotg.).

Canarese [*ling.*]. Dravidian lang. of *Canara* (S.W. India). Prop. *Kannada*, from *kar*, black, *nādu*, country.

Canary. F. *Canarie*, Sp. *Canaria*, L. *insula Canaria*, from dogs, *canes*, found there (Pliny). Hence wine, bird, dance.

canaster. Tobacco. From basket in which imported. Sp. *canastra* (see *canister*). Cf. Ger. *knaster*.

knaster-toback oder canaster-toback der toback der in canastern oder körben aus Neu-Spanien kommt: Spanish tobacco (Ludw.).

cancan. Dance. F., orig. univ. speech, then pedantic argument, tittle-tattle, etc. L. *quanquam*, although, usual beginning of univ. argument.

De quoi les pédants firent de grands cancans (Sully, 1602).

cancel. OF. *canceller*, L. *cancellare*, "to make in form of lattise; to cancell or crosse out a thing written" (Coop.). Quot. below, a stock AF. phrase, suggests that the ult. connection with *chancellor* was still felt. See *chancel*.

Il a restituz et susrenduz nos dites lettres en nostre chauncellerie a canceller (*John of Gaunt's Reg.* 1372–76).

cancer. L., crab, replacing in spec. sense earlier *canker* (q.v.). From eating away (cf. *lupus*). Cf. *Tropic of Cancer*.

candelabrum. L., from *candela*, candle.

candescent. From pres. part. of L. *candescere*, incept. of *candēre*, to shine.

candid. L. *candidus*, white, from *candēre*, to shine. Hence *candidate*, because candidates for office wore the white toga.

Save, save, oh! save me from the candid friend (Canning).

candle. AS. *candel*, early Church word, L. *candela*. To *hold a candle to* meant orig. to help in subordinate capacity, but in connection with the devil (v.i.), alludes to the advantage of having friends everywhere. *The game is not worth the candle*, i.e. the stakes are not high enough to pay for the lights. The above, and other familiar "candle" phrases have parallels in other langs. *Candlemas*, feast of the purification (Feb. 2), AS. *candelmæsse*, is said

to be partly due to the pre-Christian Roman candle-processions in the feast of purification (Feb. 15).

It is a comon proverbe, "A man must sumtyme set a candel before the Devyle" (*Paston Let.* ii. 73).

candour. Orig. brightness, purity. L. *candor*. See *candid*.

candy. From *sugar-candy*, F. *sucre candi*; cf. It. *zucchero candi*, Sp. *azucar cande*, etc. Arab. *qandī*, candied, from *qand*, sugar, from Pers., ult. Sanskrit *khanda*, piece.

candytuft. From *Candy*, obs. form of *Candia*, i.e. Crete.

cane. F. *canne*, L. *canna*, G. *κάννα*, reed, perh. of Eastern origin; cf. Heb. *quāneh*, Arab. *qānah*.

cangue [*China*]. Wooden frame round neck. F., Port. *cango*; cf. Port. *canga*, yoke. It occurs first as verb, *congoed*, perh. corrupt. of *cangado*, p.p. of *cangare*, to yoke. For non-Chin. origin cf. *joss*, *junk*, *mandarin*.

canicular. L. *canicularis*, of the dog-star, *canicula*, L. name of Sirius or Procyon. Cf. F. *canicule*, dog-days, period of great heat.

canine. L. *caninus*, of the dog, *canis*.

canister. L. *canistrum*, bread-basket, G. *κάνυστρον*, wicker basket, from *κάννα*, reed. See *canaster*, *basket*. Current sense of metal receptacle (from c. 1700) is partly due to association with *can*[2].

canker. AS. *cancer* or ONF. *cancre*, L. *cancer*, crab. Formerly also in sense of *cancer* (q.v.). Normal F. form is *chancre*, whence E. *shanker*.

canna. Flower. L., reed.

cannel. Coal. Said to be for *candle-coal*, because it burns without smoke like a candle.

cannelure. Grooving. F., from *canneler*, to groove. See *canal*, *channel*[1].

cannibal. Sp. *canibal*, for *Caribal* (Columbus), Carib, perh. partly by popular association with Sp. *can*, dog. But Columbus believed the *Cannibals* to be so-called as subjects of the Great *Khan* (of Tartary), whose territory he thought he had reached. *Carib* is prob. a native word for valiant. See *Caliban*.

Las islas...se llamaron los Canibales por los muchos Caribes, comedores de carne humana, que truvo en ellas

(Herrera, *Descripcion de las Indias Occidentales*).

A place called the Kennyballes, in the sayd lande of Brasyle (*Voyage of the Barbara*, 1540).

cannon[1]. Gun. F. *canon*, It. *cannone*, augment. of *canna*, tube, L. *canna*, reed (see *cane*). Cf. F. *canon d'un fusil*, barrel of a gun. Collect. sense is in Shaks.

cannon[2]. At billiards. Perversion of earlier *carom*, *carrom* (still in US.), short for F. *carambole*, Sp. Port. *carambola*, the red ball. This may be Port. *carambola*, a golden yellow fruit from Malabar, Mahratti *karanbal*. Those who have misspent their youth in billiard rooms will think of the parallel "raspberry."

canny [*Sc. & north.*]. App. a fairly mod. formation (17 cent.) from *can*[1] (q.v.). Cf. Sw. *kunnig*, knowing, cunning (in etym. sense). See *ca' canny*. *Canny Scot*(*chman*) is app. due to Scott (*Antiq.* xxxviii.).

canoe. Orig. *canoa*, Sp., native Haytian word (Columbus).

The boate of one tree called the canoa (Raleigh).

canon[1]. Decree of the church, and hence, rule, principle, in various senses. AS. *canon*, L., G. *κανών*, rule. With *canon* type cf. *primer*, *brevier*, etc. To *canonize*, make eccl. enactment, has already in Wyc. spec. sense of inscribing on calendar of saints. *Canonicals* are the regulation dress of a duly appointed priest.

A cloak and cassock for my brother...I will have him in a canonical dress (Pepys, Sep. 27, 1666).

canon[2]. Dignitary. AS. *canonic*, Church L. *canonicus*, regular priest (see *canon*[1]), was replaced in ME. by *canoun*, *chanoun*, OF. *chanonie* (*chanoine*), L. *canonicus*.

cañon, canyon. Sp. *cañon*, tube, etc., applied to deep river-gorges in NAmer. Thus ident. with *cannon*[1].

canoodle [*slang*]. A dial. word (Somerset) for donkey, "spoony." Perh. in current sense vaguely associated with *cuddle*.

canopy. F. *canapé*, sofa, OF. *conopé*, bed-curtain, MedL. *canapeum*, L. *conopeum*, G. *κωνωπεῖον*, couch with mosquito curtains, from *κώνωψ*, gnat, mosquito. E. has thus more of the orig. sense, the Rom. langs. taking that of the (curtained) couch.

canorous. From L. *canorus*, from *canere*, to sing. Cf. *sonorous*.

Canossa, go to [*pol.*]. Used by Bismarck of humiliating surrender. Castle near Reggio, where Emperor Henry IV made submission to Pope Gregory VII (1077).

Mr Lloyd George approaching his Canossa (*Westm. Gaz.* Nov. 17, 1920).

cant[1]. Corner, edge. ONF. *cant* (*chant*), MedL. *cantus* (whence also It. *canto*, Du. *kant*, Ger. *kante*), perh. Late L. *canthus*, corner of the eye, G. *κανθός*. Now more common as verb, to tilt, set edge-ways. Cf. F. *poser de chant*, often wrongly spelt *de champ*.

cant[2]. Slang, humbug. ONF. *cant* (*chant*), singing; hence, the whining speech of beggars; in 17–18 cents. esp. the secret jargon of the criminal and vagabond classes, "the canting crew." Mod. sense springs from hostile application of the term to phraseology of certain sects and groups. *Canting arms* (her.) are punning or allusive; cf. F. *armes parlantes*.

Their languag—which they term peddelars Frenche or canting—began but within these xxx yeeres (Harman's *Caveat*, 1567).

Boleyn—or Bullen—had the canting arms of a black bull's head (C. M. Yonge).

Cant is the Englishman's second nature (Kuno Meyer, late professor at Liverpool).

Cantab. For *Cantabrigian*, MedL. *Cantabrigiensis*, from latinized form of *Cambridge*, orig. *Grantabridge*, later *Gantabridge*, *Cantabridge*.

The Oxonians and Cantabrigians...are the happiest Academians on earth (Howell, 1619).

cantaliver. See *cantilever*.

cantaloup. Melon. F., It. *Cantaloupo*, former estate of the Pope where it is said to have been introduced from Armenia.

cantankerous. Prob. coined, on *cankerous*, *rancorous*, from ME. *contekous*, from ME. & AF. *contak*, *conteke*, strife, *contekour*, disputant. The first *NED*. examples are from Goldsmith and Sheridan, so it may be of Ir. formation. *Contek* is altered from AF. *contet* (= *contest*).

Mortel cuntet cumence a lever en la cite de Nicole [Lincoln] (Mayor of Lincoln, c. 1272).

cantata. It., from *cantare*, to sing.

cantatrice. F., It., L. *cantatrix*, *cantatric-*, fem. of *cantator*, singer.

canteen. F. *cantine*, It. *cantina*, app. cogn. with *cant*[1]; cf. Du. *winkel*, shop, lit. corner. Also in F. and E. a case fitted with bottles, knives and forks, etc.

The canteen of cutlery was restored to defendant (*Ev. News*, May 11, 1917).

canter. Short for *Canterbury pace*, *gallop*, pilgrims' pace on the Old Kent Road. A *preliminary canter* precedes the race itself.

The Pegasus of Pope, like a Kentish post-horse, is always on the Canterbury (J. Dennis, 1729).

canterbury. Music-stand, etc. From c. 1850. Cf. *pembroke*.

Canterbury bell. Fancifully associated with bells on pilgrims' horses. See *canter*.

cantharides. L., pl. of *cantharis*, G. *κανθαρίς*, blister-fly, Spanish fly.

canticle. L. *canticulum*, dim. from *cantus*, song, from *canere*, to sing.

cantilever [*arch*.]. Bracket. Has been associated with *lever*, but the form *cantlapper* (1611), recorded in Appendix V to Phineas Pett's *Autobiography*, 50 years earlier than *NED*. records, points to something quite different. First element is Sp. *can*, dog.

can: in architecture, the end of timber or stone jutting out of a wall, on which in old buildings the beams us'd to rest, called cantilevers (Stevens, 1706).

cantle. Piece, corner, etc. ONF. *cantel* (*chanteau*), dim. of *cant*[1] (q.v.).

canto. It., L. *cantus*. First in Spenser.

canton. F., It. *cantone*, augment. of *canto*, corner. See *cant*[1]. It has many obs. or archaic meanings. For mil. sense (*cantonments*) cf. *quarters*.

canton: a corner, or crosse-way, in a street; also, a canton, or hundred; a precinct, or circuit of territory, wherein there be divers good townes, and villages; (This word is proper to Helvetia, or Switzerland; which, at this day, consists of thirteen such cantons) (Cotg.).

cantoris [*eccl*.]. L., of the singer, i.e. on the side of the *precentor*. Opposite is *decani*, of the *dean*.

cantrip [*Sc*.]. Spell, trick. Orig. in to *cast cantrips*, tell fortunes. Earliest form *cantrape* (Allan Ramsay). Perh. connected with *incantation*.

Cantuar. Signature of archbp of Canterbury. Cf. MedL. *Cantuari*, men of Kent, from AS.

Canuck [*US*.]. French Canadian. App. from *Canada* by analogy with *Chinook* (q.v.).

canvas. F. *canevas* (cf. It. *canavaccio*), from OF. *caneve*, hemp, L. *cannabis*, G. *κάνναβις*. Prob. of Oriental origin (cf. Pers. *kanab*) and ult. cogn. with *hemp* (q.v.). Hence verb to *canvas*(*s*), perh. orig. to sift through canvas.

canyon. See *cañon*.

canzonet. It. *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone*, song, VL. *cantio-n-*; cf. F. *chanson*, *chansonnette*.

caoutchouc. F. (18 cent.), from native SAmer. word (Carib).

cap. AS. *cæppe*, hood, Late L. *cappa*, mantle, of obscure origin, but perh. shortened from *capitulare*, head-dress; cf. Late L. *capa*, cape, cope. Both words have a numerous progeny in the Europ. langs. Mod. sense of *cap* is evolved from that of woman's hood. The *cap of liberty* is the Phrygian cap given to Roman slaves on emancipation. Among fig. meanings is

percussion cap, put like a cap on the nipple of the gun. To *cap verses* (*anecdotes*, etc.) is to fit one on another. To *set one's cap at* is orig. one of the many naut. metaphors which are no longer felt as such; cf. F. *mettre le cap sur*, to turn the ship's head towards. Here *cap* is Prov. for head, L. *caput*.

capable. F., Late L. *capabilis*, receptive, in early theol. use, from *capere*, to hold.

capacious. For obs. *capace*, L. *capax*, *capac-*, from *capere*, to take.

cap-à-pie. OF., head to foot. ModF. *de pied en cap*. *Cap* is Prov. or It. *capo*, L. *caput*, whence also F. *chef*.

caparison. F. *caparaçon*, Sp. *caparazon*, app. from Late L. *capa* (see *cape*[1]); cf. MedL. *caparo*, hood (see *chaperon*). Or it may be ult. cogn. with *carapace*, having been orig. applied to armour of warhorse.

cape[1]. Garment, orig. hood, "Spanish cloak." F., Sp. *capa*, Late L. *capa*. True F. form is *chape*, cope. See *cap*.

cape[2]. Promontory. F. *cap*, Prov. or It. *capo*, head, L. *caput*. Cf. *headland*. From 17 cent. spec. for Cape of Good Hope, usu. Cape de Bona Speranza in Hakl. and Purch. See also *boy*.

capelin. Fish. F., ? from L. *caput*, head.

caper[1]. Plant. F. *câpre*, It. *cappero*, L. *capperis*, G. κάππαρις. Spelt in OF. and ME. with final *-s* which has been taken for pl. sign and dropped. Cf. *pea*.

> The erbe caperis shal be scatered
> (Wyc. *Eccles.* xii. 5).

caper[2]. Gambol. App. short for *capriole* (see *cabriolet*). Cf. to *play the giddy goat*.

capriola: a capriole or caper in dancing (Flor.).

capercailzie. Cock of the woods. The *-z-* is late printer's substitute for obs. palatal better represented by *-y-* (cf. *Dalziell*, *Mackenzie*, etc.). Gael. *capull-coille*, horse (from L. *caballus*) of the woods. Cf. *Caledonia*.

capias. Writ of arrest. L., thou mayst take. Cf. *habeas corpus*.

capibara. See *capybara*.

capillary. From L. *capillaris*, from *capillus*, hair, cogn. with *caput*, head. *Capillary attraction* dates from Laplace (†1827).

capital[1]. Of a column. For *capitel*, L. *capitellum*, dim. of *caput*, head; cf. OF. *chapitel* (*chapiteau*).

capital[2]. Adj. L. *capitalis*, from *caput*, head, etym. sense surviving in *capital punishment* (*offence*). Later senses show the same tendency as *ripping*, *awfully*, etc. With *capital*, chief town, cf. synon. AS. *hēafodstōl*, head stool, capital.

capital[3]. Money. Late L. *capitale*, stock, property, neut. of *capitalis* (v.s.). See *cattle*, *chattel*. *Capitalist*, as term of reproach for the provident, is F. *capitaliste*, a Revolution coinage (see *-ist*).

capitan [*hist.*]. Sp., captain (q.v.); esp. in *capitan pasha*, chief admiral of Turk. fleet.

capitation. F., L. *capitatio-n-*. Cf. *poll-tax*, *head-money*.

capitation: head-silver, pole-money (Cotg.).

Capitol. L. *capitolium*, from *caput*. Orig. Temple of Jupiter on the Tarpeian Hill; later, the citadel. Trad. from a head which was discovered in digging the foundations.

capitular. See *chapter*.

capitulate. From MedL. *capitulare* (from *caput*, *capit-*, head), to draw up an agreement under "heads." Retains orig. sense in the hist. *capitulations* (1535) between Turkey and France.

caplin. See *capelin*.

capon. AS. *capun*, L. *capo-n-*.

caponier [*fort.*]. Covered passage. F. *caponnière*, Sp. *caponera*, "a coope wherein capons are put to feed" (Minsh.). For sense-development cf. *sentinel*.

caporal. F., tobacco of quality superior to *tabac du soldat* (*de cantine*). See *corporal*.

capot. Winning all tricks at piquet. From *capot*, hood, dim. of *cape*, in *faire capot*, though metaphor not clear. See *domino*.

> Vous allez faire pic, repic et capot tout ce qu'il y a de galant à Paris (Mol. *Précieuses*, 9).
>
> She would ridicule the pedantry of the terms—such as pique, repique, the capot
> (Lamb, *Mrs Battle*).

capote. F., also *capot* (v.s.), dim. of *cape* (see *cape*[1]).

caprice. F., It. *capriccio* (also formerly in E. use), from *capro*, goat, L. *caper* (cf. *caper*[2]). But It. *capriccio* is connected by some with L. *caput*, head; cf. synon. F. *coup de tête*.

Capricorn. L. *capricornus*, horned goat (v.s.). Cf. G. αἰγόκερως.

capriole. Leap, etc. See *caper*[2].

capsicum. ModL., perh. from L. *capsa*, case, pod. Cf. *capsule*.

capsize. Replaced (18 cent.) earlier *overset*. Orig. *capacise* (v.i.), an older form than *NED.* records. First element prob. means head; cf. Ger. *koppseisen*, from E., & F. *chavirer*, to capsize, prob. from *caput* and

virer, to turn. But synon. F. *capoter*, Sp. *capuzar*, suggest some connection with *cape*, hood.

to capacise: renverser ou chavirer quelque chose; c'est une expression vulgaire (Lesc.).

capstan. Prov. *cabestan* (whence F. *cabestan*), for *cabestran* (cf. Sp. *cabestrante*), from *cabestrare*, L. *capistrare*, to fasten with a rope, L. *capistrum*, from *capere*, to take, seize. Sp. *cabrestante* is folk-etym., "standing goat." So also E. *capstern*, as late as Marryat.

cabestan: the capstern or crab of a ship (Falc.).

capsule. F., L. *capsula*, dim. of *capsa*, chest, case.

captain. F. *capitaine*, Late L. *capitaneus*, from *caput*, head. A learned word, perh. influenced by It. *capitano*, Sp. *capitan*. The true OF. word is *chataigne*, *chevetain*, whence E. *chieftain*. The *captain* of a ship orig. commanded the fighting men (see *master*). Also in poet. sense of great commander, as in Kipling's line *The captains and the kings depart*, the deletion of which from a press article, as "likely to convey information to the enemy," gained anonymous immortality for one of the censor's staff. *Led-captain*, hired bully, is associated with F. *capitan*, braggart, ruffler, from Sp. (v.s.).

caption [*neol. from US.*]. Title, of article, etc.

captious. F. *captieux*, L. *captiosus*, from *captio*, sophistical argument, lit. taking hold, from *capere*, to seize.

captive. L. *captivus*. See *caitiff*. With *captivate* cf. *enthral*.

capture. F., L. *captura*, from *capere*, *capt-*, to take. Cf. *caption*, *captor*.

Capua. Place of effeminate influences, from trad. effect on Hannibal's soldiers.

How...skilfully Gainsborough painted, before at Bath he found his Capua (*Athenaeum*, Oct. 29, 1887).

capuchin. F., It. *capuccino*, from *capuccio*, hood, from *capa* (see *cape*[1]). Pointed hood adopted by Franciscans of new rule (1528).

capybara. Largest extant rodent (SAmer.). Native Braz. name. Cf. *cavy*. Purch. has *capivara* (xvi. 288).

car. ONF. *carre*, Late L. **carra* for *carrus*, whence F. *char*, It. Sp. *carro*. Of Celt. origin (cf. Ir. *carr*, ult. cogn. with L. *currus*). First used by Caesar of the Celtic war-chariot. Application to public vehicles is US.

Carabas, marquis of. From title invented for his master by Puss in Boots (Perrault, 17 cent.).

carabine. See *carbine*. The *Carabineers* are the 6th Dragoon Guards.

caracal. Feline animal, the lynx of the ancients. F., Turk. *qarah-qulaq*, black-ear.

caracole [*equit.*]. Half-turn. F., It. *caracollo* or Sp. Port. *caracol*, spiral shell, staircase, etc. Origin unknown. ? From Celt.; cf. Gael. *car*, turn, twist.

caracul. Fur resembling astrakhan. From *Kara-Kul*, i.e. black lake (near Bokhara).

And on his head he plac'd his sheep-skin cap,
Black, glossy, curl'd, the fleece of Kara-Kul
(M. Arnold, *Sohrab & Rustum*).

carafe. F., It. *caraffa*, Pers. *qarābah*, flagon (see *carboy*). Another etym. is from Arab. *gharafa*, to draw water; cf. Sp. Port. *garrafa*.

carambole. See *cannon*[2].

caramel. F., It. Sp. *caramelo*, "marchpane, or such-like delicate confection" (Minsh.). ? Ult. L. *canna mellis* (cf. *sugar-stick*).

carapace. F.; ? cogn. with *caparison*. But see also *calipash*.

carat. F., It. *carato*, Arab. *qīrāt*, G. κεράτιον, little horn, hence fruit of carob tree, small weight. In earlier use confused with obs. *caract*, mark, sign (*character*).

carato: a waight or degree called a caract (Flor.).

caravan. F. *caravane*, a word dating from the Crusades, Pers. *kārwān*, company of merchants or ships travelling together, "also of late corruptly used with us for a kind of waggon to carry passengers to and from London" (Blount, 1674). Hence *caravanserai*, from Pers. *sarāī*, mansion, inn. New sense in E. prob. arose in connection with the wanderings of gipsies.

caravel [*hist.*]. See *carvel*.

caraway, carraway. Cf. F. It. Sp. *carvi* (Sc. *carvy*), OSp. *al-caravea*, Arab. *karawiyā*, prob. from G. κάρον, whence L. *carum*, *careum* (Pliny); cf. Du. *karwij*, Ger. *karbe*. The E. form has parallels in surnames like *Ottoway*, *Hadaway*, etc., where the final syllable is for *-wy*, AS. *-wīg*, as in *Edwy*, from *Eadwīg*.

carbine. Earlier (17 cent.) *carabine*, F. (16 cent.), app. weapon of a *carabin*, light horseman, though the converse may be the case (cf. *dragoon*). Origin unknown. OF. var. *calabrin* and MedL. *calabrinus* have suggested connection with *Calabria*.

carabin: a carbine, or curbeene; an arquebuzier... serving on horsebacke (Cotg.).

carbolic. From *carbon* by analogy with *alcoholic*.

carbon. Coined by Lavoisier (†1794) from L. *carbo-n-*, whence F. *charbon*, charcoal.

carbonado [*archaic*]. Sp. *carbonada*, "a carbonardo on the coals" (Minsh.). Hence, to broil, and fig. to slash. See *carbon*.

I'll so carbonado your shanks (*Lear*, ii. 2).

Carbonari [*hist.*]. Secret society formed in Naples during Murat's rule (c. 1810). Pl. of *carbonaro*, charcoal-burner (v.s.). Cf. *gueux*, beggars, name assumed by Du. republicans (16 cent.).

carboy. Large wicker-covered vessel for chemicals. Pers. *qarābah*, flagon. See *carafe*.

carbuncle. ME. & OF. usu. *charbucle*, but ONF. *carbuncle*, L. *carbunculus*, little coal. Forms in most Europ. langs., including Ger. *karfunkel*, popularly connected with *funkeln*, to sparkle. For double sense-development, found also in other langs., cf. *anthrax*.

carbunculus: a little cole: a certaine botch comming of inflammation: a precious stone: a carbuncle (Coop.).

carburet. Coined (18 cent.) from *carbon*, by analogy with *sulphuret*.

carcajou. Canad. F. for wolverine. Amer. Ind. name.

carcanet [*antiq.*]. Jewelled collar, fillet. Dim. of F. *carcan*, iron collar as pillory, Merovingian L. *carcannum*. ?Cf. OHG. *cwerca*, throat, ON. *kverk*, angle under chin. Obs. E. *quarken*, to choke, is cogn.

carcase, carcass. ME. *carcays*, AF. *carcois*, OF. *charquois*, represented by MedL. *carcosium*. This was replaced (16 cent.) by mod. form, F. *carcasse*, It. *carcassa*. Earlier sense was skeleton. It is possible that the first form is L. *carchesium*, tall drinking vessel, G. καρχήσιον, whence It. *carcasso*, Sp. *carcaj*, quiver, OF. *carquois*, upper part of skeleton, now also, quiver; but the whole group of words is obscure. Others regard all these words as coming, via MedL. *tarchesium*, from Pers. *tarkash*, quiver, with dissim. like that of Ger. *kartoffel* (see *truffle*). In archaic sense of bomb always spelt *carcass*.

carcel. Lamp. Name of F. inventor (19 cent.).

carcinology. Study of the crab, G. καρκίνος.

card[1]. Pasteboard. F. *carte*, It. *carta*, L. *charta*, G. χάρτης, leaf of papyrus. Earliest in playing-card sense. *Carte* is still usual in Sc. See *chart*, with which *card* was once synon., as in to *speak by the card*, i.e. by the compass-card. As applied to a person, *queer card*, *knowing card*, it may be an extension of the metaph. *good card*, *sure card*, etc., or may be an anglicized form of Sc. *caird*, tinker (cf. *artful beggar*, etc.). *On the cards* refers to the possibilities of the game.

I showed them tricks which they did not know to be on the cards (Smollett's *Gil Blas*).

card[2]. For wool. F. *carde*, teasel, Prov. *carda*, VL. **carda*, for *carduus*, thistle. Earliest as verb.

To karde and to kembe (*Piers Plowm.* C. x. 80).

cardamine. Plant. Mod. (Linnaeus), G. καρδαμίνη, from κάρδαμον, cress.

cardamom. Spice. OF. *cardemome*, L., G. καρδάμωμον, from κάρδαμον, cress, and ἄμωμον, a spice-plant.

cardiac. F. *cardiaque*, L., G. καρδιακός, from καρδία, heart, cogn. with L. *cor-d-*.

cardigan. Jacket. From seventh *Earl of Cardigan* (Balaclava). Cf. *spencer*, *wellington*, etc.

cardinal. L. *cardinalis*, essential, as in *cardinal points* (*virtues*), from *cardo*, *cardin-*, hinge; cf. G. καρδᾶν, to swing. Earliest as noun (12 cent.), from Late L. *episcopus* (or *presbyter*) *cardinalis*, orig. in charge of one of the *cardinal* (or parish) churches of Rome, and, since third Lateran Council (1173), member of council electing the Pope. As name of colour from red hat and robe.

cardio-. See *cardiac*.

cardoon. Kind of artichoke. F., Prov. *cardon*, VL. **cardo-n-*, for *carduus*, thistle. Cf. F. *chardon*, thistle.

care. AS. *caru*, noun, *cearian*, verb. Orig. sorrow; with secondary sense of close attention cf. to *take pains*. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *cara*, OHG. *chara*, ON. *kör*, Goth. *kara*. Only surviving outside E. in Ger. *Karfreitag*, Good Friday, with which cf. obs. Sc. *Care-Sunday*, 5th in Lent. See *chary*. *Black care* is Horace's *atra cura*.

Post equitem sedet atra cura (*Odes*, iii. 1. 40).

careen. To turn a ship on one side for cleaning, etc. F. *carener*, from *carène*, keel, It. (Genoese) *carena*, L. *carina*. Or perh. rather from Sp., the duties of the "carenero or calker" being described in detail in Hakl. (xi. 447).

career. F. *carrière*, It. *carriera*, from *carro*, chariot (see *car*). Orig. race, race-course; cf. *in full career*, to *come careering down the street*, etc. For later sense cf. *curriculum*.

caress. F. *caresser*, It. *carezzare*, from *carezza*, L. *caritia*, from *carus*, dear.

caret [*typ.*]. Sign of omission (∧). L., from *carēre*, to be lacking. The symbol is the circumflex accent, commonly used as sign of omission.

carfax [*hist.*]. Cross-roads, as still at Oxford and Exeter. ME. *carrefoukes*, *carfox*, pl. of OF. *carrefourc* (*carrefour*), VL. **quadrifurcus*, four-forked.

cargo. Sp. *cargo* or *carga*, from *cargar*, to load; cf. It. *carrica*, F. *charge*. See *charge*, *cark*.

cariatid. See *caryatid*.

Carib [*ling.*]. Used of a large group of WInd. langs. See *cannibal*.

caribou. NAmer. reindeer. Canad. F., from Micmac (Algonkin) *kaleboo*, said to mean "shoveller," because the deer shovels away the snow with its hoofs to get at the moss on which it feeds.

caricature. F., It. *caricatura*. The It. form was in common E. use 17–18 cents. Lit. an over-loading, from *carricare*, to load. See *charge* and cf. F. *charge*, caricature.

carillon. F., chime, VL. **quadrilio-n-*, peal of four. OF. had also *carignon*, VL. **quatrinio-n-*; cf. Prov. *trinho*, *trilho*, chime, from **trinio-n-*. The references are mostly to Flanders, "where the carillons ripple from old spires" (Dowden).

carin- [*biol.*]. From L. *carina*, keel.

cariole. See *carriole*.

carious [*med.*]. From L. *caries*, decay.

cark. AF. *kark*, load, Norm. form of F. *charge*, load, burden. Thus, "load of care," with which it commonly occurs, e.g. *carking care*, for which Spenser has *careful cark*.

carl, carlin [*dial.*]. Man, old woman. ON. *karl* (m.), *kerling* (f.), whence Sw. Dan. *karl*, fellow, cogn. with *churl* (q.v.).

> The carlin claught her by the rump,
> And left poor Maggie scarce a stump
> (*Tam o' Shanter*).

carline. Thistle. F., Sp. It. MedL. *carlina*, with a legendary ref. to *Charlemagne*.

carling [*naut.*]. Longitudinal timber. Icel. *kerling* suggests identity with *carlin* (q.v.). But F. *carlingue* is app. for older *escarlingue* (Jal), which suggests connection with Du. *schaar*, Ger. *scher*, as in *schaarstokken*, *scherstöcke*, carlings. The second part may be OF. *leigne*, wood, L. *lignum*. Cf. It. Sp. *carlinga*.

Carliol. Signature of bishop of Carlisle, MedL. *Carliolum*.

Carlist [*hist.*]. Spanish legitimist, supporting claims of Don Carlos, second son of Charles IV of Spain, as opposed to reigning family, sprung from daughter of Ferdinand VII (†1833).

Carlovingian, Carolingian [*hist.*]. F. kings descended from *Charlemagne*, MedL. *Carolus Magnus*. F. *carlovingien* is after *mérovingien*.

carmagnole. Revolutionary song and dance (Paris 1793), from a kind of jacket favoured by the Republicans. ? From *Carmagnola* in Piedmont.

Carmelite. White friar. From monastery on *Mount Carmel* founded by Berthold (12 cent.). Hence also fabric.

carminative. Remedy for flatulency. From L. *carminare*, to card wool, hence fig. to purify.

carmine. F. *carmin* (12 cent.), MedL. *carminus*, from Arab. *qirmazī*, from *qirmiz*, kermes (q.v.). Cf. Sp. *carmín*, *carmesí*, crimson (q.v.). Form has perh. been influenced by association with *minium* (see *miniature*).

carnac [*archaic*]. Elephant-driver, mahout. F. *cornac*, Port. *cornáca*, Singhalese *kūrawanāyaka*, stud keeper. Has been assimilated to surname *Carnac*, a famous Anglo-Ind. name.

carnage. F., It. *carnaggio*, "carnage, slaughter, murther; also all manner of flesh meate" (Flor.), from L. *caro*, *carn-*, flesh. Cf. archaic F. *charnage*, Church season at which flesh may be eaten.

carnal. L. *carnalis*, of the flesh, *caro*, *carn-*. Cf. F. *charnel*.

carnation. Orig. flesh-colour. F., from L. *caro*, *carn-*, flesh, after It. *carnagione*, "the hew or colour of ones skin and flesh" (Flor.). The flower is also called *incarnation* and *coronation* by 16 cent. herbalists, but F. *œillet carné*, flesh-coloured pink, points to *carnation* as the original. For converse sense-development see *pink*[3]. Cf. *cornelian*.

carnelian. See *cornelian*.

carnival. F. *carnaval* or It. *carnevale*, Shrove Tuesday. Cf. MedL. *carnelevarium*, *carnilevamen*, from L. *carnem levare*, to remove meat. Forms have been influenced by fanciful derivations from L. *vale*, farewell

(v.i.), or F. *à val*, down (with). In most Europ. langs.

carnevale: shrove-tide, shroving time, when flesh is bidden farewell (Torr.).

This feast is named the Carnival, which being Interpreted, implies "farewell to flesh" (Byron, *Beppo*, vi.).

carnivorous. From L. *carnivorus*, from *caro, carn-*, flesh, *vorare*, to devour.

carny [*dial.*]. To wheedle. Origin unknown.

carob. Locust bean. Usu. identified with the Prodigal's husks and John the Baptist's locusts. OF. *carobe, carroube*, It. *carrubo*, Sp. *garrobo*, Arab. *kharrūbah*.

carrobe: the carob, carob-beane, or carob beane cod, S. John's bread (Cotg.).

caroche. Obs. form of *carriage* (q.v.), used by Thackeray.

carol. In ME. a round dance (cf. *ballad*), OF. *carole*, Prov. *corola*, L. *corolla*, garland. *Carole* is common in OF. of a ring of people, assembly, circle of pillars, etc. Some connect it rather with *chorus*.

carolle: a kinde of dance wherein many may dance together; also, a carroll, or Christmas song (Cotg.).

Caroline. Belonging to *Charles*, esp. *Charlemagne* (see *Carlovingian*), and *Charles* I and II of England.

Carolingian. See *Carlovingian*.

carolus. Gold coin of *Charles I*, also of *Charles VIII* of France. Cf. *jacobus, louis*, etc.

carom. See *cannon*[2].

carotid. G. καρωτίδες (pl.), from καροῦν, to stupefy, because compression of the artery has this effect (Galen).

carousal. From *carouse* (q.v.), but sometimes confused by hist. writers with archaic *carousel, carrousel*, festival with chariot-racing, tilting, etc., "a kind of superb, betailored running at the ring" (Carlyle), F., It. *carosello*, prob. from L. *carrus*, chariot (cf. *career*).

carouse. From the phrase *drink carouse*, to drink bumpers, OF. *carous*, Ger. *gar aus*, quite out. We also find obs. *garous, garaus*, straight from Ger. *All out* was also used; cf. Ger. *all aus*. See also *rouse*[2].

Je ne suis de ces importuns lifrelofres, qui, par force, par oultraige, contraignent...les compaignons trinquer, voyre carous et alluz, qui pis est (*Pantagruel*, liii. *Prol.*).

The queen carouses to thy fortune, Hamlet (*Haml.* v. 2).

carp[1]. Fish. F. *carpe*, Late L. *carpa* (cf. It. Sp. *carpa*), used (6 cent.) of a Danube fish, and hence prob. of Teut. or Slav. origin. Cf. Ger. *karpfen*, Russ. *karpu*, Serb. *krap*, etc.

carp[2]. Verb. ME. to speak, talk, later ME. to talk censoriously. App. ON. *karpa*, to chatter, brag, influenced in meaning by association with L. *carpere*, to pluck, pull to pieces.

Thus conscience of Crist and of the croys carpede (*Piers Plowm.* C. xxii. 199).

carpal [*anat.*]. Of the wrist, L. *carpus*, G. καρπός.

carpel [*bot.*]. Pistil cell. Dim. from G. καρπός, fruit. Cf. F. *carpelle*.

carpenter. ONF. *carpentier* (*charpentier*), L. *carpentarius*, cart-wright, from *carpentum*, chariot, of Celt. origin; cf. Gael. *carbod*, chariot, OIr. *carpat*, Welsh *cerbyd* (from Ir.); prob. cogn. with L. *corbis*, basket, ground-idea being vehicle of wicker. For Celt. origin cf. *car*.

carpet. OF. *carpite*, a coarse shaggy material; cf. MedL. It. *carpita*, rough patchwork, etc., from VL. **carpire*, for *carpere*, to pluck. Cf. F. *charpie*, lint for wounds, from OF. *charpir*, to pluck to pieces. For sense-development cf. *rug*. *Carpets* covered tables and beds before they were used for floors. Hence *on the carpet*, like F. *sur le tapis*, means on the table, before the council, etc. (see *bureau*). A *carpet-knight* was one knighted at court, kneeling on the carpet before the throne, instead of on the battlefield. A *carpet-bagger* was orig. a pol. adventurer from the northern US., who, after the war (1861–5), threw himself into southern politics to exploit the negro vote. The verb to *carpet*, to reprimand, was first used of servants made to "walk the carpet," i.e. summoned into the "parlour" for a wigging.

This man [Paris] is alwaye descrived of Homere as a more pleasaunt carpet knight then stoute warriour, and more delighting in instrumentes and daliaunce then martial prowesse and chivalrie (Coop. *Dict. Hist.* 1565).

carpo- [*bot.*]. From G. καρπός, fruit.

carrack [*hist.*]. Large ship, galleon. OF. *caraque*, It. *caraca*, Sp. Port. *carraca*, MedL. *carraca, carrica*, whence also Du. *kraak* and obs. E. *crack*. A Mediterranean word. ? From Arab. *qarāqīr*, pl. of *qurqūr* (whence Port. *coracora*, kind of ship), from Late L. *carricare* (see *charge, carry*). Hence perh.

also naut. *carrick-bend, carrick-bitts*; cf. *karryk anker* (*Nav. Accts.* 1495–97).

And now hath Sathanas, seith he, a tayl,
Brodder than of a carryk is the sayl
(Chauc. D. 1687).

Two greate carracores and two greate proas
(Jourdain's *Journ.* 1613).

carrageen. Edible sea-weed. From *Carragheen*, near Waterford.

carraway. See *caraway*.

carriage. ONF. *cariage* (*charriage*), from *carier* (see *carry*). The sense of vehicle was evolved from the abstract idea of carrying (cf. *conveyance*), and has, since middle of 18 cent., partly absorbed *caroch*, 16 cent. F. *carroche* (*carrosse*), It. *carroccia, carrozza*, from *carro*, car. F. *voiture*, VL. *vectura*, shows the same transition from the abstract to the concrete. For fig. sense cf. *bearing, deportment*.

carrucha: a carroch, a coche (Percyvall).

David left his carriage [*Vulg.* vasa quae attulerat] in the hand of the keeper of the carriage
(1 *Sam.* xvii. 22).

carrick bend [*naut.*]. See *carrack*.

carriole. F., It. *carriola*, from *carro*, car. Common in Canada (also kind of sleigh) and US., where it is sometimes altered to *carry-all*.

A new brightly-painted carry-all drawn by a slothful gray horse (O. Henry).

carrion. ONF. *caronie, caroigne* (*charogne*), VL. **caronia*, from *caro*, flesh; cf. It. *carogna*, Sp. *caroña*. Orig. (OF. & ME.) dead body.

carronade [*naut.*]. Short heavy naval gun, introduced 1779. From *Carron* iron-works, near Falkirk.

carrot. F. *carrotte*, L. *carota*, G. καρωτόν, prob. from κάρα, head.

carry. ONF. *carier* (*charrier*), from *car* (*char*), vehicle, car. For sense of winning, e.g. to *carry a fortress* (*all before one*), cf. similar use of F. *emporter*. Intrans. to *carry on* (naut.) seems to be evolved from to *carry sail*, F. *charrier de la voile*. For fig. sense cf. to *go on*.

cart. ON. *kartr*, cogn. with AS. *cræt*, chariot. ? Orig. of wicker (see *crate*). Has prob. also absorbed ONF. *carete* (*charrette*), dim. of *car* (*char*). To *cart*, defeat utterly, to be *in the cart*, done for, perh. go back to the cart in which criminals were taken to execution.

carte[1], **quarte** [*fencing*]. F. *quarte* (sc. *parade*), fem. of *quart*, fourth, L. *quartus*. Cf. *tierce*.

carte[2]. F., in *carte blanche*, blank charter, *carte-de-visite*, small photograph, orig. intended to be used as visiting card. See *card*[1].

cartel. Challenge, written agreement. F., It. *cartello*, from *carta* (see *card*[1]). Sense of commercial trust, also *kartel*, is app. via Ger. *kartell*.

Cartesian. Follower of *René Descartes*, F. mathematician and philosopher (1596–1650), latinized *Cartesius*.

Carthusian. MedL. *Cartusianus*, monk of *la Grande-Chartreuse* (Isère). Order founded by St Bruno (1086). See *charter-house*.

cartilage. F., L. *cartilago*.

cartle. See *kartel*.

cartography. See *card*[1], *chart*.

carton. F., card-board, card-board box (v.i.).

cartoon. F. *carton*, It. *cartone*, augment. of *carta*, card. *Punch* sense is mod.

cartouche. Ornament in scroll form, also figure in Egyptian hieroglyphics. F., It. *cartoccio*, from *carta*, card. Earlier also *cartridge* (v.i.).

cartoche: as *cartouche*, also, a cartridge, or roll (in architecture) (Cotg.).

cartridge. Corrupt. of *cartouche*, F., It. *cartoccio*, "a coffin of paper" (Flor.), from *carta*, card. *Cartridge-paper* was orig. the stiff, rough paper used for cartridges.

cartouche: a cartouch, or full charge, for a pistoll, put up within a little paper, to be the readier for use (Cotg.).

cartulary, chartulary. Late L. *cartularium*, from Late L. *cartula*, charter, dim. of L. *carta, charta*.

carucate [*hist.*]. Measure of land, prop. as much as could be ploughed with a team of eight in a year. MedL. *carrucata*, from Late L. *carruca*, plough, from *carrus*, car. Cf. *bovate, oxgang*.

caruncle. Fleshy excrescence. F. *caroncule*, L. *caruncula*, dim. from *caro*, flesh.

carve. AS. *ceorfan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *kerven*, Ger. *kerben*, to notch, ON. *kyrfa*; cogn. with G. γράφειν, to write. Orig. strong, as in archaic p.p. *carven*. Replaced by *cut*, exc. in spec. senses.

carvel, caravel [*hist.*]. As I have shown elsewhere in an exhaustive note (*Trans. Phil. Soc.* Feb. 1910) these were orig. separate words. *Carvel-built*, i.e. with planks fitting edge to edge, as opposed to *clinker-built*, with overlapping planks, is of Du. origin. The reference is to the kind of nail used,

Du. *karviel* Sp. *cavilla*, L. *clavicula*, contrasted with *clincher*. *Caravel*, F. *caravelle*, It. *caravella* (cf. Sp. *carabela*), is from Late L. *carabus*, coracle, G. κάραβος. The two words soon became hopelessly confused.

caryatid [*arch.*]. Column in form of female figure. From L., G. Καρυάτιδες, pl. of Καρυᾶτις, priestess of Artemis at *Caryae* in Laconia.

cascabel [*archaic*]. Knob at rear of cannon. Sp., little round bell, child's rattle, from Late L. *cascabus*, bell.

cascade. F., It. *cascata*, from *cascare*, to fall, VL. **casicare*, from *casus*, fall, case[1].

cascara. Sp., rind, bark, from *cascar*, to break, VL. **quassicare*, from *quatere*, *quass-*, to break. Cf. *quash*.

case[1]. Orig. what happens or befalls. F. *cas*, L. *casus*, from *cadere*, *cas-*, to fall. In gram. sense a transl. of G. πτῶσις, from πίπτειν, to fall. Hence *casual*, *casualty*. A much overworked word.

> Case and instance are the commonest and the most dangerous of a number of parasitic growths which are the dry-rot of syntax
> (*Times Lit. Supp.* May 8, 1919).

case[2]. Receptacle. ONF. *casse* (*châsse*), L. *capsa*, from *capere*, to take, hold. Hence *case-hardened*, of iron hardened on the surface; but, as *case* was used in 16 cent. for skin or hide, perh. the epithet was orig. of the same type as *hide-bound* (cf. to *case*, i.e. skin, *a hare*, Mrs Glasse).

> Glosty the fox is fled, there lies his case
> (*Look about you*, 1600).

> Hide-bound officials and service people of the case hardened armour-plate type
> (*Sunday Times*, July 8, 1917).

casein [*chem.*]. From L. *caseus*, cheese.

casemate. F.; cf. It. *casamatta*, Sp. *casamata*. Orig. a cavity in the foss of a fortification, as is shown by the Ger. equivalents *mordgrube*, *mordkeller*, murder-ditch (-cellar). First element has been associated with It. *casa*, house, hut, and second with Sp. *matar*, to slay (cf. *matador*), hence Flor. has *casamatta*, "a casamat, or a slaughter-house." But the earliest authority for the word, Rabelais, has *chasmate*, both in the mil. sense and in that of chasm, abyss (v.i.). Hence Ménage was perh. right in deriving the word from G. χάσμα, χασματ-, which may very well have been introduced into mil. lang. by the learned engineers of the Renaissance, whose theories were chiefly based on Caesar, Thucydides, etc. The use of *vuider*, to empty, in quot. 1, shows that the casemate was a cavity or pit.

> Les autres...escuroyent contremines, gabionnoyent deffenses, ordonnoyent plates formes, vuidoyent chasmates (*Pantagruel*, iii. *Prol.*).

> Bestes nommes neades, à la seule voix desquelles la terre fondoyt en chasmates et en abysme
> (*ib.* iv. 62).

casement. Prob. aphet. for *encasement*; cf. OF. *enchâssement*, window frame. See *chase[2]*, *sash[2]*.

caseous. See *casein*.

casern [*archaic*]. Barracks. Orig. used, like *barracks*, of small huts ? for four men each (cf. *mess*). F., Prov. *cazerna*, L. *quaterna*; cf. Prov. *cazern*, quire (q.v.).

cash[1]. Money. F. *caisse* or It. *cassa*, L. *capsa*, receptacle (see *case[2]*). Orig. money-box. Financial terms are largely It. (cf. *bankrupt*). In ModF. *caisse* means counting-house.

> *cassa*: a chest,...also, a merchant's cash, or counter (Flor.).

cash[2]. Various small Eastern coins. Perh. ult. Tamil *kāsu*, some small coin or weight. Cf. Port. *caixa*, *caxa*. Spelling has been influenced by *cash[1]*.

cashew. Nut. F., Port. *acajou*, which also means mahogany, Brazil. *acaju*.

cashier[1]. Of bank. Adapted from F. *caissier* (see *cash[1]*).

cashier[2] [*mil.*]. To dismiss. Archaic Du. *kasseren*, F. *casser*, to break, L. *quassare*, from *quassus* (*quatere*). Cf. *roster*, *leaguer*, *furlough* and other war-words from the Low Countries. Earlier also *cass*, from F. *casser*, of which the p.p. is still in mil. use, in *cast stores* (*horses*, etc.).

> *casser*: to casse, cassere, discharge (Cotg.).

> But the colonel said he must go, and he [the drum horse] was cast [i.e. cassed] in due form
> (Kipling, *Rout of the White Hussars*).

cashmere. From *Kashmīr*, in Western Himalayas. Hence corrupt. *kerseymere*. With archaic *cassimere* cf. F. perversion *casimir*, assimilated to Pol. name.

casino. It., from *casa*, house, L. *casa*, hut.

cask. Sp. *casco*, pot, head, helmet, orig. potsherd, from *cascare*, to break up, VL. **quassicare* (*quatere*). For sense-development cf. F. *tête*, L. *testa*, potsherd, vessel. With later sense of helmet cf. once common use of *pot*, *kettle-hat*, etc. in same sense (see also *bascinet*). *Casque*, from F., is thus the same word as *cask*, from which it did not earlier differ in spelling. The Elizabethan sailors regularly use *cask* as

collect. or pl. (cf. *cannon* and see quot. s.v. *size*).

casco: a caske or barganet, the sheards of an earthen pot, a tile-sheard, a head, a head-peece (Minsh.).

casket. Corrupted from F. *cassette* (14 cent.), dim. of *casse* (see *case*[2]). For *-k-* cf. *gasket*.

cassette: a small casket, chest, cabinet, or forcer (Cotg.).

casque. F., Sp. *casco*, replacing OF. *heaume* (OHG. *helm*). See *cask*.

Cassandra. Unheeded prophetess. Priam's daughter, who foretold destruction of Troy.

cassation. F., annulment, as in *cour de cassation*, from F. *casser*, to quash (q.v.).

cassava. Plant. A Haytian word with forms also in F., Sp. Port. See also *manioc*.

casserole. F., from *casse*, bowl, Sp. *cazo*, Arab. *qasa*, dish. Cf. *cassolette*.

cassia. Kind of cinnamon (*Ps.* xlv. 8). G. κασία, from Heb. *qātsa*, to strip off bark.

cassimere. See *cashmere*.

cassock. F. *casaque*, It. *casacca*, "a frocke, a horse-mans cote, a long cote" (Flor.); cf. Sp. *casaca*. Prob. of Slav. origin, ? *Cossack* (coat). Cf. *dalmatic*, *cravat*, and obs. *esclavine*, Slav mantle. *Cossack* is regularly *cassak* in Hakl. Eccl. sense is latest (17 cent.).

cassolette. Pan or box for perfumes. F., see *casserole*.

cassowary. Malay *kasuārī*, prob. via Du. or F.

cast. ON. *kasta*, cogn. with L. *gestare*. In ME. this replaced AS. *weorpan* (see *warp*), and is now itself largely replaced by *throw*. Formerly used in mod. sense of warp, turn, as still in a *cast in the eye*. The oldest sense seems to have been to throw into a heap, give shape to (cf. Norw. *kast*, *kost*, heap, pile). Hence metal *casting*, *cast of mind* (*actors*), *casting* a horoscope. From the last comes *forecast*. Obs. sense of deciding appears in *casting vote*. *Castaway* is oldest as theol. term, reprobate (1 *Cor.* ix. 27), where Wyc. has *reprovable*. So in 2 *Cor.* xiii. 5, Tynd., Coverd., Cranmer have *castaway* where *AV.* has *reprobate*. Used allusively by Cowper (1799) as title of poem, and hence now associated with the sea. Some of the senses of the p.p. *cast* are from the obs. *cass* (see *cashier*[2]). Here belongs also partly *cast in damages*.

They all v wher cast for to dee (Machyn's *Diary*, 1550–63).

Castalian. Of the Muses. From G. Κασταλία, spring on Mount Parnassus.

castanet. F. *castagnette*, Sp. *castañeta*, dim. of *castaña*, chestnut (q.v.), L. *castanea*. From shape.

castaway. See *cast*.

caste. Sp. Port. *casta*, race, orig. fem. of *casto*, pure, chaste, L. *castus*. First from Sp., but in mod. sense from India via Port., the spelling being taken from F. Cf. *padre*, *tank*. Hence to *lose caste*. *Caste* is now (1917–18) much used of any class claiming special privileges and immunities, Junkers, Bolshevists, trade-unionists, etc.

castellan [*archaic*]. ONF. *castellain*. See *châtelaine*.

castigate. From L. *castigare*. See *chastise*.

castle. AS. *castel*, village, L. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, fort; ME. *castel*, castle, ONF. *castel* (*château*). Introduced twice, in different senses now amalgamated. With *castle in the air* (16 cent.) cf. the earlier *castle in Spain*, from F. *château en Espagne*, recorded in 13 cent. (*Rom. de la Rose*). The chess *castle* replaced the *rook*[2] in 17 cent.

Go ye into the castel which is agens you (Wyc. *Luke*, xix. 30).

castor[1]. Beaver, beaver-hat. F., L., G. κάστωρ, an Eastern word. *Castor-oil*, now vegetable, was earlier applied to a drug obtained from the animal, L. *castoreum*, "oil made from the stones of the beaver" (Litt.). *Cold-drawn castor oil* is pressed out of the seeds without use of heat.

castor[2]. As in *pepper-castor*, *castor* on chair-leg, for earlier *caster*, from *cast*, to throw, also, to turn. Hence *castor-sugar* (neol.), with which cf. Ger. *streuzucker*, lit. strew-sugar.

Castor and Pollux. See *Dioscuri*.

castrametation [*fort.*]. From L. *castra*, camp, *metari*, to measure.

castrate. From L. *castrare*, perh. cogn. with *castus*, pure.

casual. L. *casualis*, from *casus*, chance. Hence *casual labourer* (*pauper*, *ward*). *Casualty* in mil. sense is from earlier sense of mischance, accident.

casuist. F. *casuiste*, Sp. *casuista*, theologian who resolves "cases of conscience" (MedL. *casus conscientiae*), esp. (c. 1600) with ref. to the Jesuits.

cat. ONF. *cat* (*chat*), Late L. *cattus*; cf. Late G. κάττα. In most Europ. langs., but of obscure origin. Hence *cat o' nine tails* (17 cent.), the game of *cat* (16 cent.), *care killed the cat* (in spite of its nine lives). A *catcall* was orig. an instrument. Pepys bought one for theatre purposes. *Catspaw*

refers to fable of cat, monkey and chestnuts. To *see which way the cat jumps*, i.e. to await events, appears to be mod.; cf. to *sit on the fence*. The obs. vessel called a *cat* (hence perh. mod. *catboat*) is the same word, though the reason for the name is not known. With *it rains cats and dogs* cf. F. *il pleut des hallebardes*, Ger. *es regnet heugabeln* (*bauernbuben*).

My Lord Bruncker, which I make use of as a monkey do the cat's foot (Pepys, June 6, 1666).

cata-. G. κατά, down, but with many subsidiary senses. Also *cat-*, *cath-*.

catachresis [*rhet.*]. Improper use of term. G., from καταχρῆσθαι, to misuse.

cataclysm. F. *cataclysme*, G. κατακλυσμός, from κλύζειν, to wash.

catacombs. Mod. sense dates from exploration of subterranean Rome, but the name, Late L. *Catacumbas* (c. 400 A.D.), was orig. applied only to the cemetery of St Sebastian near the Appian way. It is prob. a proper name the origin of which is lost. It occurs in AS. (10 cent.) and has forms in most Europ. langs.

catadromous. Of fish periodically descending river. Opposite of *anadromous*. From G. κατάδρομος, running down. Cf. *hippodrome*.

catafalque. F., It. *catafalco*. See *scaffold*.

Catalan [*ling.*]. Lang. of *Catalonia*, dial. of Provençal with Sp. affinities.

catalepsy. G. κατάληψις, from λαμβάνειν, to seize.

catalogue. F., Late L., G. κατάλογος, from λέγειν, to choose.

catalpa. Tree. Native NAmer. name (Carolina).

catalysis [*chem.*]. G. κατάλυσις, from λύειν, to loose.

catamaran. Navigable raft. From Tamil *kaṭṭa*, tie, *maram*, wood.

catamount, catamountain. Leopard, panther, now more esp. puma. ME. *cat of mountain* was used to render L. *pardus*.

And the beast which I sawe was lyke a catte off the mountayne (Tynd. *Rev.* xiii. 2).

cataplasm. G. κατάπλασμα, poultice, from πλάσσειν, to plaster.

catapult. L. *catapulta*, G. καταπέλτης, from πάλλειν, to hurl. Orig. warlike engine, current sense from c. 1870.

cataract. F. *cataracte*, L. *cataracta*, G. καταράκτης, ? from ῥηγνύναι, to break, ? or ῥάσσειν, to dash. Oldest ME. sense is portcullis, whence the *cataract* obscuring the eye. It occurs of the floodgates of heaven earlier than in the waterfall sense.

cataractae caeli apertae sunt (*Vulg. Gen.* vii. 11).

coulisse: a portcullis; also a web in the eye (Cotg.).

catarrh. F. *catarrhe*, L., G. κατάρρους, from καταρρεῖν, to flow down.

catastrophe. G. καταστροφή, from στρέφειν, to turn. Orig. the fatal turning-point of a drama.

catawampous, catawamptious [*US.*]. Humorous coinage, perh. suggested by *catamount*.

catawba. Grape and wine. River in S. Carolina, named from the *Katahba* Indians.

catch. ONF. *cachier*, Picard form of *chasser*, VL. **captiare* for **captare*. See *chase*[1]. Past *caught*, for *catched*, is app. due to obs. *laught*, from ME. *lacchen*, native synonym of *catch*. This word perh. also accounts for the spec. sense which *catch* has acquired in E. A *catchword* was orig. the initial word of the following page placed to catch the reader's eye before turning over. Cf. the musical *catch*, in which each singer catches the line or melody from the preceding.

Things in motion sooner catch the eye
(*Troil. & Cress.* iii. 3).

catchpole [*hist.*]. MedL. *cacepollus*, OF. *chacepole* (*chasse poule*, hunt hen). See *catch*, *chase*[1], *polecat*. Orig. tax-gatherer, confiscating poultry if money was not forthcoming. Later, lower law officer.

Saul sente catchpollis [*Vulg.* lictores] for to take David (Wyc. 1 *Sam.* xix. 20).

catchup, catsup. Incorr. for *ketchup* (q.v.).

cate [*archaic*]. Aphet. for ME. *acate*, ONF. *acat* (*achat*), from *acheter*, to buy, L. **ad-capitare*, to add to one's capital. Orig. purchase, later, dainty, delicacy, etc. Cf. *cater*.

My super-dainty Kate,
For dainties are all Kates, and therefore, Kate,
Take this of me (*Shrew*, ii. 1).

catechize. MedL. *catechizare*, G. κατηχίζειν, from κατηχεῖν, to resound, teach, etc. (*Luke*, i. 4), from κατά, down, ἠχεῖν, to sound. *Catechumen* (*Piers Plowm.*) is G. κατηχούμενος (pres. part. pass.).

catechu. Astringent from bark. Malay *kāchu*. Also in Canarese and Tamil.

category. G. κατηγορία, accusation, assertion, from κατηγορεῖν, to speak against, from ἀγορά, place of assembly. Use of the word is chiefly due to Aristotle. *Categorical imperative*, moral law springing from pure reason, is from Kant.

catenary [*math.*]. From L. *catena*, chain.

cater. First as noun. ME. *acatour, catour,* buyer (see *cate*). For lengthened *caterer* cf. *fruiterer, poulterer, upholsterer.* Hence perh. archaic *cater-cousin,* intimate (cf. *foster-brother, messmate, chum*).

A gentil Maunciple was ther of a temple,
Of which achatours myghte take exemple...
Algate he wayted so in his achaat
That he was ay biforn and in good staat
(Chauc. A. 567).

cateran. Highland marauder. Orig. collect. Gael. *ceathairne,* peasantry. The *-th-,* long mute in Celt., should have disappeared, as in the doublet *kern;* but cf. *bother, bothy.*

caterpillar. From OF. *chatepelose,* hairy cat, from L. *pilosus,* hairy. Cf. F. *chenille,* caterpillar, lit. little dog; also E. *woolly bear,* of a special kind (see also *catkin*). The ending has been assimilated to *piller,* one who "pills" the bark from trees, plunders. This connection appears in the frequent use of *caterpillar* for extortioner.

catyrpyllar worme: chatte pelouse (Palsg.).

Covetous persons, extorcioners, oppressours, catirpillers, usurers (Latimer).

caterwaul. Replaced (c. 1500) older *caterwaw* (Chauc.), *caterwrawle,* etc. The second syllable is imit. of the voice of the amorous cat, the first element suggests Ger. & Du. *kater,* male cat, not otherwise recorded in E. It is perh. for **cata-,* with *-a-* as in *blackamoor, Greenaway,* etc.

catgut. From *cat* and *gut,* though made from intestines of sheep. Cf. synon. Du. *kattedarm.* Earliest ref. (16 cent.) is to fiddle-strings. Cf. *catling.*

cathartic. Purgative. L., G. *καθαρτικός,* from *καθαρός,* clean.

Cathay [*poet.*]. Northern China. MedL. *Kitai* (13 cent.) as name of inhabitants, from foreign dynasty, the *Khitan.*

cathedral. Orig. adj., as in *cathedral church.* MedL. *cathedralis,* from G. *καθέδρα,* seat, from *κατά,* down, *ἑδ-,* sit. Cf. *see*[2], and see *chair.* Cf. *ex cathedra,* authoritative pronouncement, as from seat of dignity.

Catherine wheel. Spiked wheel used in legendary martyrdom of *St Catherine* of Alexandria, whose name, *Αἰκατερίνα,* was altered on *καθαρός,* pure.

catheter. G., from *καθιέναι,* to send down.

cathode [*electr.*]. G. *κάθοδος,* way down. Cf. *anode.*

catholic. F. *catholique,* MedL. *catholicus,* G. *καθολικός,* universal, from *κατά* and *ὅλος,* whole, as applied to the Church "throughout all the world." The E. word dates, in gen. and spec. sense, from 16 cent. At first applied to the whole Christian Church, it had been assumed by the Western Church after its separation from the Eastern (Orthodox). In E. it tended to become offensive after the Reformation, and was replaced by *Roman Catholic* in the negotiations for the Spanish Match (1618–24). Cf. *catholicon,* panacea.

catkin. Used by Lyte (1578) in his transl. of Dodoens to render Du. *katteken,* lit. kitten. Cf. F. *chaton,* Ger. *kätzchen,* both used in same sense, and synon. derivatives of *cattus* in most Rom. dialects. Earlier called *aglet, tag.*

chattons: the catkins, cattails, aglet-like blowings, or bloomings, of nut-trees, etc. (Cotg.).

catling. Fine cat-gut (*Troil. & Cress.* iii. 3). From *cat.*

catonism. Austerity. From *Cato the Censor,* or *Cato of Utica.*

catoptric. Of reflexion. G. *κατοπτρικός,* from *κατά* and *ὀπ-,* see. Cf. *optics.*

catsup. See *ketchup.* For folk-etym. perversion cf. *Welsh rarebit* for *rabbit.*

cattle. ONF. *catel,* L. *capitale,* stock, capital, from *caput, capit-,* head. In ME. esp. moveable property, beasts (*chattels*), as opposed to lands, etc. (*goods*). Cf. hist. of *fee* and *pecuniary.* See *chattel.* Used of farm-beasts from 13 cent., and of horses from 17 cent.

With all my worldely cathel I the endowe
(*Sarum Manual,* c. 1400).

catty. Weight (EInd.). Ident. with *caddy.*

caubeen [*Ir.*]. Hat. Ir. *cáibín,* dim. of *cap.* Cf. *colleen, squireen.*

Caucasian. Formerly used (first by Blumenbach, c. 1800) for Indo-European, white races, from supposed place of origin.

Is our civilization a failure?
Or is the Caucasian played out? (*Heathen Chinee*).

caucus. US. (18 cent.). Private political meeting. Applied opprobriously (1878) by Beaconsfield to the Birmingham "Six Hundred," but used much earlier in E. (v.i.). Prob. an Algonkin word for counsellor, found in Capt. John Smith as *Caw-cawassough.* Cf. *pow-wow, Tammany.*

A selection...similar to that which our Transatlantic brethren would call a "caucus"
(Lord Strangford, in H. of L., 1831).

caudal, caudate. From L. *cauda,* tail.

Caudine Forks. Pass near Capua where the Romans were defeated (321 B.C.) by the Samnites and were made to pass under the yoke. Hence fig. irretrievable disaster.

caudle. ONF. *caudel* (*chaudeau*), from *chaud*, hot, L. *calidus*.

chaudeau: a caudle; or warme broth (Cotg.).

cauk. See *cawk*.

caul. Orig. close-fitting cap or net. F. *cale*, cap, back-formation from *calotte* (q.v.). For naut. superstition connected with *caul* cf. its Icel. name *sigurcufl*, lit. victory cowl. With archaic *born with a caul* (i.e. lucky) cf. F. *né coiffé*.

cauldron. ONF. *caudron* (*chauderon*), augment. of *chaudière*, L. *cal(i)daria*, also *cal(i)-darium*, from *calidus*, hot. Cf. It. *calderone*, Sp. *calderón*. The *-l-* has been restored by learned influence. See also *chaldron*, *chowder*.

What shal comune the caudron to the pot?
(Wyc. *Ecclesiasticus*, xiii. 3).

cauliflower. For earlier *cole florie*, with first element latinized (*caulis*, cabbage). Cf. F. *chou-fleur*, earlier *chou-flori*, Sp. *coliflor*, Ger. *blumenkohl*, etc. See *cole*.

choux fleuris: the collyflory, or Cypres colewort (Cotg.).

caulk, calk. Late L. *calicare*, to stop up chinks with lime, L. *calx*. This replaced (c. 1500) earlier to *lime*. Cf. F. *calfater*, Port. *calafetar*, from *cal*, lime, *afeitar*, to arrange, L. *affectare*, forms of which exist in this sense in almost every naut. lang. The earliest *caulkers* (Noah and the mother of Moses) used bitumen, still employed for the same purpose in the East (see *goufa*). In MedL. *bituminatus* is regularly used for caulked, and is rendered *i-glewed* by Trevisa. Raleigh caulked his ships with "stone-pitch" from the pitch lake of Trinidad and caulking with lime is described in Hakl. (x. 202).

Lyme it [the ark] with cleye and pitche within and without (Caxton, 1483).

The shippe for to caulke and pyche (*NED.* c. 1500).

In stead of pitch we made lime and did plaster the morter into the seames (Hakl.).

cause. F., L. *causa*, which had the main senses found in F. & E. *Causerie*, *causeuse*, F., are from *causer*, in secondary sense of talking.

causeway. Folk-etym. for earlier *causey* (still in dial. use), ONF. *cauciée* (*chaussée*), Late L. *calciata* (*via*), which some connect with L. *calx*, lime, others with *calx*, heel (cf. *trodden* way).

The causey to Hell-gate (*Par. L.* x. 417).

caustic. L., G. καυστικός, from καίειν, to burn.

cautelous [*archaic*]. F. *cauteleux*, from L. *cautela*, caution (q.v.).

The Jews, not undoubtedly resolved of the sciatica-side of Jacob, do cautelously in their diet refrain from the sinew of both (Sir T. Browne).

cauterize. F. *cautériser*, Late L. *cauterizare*, from *cauterium*, hot iron, G. καυτήριον, from καίειν, to burn.

caution. F., L. *cautio-n-*, from *cavēre*, *caut-*, to beware. Oldest sense, security, as still in *caution-money* (univ.). The US. meaning of extraordinary person, circumstance, etc., perh. springs from such use as that exemplified below. Cf. *example*.

The way I'll lick you will be a caution to the balance of your family (Thornton, 1834).

Our appetite for dinner will be a caution to alligators (*ib.* 1862).

cavalcade. F., Prov. *cavalcada* or It. *cavalcata*, from p.p. fem. of Late L. *caballicare*, to ride, from *caballus*, horse. Cf. F. *chevauchée*, mounted raid, the earliest sense of *cavalcade* in E.

cavalier. Orig. horseman. F., It. *cavaliere*, from *cavallo*, horse, corresponding to F. *chevalier*. Earlier adopted as *cavalero* from OSp. *cavallero* (*caballero*). As applied to the partisans of Charles I it was orig. reproachful (like *Roundhead*). In both E. & F. it has also the sense of off-hand, discourteous, e.g. *cavalier treatment* (*tone*, etc.).

cavally. Fish, "horse-mackerel." Synon. It. *cavallo*, lit. horse.

cavalry. F. *cavalerie*, It. *cavalleria*. See *cavalier*, *chivalry*, for the latter of which it is often used in 16 cent.

cavatina [*mus.*]. It., dim. of *cavata*, prop. a detached air, from *cavare*, to hollow out, remove, from *cavus*, hollow.

cave. F., L. *cava*, neut. pl. of L. *cavus*, hollow. In ModF. means cellar only. For current pol. sense see *Adullamite*.

cave in. Chiefly US., also with trans. sense. Altered, on *cave*, from earlier E. dial. to *calve in*, with which cf. WFlem. *in-kalven*, to cave in, Du. *af-kalven*, to break away, *uit-kalven*, to fall apart, all "navvy" words. Perh. introduced into EAngl. by Du. drainage experts. So also we have

dial. to *colt in*, in same sense, ground-idea being app. separation at birth.

A dyche bank apon the same dyche, the which colted in (*Coventry Leet Book*, 1451).

The way they heav'd those fossils in their anger was a sin,
Till the skull of an old mammoth caved the head of Thompson in (Bret Harte).

caveat [*leg.*]. L., let him beware, from *cavēre*. Init. word of certain legal cautions. Cf. schoolboy *cave* (imper.) and proverb. *caveat emptor*, let the purchaser look out for himself.

cavendish. (1) Tobacco. ?From name of exporter. (2) Treatise on whist (1862), from pen-name of author, H. Jones.

cavern. F. *caverne*, L. *caverna*, from *cavus*, hollow.

cavesson. Nose-band for a horse. F. *caveçon*, It. *cavezzone*, from *cavezza*, halter, prob. connected with L. *capistrum*, halter (see *capstan*).

cavey. See *cavy*.

caviare. Earlier also *cavialy* (16 cent. F. *cavial*, It. *caviale*). F. *caviar*, It. *caviaro*. Turk. *khāvyār* is prob. from It. Though from Russia, it is app. not a Russ. word, the native name being *ikra*. The earlier E. forms are numerous and varied. Hence *caviare to the general*, too subtle for the common herd (*Haml.* ii. 2).

Of ickary or cavery a great quantitie is made upon the river of Volgha (Hakl. iii. 367).

cavil. F. *caviller*, L. *cavillari*, to satirize, argue scoffingly. But dial. *cavil*, to squabble, suggests rather synon. Norw. dial. *kjavla*, to quarrel, ult. cogn. with AS. *ceafl*, jaw.

cavity. F. *cavité*, Late L. *cavitas*, from *cavus*, hollow; cf. It. *cavità*, Sp. *cavidad*.

cavort [*US.*]. To prance. Prob. cowboy perversion of *curvet* (q.v.).

The general sits his cavorting steed (O. Henry).

cavy. Rodent of guinea-pig tribe. *Cabiai*, native name in F. Guiana. Cf. *capybara*.

caw. Imit. Cf. Du. *kaauw*, jackdaw.

cawk [*geol.*]. Loc. name for kind of spar. Northern form of *chalk*.

caxon [*archaic*]. Wig. ? From surname *Caxon*; ? cf. *busby*.

caxton. Book printed by *Caxton* (†1492). Cf. *elzevir*.

cay. See *key*[2].

cayenne. Pepper. Earlier *cayan*, *kian*, etc., as still pronounced, Tupi (Brazil) *kyynha*, mistakenly associated with the town of *Cayenne* (F. Guiana). Cf. *guinea-pig*.

cayman, caiman. Sp. Port. *caiman*, of Carib origin, but described as a Congo word in 1598. Many early exotic names of animals, plants, etc. wandered from E. to W. and vice-versa, often perh. in connection with the slave-trade (cf. *banana*, *papaw*, *yaws*).

A fish called by the Spaniards "lagarto," and by the Indians "caiman," which is indeed a crocodile (Hakl.).

cease. ME. *cessen*, F. *cesser*, L. *cessare*, frequent. of *cedere*, *cess-*, to give way.

cecity. L. *caecitas*, from *caecus*, blind.

Cecropian. Of *Cecrops*, founder of Athens.

cedar. F. *cèdre*, L., G. κέδρος. Also AS. *ceder*, direct from L.

cede. L. *cedere*, to yield.

cedilla. Sp. *cedilla*, It. *zediglia*, little *z*.

cee-spring, C-spring [*carriage-building*]. From shape. Cf. *S-drain*, *T-square*, *Y-bracket*, etc.

ceiling, cieling. From verb to *ceil*, prob. from F. *ciel*, canopy, L. *caelum*, heaven (cf. Ger. *himmel*, heaven, ceiling); but influenced by OF. *cieller*, L. *caelare*, to carve, and by *seal*[2] (q.v.) in its sense of complete enclosure. *Syll-*, *seel-* are the usual earlier spellings.

celadon [*archaic*]. Pale green. F., name of character in d'Urfé's *Astrée* (1610). Cf. *isabel*.

celandine. Swallow-wort. Earlier *celidony*, OF. *celidoine*, L. *chelidonia*, from G. χελιδόνιον, from χελιδών, swallow.

celarent [*logic*]. Mnemonic word. See *barbara*.

-cele [*med.*]. In *varicocele*, etc. G. κήλη, swelling.

celebrate. From L. *celebrare*, orig. to honour by assembling, from *celeber*, *celebr-*, populous, renowned. Earliest (17 cent.) in ref. to Eucharist.

celeriac. App. arbitrary formation from *celery* (q.v.).

celerity. F. *célérité*, L. *celeritas*, from *celer*, swift.

celery. F. *céleri*, It. dial. *sellari*, pl. of *sellaro* (It. *sedano*), ult. from G. σέλινον. For pl. form cf. *lettuce*.

celestial. OF. *celestiel*, from *céleste*, L. *caelestis*, from *caelum*, heaven. *Celestial Empire*, for China, is due to the title *T'ien-tsz*, son of heaven, formerly borne by the Emperor.

Celestine. Branch of Benedictines, established by Pope *Celestine V* (13 cent.).

celibate. From L. *caelibatus*, celibacy, from *caelebs*, *caelib-*, unmarried.

cell. ME. & OF. *celle*, L. *cella*, cogn. with *celare*, to hide. Earliest sense is monastic. Biol. sense from 17 cent.

cellar. L. *cellarium*, set of cells. But *salt-cellar* is for earlier *saler*, *seller*, F. *salière*, salt-cellar, whence ME. *saler*, *seler*, so that *salt-* is pleon.

saliere: a salt-seller (Cotg.).

cello. For *violoncello* (q.v.).

celluloid. Invented in US. and patented here in 1871. Orig. adj., cell-like, from F. *cellule*, L. *cellula*, which in F. (and consequently in many E. derivatives) has replaced OF. *celle*, L. *cella*.

Celt, Kelt. F. *Celte*, L. *Celta*, sing. of *Celtae*, G. Κελτοί (Herodotus), used by the Romans esp. of the Gauls, but app. not of the British. Mod. usage in ethnology and philology began in F. (c. 1700). Hence *Celtomaniac*, philologist who finds Celt. traces everywhere. See also *Brythonic*, *Goidelic*.

celt [*antiq.*]. Prehistoric implement. Prob. a ghost-word, occurring only in some MSS. of the Clementine text of the *Vulg.*, where it may be a misprint for *certe*. Adopted (c. 1700) by archaeologists, perh. by a fanciful association with *Celt*.

Stylo ferreo, et plumbi lamina, vel celte sculpantur in silice (*Vulg. Job*, xix. 24).

cembalo. Mus. instrument. It., as *cymbal* (q.v.).

cement. ME. *cyment*, F. *ciment*, L. *caementum*, for *caedimentum*, from *caedere*, to cut, the earliest cement being made from small chippings of stone.

cemetery. L., G. κοιμητήριον, dormitory, from κοιμᾶν, to put to sleep. Adopted in this sense by early Christians and applied at first to the catacombs. Earlier *cymetery* came via F. *cimetière*.

cenacle. Literary coterie. F. *cénacle*, name of first Romantic group (c. 1820), L. *cenaculum*, supper-room, esp. in ref. to Last Supper, from L. *cena*, supper.

cenobite. See *coenobite*.

cenotaph. Monument to person buried elsewhere. G. κενοτάφιον, from κενός, empty, τάφος, tomb. A household word from 1919.

censer. For *incenser*; cf. F. *encensoir*. See *incense*.

censor. L., arbiter of morals, from *censēre*, to judge. *NED.* (1893) finds no example of verb to *censor*. Cf. *censure*, F., L. *censura*.

census. L., from *censēre*, to estimate. Earlier used also of a poll-tax. The offic. census dates from 1790 (US.), 1791 (France), 1801 (Great Britain), 1813 (Ireland).

cent. F., L. *centum*, hundred. *Per cent.* is from It. *per cento* (cf. F. *pour cent*), our financ. and bookkeeping terms being largely It. Adopted (1786) in US. for one-hundredth of dollar. Cf. F. *centime*, one-hundredth of franc (First Republic). *A red cent* may refer to colour of copper (cf. archaic F. *rouge liard* and E. *brass farthing*), or *red* may be a substitution for a more emphatic adj.

cental. Weight of 100 lbs. introduced into Liverpool corn-market 1859, and legalized 1879. From *cent* after *quintal* (q.v.).

centaur. L., G. κένταυρος. Hence the plant *centaury*, G. κενταύρειον, med. qualities of which were fabled to have been discovered by Chiron the centaur.

centenary. L. *centenarius*, numbering a hundred. Cf. *centennial*, formed after *biennial*, etc.

centesimal. From L. *centesimus*, hundredth.

centigrade. Thermometer of Celsius (†1744), with 100 degrees between freezing and boiling point. F., from L. *centum*, hundred, *gradus*, degree.

centipede. F. *centipède*, L. *centipeda*, from *pes*, *ped-*, foot.

cento. Composition from scraps of other authors. L., patchwork; cf. G. κέντρων, patchwork.

centre. F., L. *centrum*, G. κέντρον, goad, stationary point of compasses, from κεντεῖν, to prick. Several of the math. senses appear in Chauc., who also uses *centre* for later *centre of gravity* (17 cent.). In F. politics the *centre* is composed of moderates, the *left* being radical and the *right* reactionary. This is an inheritance from the National Assembly of 1789 in which the nobles took the place of honour on the president's right, while the representatives of the Third Estate (the Commons) were on his left. In Ger. the *centre* is composed of the Catholics or Ultramontanes. *Centrifugal* (L. *fugere*, to flee) and *centripetal* (L. *petere*, to seek) were coined by Newton.

centuple. F., Late L. *centuplus*, for *centuplex*, from *centum*, hundred, *plic-*, fold.

century. L. *centuria*, group of one hundred in various senses. Cf. *centurion*, explained by Tynd. as *hunder-captain*. Usual mean-

ing, peculiar to E., is for earlier *century of years* (17 cent.).

ceorl [*hist.*]. AS. original of *churl* (q.v.). Cf. *carl*.

cephalic. F. *céphalique*, L., G. κεφαλικός, from κεφαλή, head. Cf. *cephalopod*, cuttle-fish; etc., from πούς, ποδ-, foot.

ceramic. G. κεραμικός, from κέραμος, potter's earth.

cerastes. Horned viper. L., G. κεράστης, from κέρας, horn. Cf. biol. terms in *cerato-*.

Cerberus. L., G. Κέρβερος, watch-dog of hell. Hence *sop to Cerberus*.

> Cui vates, horrere videns jam colla colubris,
> Melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus offam
> Obicit (*Aen.* vi. 419).

cereal. L. *cerealis*, from *Ceres*, goddess of agriculture.

cerebral. From L. *cerebrum*, brain (with dim. *cerebellum*), cogn. with G. κάρα, head. *Unconscious cerebration* was coined (1853) by W. B. Carpenter.

cerecloth (*Merch. of Ven.* ii. 7), **cerement** (*Haml.* i. 4). From F. *civer*, to wax, from L. *cera*, wax, G. κηρός; cf. obs. to *cere*, to wrap corpse in waxed cloth (*Cymb.* i. 1).

ceremony. Also ME. *ceremoyne*, OF. *ceremoine* (*cérémonie*), L. *caerimonia*. With to *stand on ceremony* (*Jul. Caes.* ii. 2) cf. to *insist*, L. *insistere*, to stand on.

ceriph, serif [*typ.*]. Fine horizontal hair-line at termination of (esp. capital) letter. ? Du. *schreef*, line, stroke. Many early printing terms are Du.; but *sanserif* (q.v.) is earlier.

cerise. F., cherry (q.v.).

cerium [*chem.*]. Named after the then (1801) recently discovered planet *Ceres*.

cero-. From L. *cera* or G. κηρός, wax.

cert. Colloq. shortening of *certainty*. App. mod. (not in *NED.*).

certain. F., Late L. **certanus*, from *certus*, orig. p.p. of *cernere*, to decide. Sense-development follows that of L. *certus*. Indef. meaning, app. the opposite of the original, a *certain man*, a *lady of a certain age*, etc., springs from the idea of an ascertained fact the details of which are not necessarily accessible to all.

> A very old house, perhaps as old as it claimed to be, and perhaps older, which will sometimes happen with houses of an uncertain, as with ladies of a certain age (*Barnaby Rudge*, ch. i.).

certes [*archaic*]. F., prob. L. *certas*, used as adv.; cf. OSp. *certas*.

certify. F. *certifier*, Late L. *certificare*, from *certus* and *facere*. Cf. *certificate*.

certiorari [*leg.*]. Writ from higher to lower court. L., to be made more certain, occurs in writ. Cf. *habeas corpus*, *caveat*, etc.

certitude. F., Late L. *certitudo*, from *certus*.

cerulean, caerulean. From L. *caeruleus*, blue, blue-green, etc., prob. by dissim. for **caeluleus*, from *caelum*, heaven, sky.

ceruse. White lead. F. *céruse*, L. *cerussa*, perh. from G. κηρός, wax.

cervical. From L. *cervix*, *cervic-*, neck.

cervine. L. *cervinus*, from *cervus*, hart. Cf. *bovine*, *ovine*, etc.

Cesarevitch, -witch. Earlier *Czarevitsch*, *Czarowicz*, etc., son of *czar* (q.v.), was replaced as official title by *Cesarevitsch*, modelled on restored spelling (*Caesar*). The ending is Russ. *vitsch*, Pol. *wicz*, common in patronymics. The race called the *Cesarewitch* (Newmarket, 1839) was named in honour of the Russ. prince, afterwards Alexander II, who was on a state visit to England.

cespitose. From L. *caespis*, *caespit-*, turf.

cess [*Sc. & Ind.*]. Rate, land-tax; also as verb. For *sess*, aphet. for *assess* (q.v.). In Ir. also of military exactions, hence perh. *bad cess to you* (? or for *bad success*). L. *census*, tax, etc., has app. had some influence on this word (cf. *excise*).

> *census*: valued, cessed, taxed (Coop.).
>
> The English garrisons cessed and pillaged the farmers of Meath and Dublin (Froude).

cessation. L. *cessatio-n-*. See *cease*.

cesser [*leg.*]. Termination. F. *cesser*, to cease (q.v.). For use of infin. cf. *misnomer*, *oyer et terminer*, etc.

cession. F., L. *cessio-n-*, from *cedere*, *cess-*, to yield.

cesspool. Earliest form *cesperalle* (16 cent.) suggests perversion of obs. *suspiral*, F. *soupirail*, ventilator, air-shaft, from L. *suspirium*, breath. Further corrupt. to *cesspool* (*suspool*, *sesspool*, *cestpool*) would be quite possible. It. *cesso*, privy, from L. *secessus*, has also been suggested, but it does not seem likely that an It. word would have been introduced to form a hybrid dial. compd. Skeat suggests *recess*, and quotes (1764) "two recesses or pools, as reservoirs of dung and water," but no other record is known of *recess* in this sense.

Cestr. Signature of bishop of Chester. For MedL. *Cestrensis*.

cestus. Girdle, esp. of Aphrodite. L., G. κεστός, lit. stitched. Perh. hence also the

gladiatorial *caestus, cestus,* glove, usu. regarded as irreg. formation from *caedere,* to strike.

cesura. See *caesura.*

cetacea. ModL. from L. *cetus,* whale, G. κῆτος.

chablis. White wine from *Chablis* (Yonne).

chabouk. See *sjambok.*

Chadband. Sanctimonious humbug (*Bleak House*). Cf. *Stiggins, Podsnap,* etc.

Chadbands all over the country have shrieked over the soldier's rum ration
(*Referee,* June 24, 1917).

chafe. Earlier *chaufe,* F. *chauffer,* VL. **calefare* for *calefacere,* to make hot, *calidus.* Cf. *chafing-dish.* For vowel cf. *safe.* Fig. senses via that of heat-producing friction.

chafer. Insect. AS. *ceafor;* cf. Du. *kever,* Ger. *käfer.* Prob. gnawer (cf. *beetle* and see *jowl*). The more usual *cockchafer* is comparatively mod. The prefix may suggest size, but may be for *cack,* stercus. Cf. synon. *dung-beetle,* and Ger. *kotkäfer, mistkäfer,* also obs. *kaakkäfer.*

chaff. AS. *ceaf;* cf. Du., Ger. dial. *kaf.* In AS. Bible versions also for straw. With *chaffinch* cf. Late L. *furfurio,* chaffinch, from *furfur,* bran. The verb in its mod. slang sense is a combination of *chafe,* to irritate, and of the noun *chaff* in its fig. sense of nonsense, worthless matter (which will not catch birds).

His reasons are two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff (*Merch. of Ven.* i. 1).

chaffer. Now equivalent to *barter, haggle,* but orig. trade. First as noun, from AS. *cēap,* price, *faru,* journey, etc.; cf. ON. *kaupför,* commercial journey, and Ger. *kauffahrteischiff,* merchant ship. *Cheapfare* occurs in ME. See also *chapman, cheap, coper, cooper*[2].

To wite hou myche ech hadde wonne bi chaffaryng
(Wyc. *Luke,* xix. 15).

chagrin. F., from Turk. *saghrī,* rump of a horse, whence *shagreen* (q.v.), a leather of granulated appearance, is prepared. For the metaphor cf. *gooseflesh* and F. *chair de poule.* There are chronological difficulties in the hist. of the F. word, but the quot. below points clearly to association with the leather in E.

Thoughts which...had made their skin run into a chagrin (*NED.* 1734).

chain. F. *chaîne,* L. *catena.*

chair. F. *chaire,* L. *cathedra,* G. καθέδρα, from κατά, down, ἑδ-, sit. For F. *chaise,* which has superseded *chaire,* exc. in spec. senses (pulpit, professorial chair), see *chaise.* Replaced native *stool* as name for seat suggesting added ease and dignity, traces of which survive in some mod. senses (e.g. in *chairman*).

chaise. F., chair (q.v.), taking the sense of vehicle via that of sedan chair, *chaise à porteurs. Chair* was used in same sense in 18 cent. See also *chay, shay.* F. *chaise* is due to an affected Parisian interchange of *r-s* (15–16 cents.) often satirized by F. writers.

Les musailles ont deroseilles (Marot).

chalcedony. L. *c(h)alcedonius* (*Rev.* xxi. 19), G. χαλκηδών. The ME. form was *cassidoine,* from OF. Vars. such as *carchedonius* occur in Pliny and Isidore. Hence place of origin may have been *Chalcedon* (Asia Minor) or Καρχηδών (Carthage).

Calcedoine est piere jalne
Entre iacint e beril meaine...
De Sithie [Scythia] est enveiee
E de culurs treis est trovee
(*Lapidaire de Marbod,* 12 cent.).

chalcography. Copper engraving. From G. χαλκός, copper.

Chaldaic, Chaldean, Chaldee. From G. Χαλδαῖος, of *Chaldea,* i.e. Babylonia. Esp. with ref. to magical and astrological studies. The lang. (Aramaic) was that of the Jews after the Captivity and is exemplified in the few reported sayings of Our Lord (*ephphatha, talitha cumi,* etc.).

Like the Chaldean, he could watch the stars
(*Childe Harold,* iii. 14).

chaldron. Dry measure (32 bushels, or, if coal, 36, and, at Newcastle, 53 cwt.). This and Sc. *chalder* (32 to 64 bushels), earlier (1497) also *chelder,* are usu. referred to F. *chaudron,* cauldron (q.v.). But what a cauldron! The Sc. forms, with corresponding MedL. *celdra* (in early Sc. statutes) and AF. *chaldre de carbons* (1416), also do not favour the "cauldron" etym. ? From Du. *kelder,* cellar.

A chalder of coles for the merchauntes own house, meanyng so many coles as ye will spend yearlye
(*York Merch. Advent.* 1562).

chalet. Swiss-F. Origin obscure. ? A dim. of L. *castellum;* cf. Languedoc *castrun,* shepherd's hut.

chalice. OF. (*calice*), L. *calix, calic-,* cogn. with G. κύλιξ, cup. In eccl. sense appears earlier in AS. *calic,* and *cal-* forms are also found in ME.

chalk. AS. *cealc*, Lat. *calx, calc-*, lime. F. has *chaux*, lime, and *craie*, L. *creta*, chalk, so also Ger. *kalk*, lime, *kreide*, chalk. The change of sense in E. is no doubt due to the chalk (carbonate of lime) which is such a conspicuous feature of the south of England. *By a long chalk* is from the use of chalk in scoring points in games.

> Lo, how they feignen chalk for chese (Gower).

challenge. First as verb. OF. *chalengier, chalongier*, from OF. *chalonge*, L. *calumnia*, false accusation. Orig. to accuse, call to account, a trace of which survives in *challenging* a juryman (sentry).

> The King of Spain doth challenge me to be the quarreller, and the beginner of all these wars (Queen Elizabeth).

challis. Fabric, first made at Norwich (c. 1830). ? From surname *Challis*, which is derived from *Calais*. ? Or from the town itself, pronounced *Ch-* in patois.

chalybeate. Irreg. (*-eate* for *-ate*) from L. *chalybs*, steel, G. χάλυψ. Cf. *roseate*.

Cham [*hist.*]. Obs. form of *Khan*[1] (q.v.), applied esp. to the Khan of Tartary (*Much Ado*, ii. 1), and, by Smollett, to Dr Johnson.

chamade [*hist.*]. Drum or trumpet signal for parley. F., Port. *chamada*, from *chamar*, to cry, L. *clamare*.

> *fazer chamada*: to beat a parley (Vieyra).

chamber. F., L. *camera*, G. καμάρα, cogn. with L. *camurus*, arched (see *camber*). *Chamberlain* is one of several OF. forms of *chambellan*, the correct form being *chambrelenc*, OHG. *chamarling*, from Ger. *kammer* (from L.), and Ger. suffix *-ling* (cf. *camerlengo*). For mod. dignity cf. *constable, marshal, steward*. The licensing of plays by the *Lord Chamberlain of the Household* is the last relic of the authority formerly wielded by that functionary over the "royal actors."

chambertin. Wine. From an estate in Burgundy, near Dijon.

chameleon. G. χαμαιλέων, from χαμαί, on the earth, dwarf, λέων, lion. Cf. *caterpillar, hippopotamus, antlion*, etc. Often fig., as fabled to live on air and able to change colour.

> The thin chameleon, fed with air, receives
> The colour of the thing to which he cleaves (Dryden).

chamfer [*techn.*]. To groove. Back-formation from *chamfering*, perversion of F. *chanfrein*, OF. *chanfraint*, p.p. of OF. *chanfraindre*, from *chant*, edge (see *cant*[1]) and OF. *fraindre*, to break, L. *frangere*. For corrupt. cf. *fingering*, for back-formation cf. *maffick*.

> *chanfrain*: a chanfering; or, a channell, furrow, hollow gutter, or streake, in stone-worke, etc. (Cotg.).

chamfrain, chamfron [*hist.*]. Frontlet of barded horse. F. *chanfrein*, perh. from L. *camus*, muzzle, and *frenum*, bridle, but the many early forms, due to folk-etym., make the origin doubtful.

> His gallant war-house...with a chamfron, or plaited head-piece upon his head (*Ivanhoe*, ch. ii.).

chamois. F.; cf. It. *camoscio, camozza*, Prov. *camis*, Ger. *gemse* (OHG. *gamiza*). It is uncertain which way the borrowing has taken place, but the earliest known form, Late L. *camox* (5 cent.), suggests connection with F. *camus*, flat-nosed, cogn. with L. *camurus* (see *camber*), a natural description of the animal. But some regard it as a pre-Roman Alp. word. The old form *chamoy, shammoy* (Goldsmith), due to taking *-s* as sign of pl. (cf. *cherry*), survives in *shammy-leather*.

chamomile. See *camomile*.

champ. To chew. Earlier also *cham*. Prob. imit. and ident. with *jam*.

champac. Magnolia. Hind. from Sanskrit *chāmpākā*.

champagne. Wine from that province. Cf. *burgundy*.

champaign [*archaic*]. Open country. Often spelt *champian, champion* by early writers. See *campaign*.

champarty, champerty [*leg.*]. Contributing to legal expenses on condition of sharing spoil. For earlier *champart*, division of produce, from *champ*, field, *part*, share; cf. MedL. *campipars*.

champignon. Mushroom. F., VL. **campinio-n-*, from *campus*, field. Cf. origin of *mushroom*.

champion. F., Late L. *campio-n-*, fighter in the arena (see *camp*); cf. It. *campione*, Sp. *campion*. Borrowed also by the Teutons, e.g. ON. *kempa*, AS. *cempa*, whence surname *Kemp*; cf. Ger. *kämpfen*, to fight.

chance. F. (OF. *cheance*), from *cheoir*, to fall, VL. **cadēre* for *cadere*. Thus a doublet of *cadence*. The orig. F. sense, of the "fall" of the dice, is found in ME. So also the *main chance* belongs orig. to the game of hazard.

See *main*[1,2]. For sense-development cf. *hazard*.

Sevene is my chaunce, and thyn is cynk and treye (Chauc. C. 653).

To set all on a maine chance (Holinshed).

chancel. F. *cancel*, *chancel*, L. *cancellus*, for *cancelli*, lattice (see *cancel*) separating the choir from the nave; dim. of *cancer*, grating, ? dissim. of *carcer*, prison (see *incarcerate*). Hence *chancellor*, AF. *chanceler*, F. *chancelier*, orig. keeper of the barrier, but introduced as offic. title into E. by Edward the Confessor.

chance-medley [*leg.*]. Orig. homicide intermediate between manslaughter and accident. Lit. mixed chance.

chancery. For *chancellery*, *chancelry*, office of *chancellor* (see *chancel*). Hence pugil. *in chancery*, i.e. not likely to get away without serious damage.

chancre. Venereal ulcer. F., see *cancer*, *canker*.

chandelier. F., candle-stick, etc. (v.i.).

chandler. F. *chandelier*, candle-stick, candle-maker, from *chandelle*, L. *candela*. In first sense, common in ME., now replaced by ModF. *chandelier*. Second sense has been extended (*corn-chandler*, *ship-chandler*); cf. *costermonger*.

change. F. *changer*, Late L. *cambiare*, for *cambire*, from *cambium*, exchange, of Celt. origin (cf. *gombeen man*); cf. It. *cambiare*, Sp. *cambiar* (see *cambist*). Hence *change*, meeting-place of merchants, often erron. '*change*, as though for the later *exchange*. To *ring the changes* was orig. of bells. In sense of swindling there is a punning allusion to *change*, money, i.e. the smaller coins for which a larger is changed. *Changeling* is from OF. *changeon*, with suffix altered on *suckling*, *nursling*.

channel[1]. Water-course. OF. *chanel* (*chenal*), L. *canalis*, whence *canal* (cf. *kennel*[2]). *The Channel* is first in Shaks. (2 *Hen. VI*, iv. 1).

channel[2] [*naut.*]. For *chain-wale*; cf. *gunwale*, and see *wale*.

port'-aubans: chaine-wales: pieces of wood nailed on both the outsides of a ship, to keep them from being worn, or galled by the shrowdes (Cotg.).

I took my station in the fore-channels (*Frank Mildmay*, ch. xi.).

chanson. F., song, VL. *cantio-n-* (v.i.).

chant. F. *chanter*, L. *cantare*, frequent. of *canere*, to sing. Hence *chantry* (Chauc. A. 512), endowment for good of founder's soul. With *horse-chanter*, fraudulent horse-dealer, cf. F. *chantage*, blackmail. Both are neologisms difficult of explanation.

chantarelle, **chanterelle**. Cup-shaped fungus. F., dim. from L. *cantharus*, drinking-cup, G. *κάνθαρος*.

chanticleer. OF. *Chante-cler*, sing-clear, name of the cock in the *Roman de Renart* (13 cent.). Cf. *bruin*, *renard*.

She hadde a cok, heet Chauntecleer (Chauc. B. 4039).

chantry. See *chant*.

chanty. Sailors' song. Earlier *shanty*. ? F. imper. *chantez* (cf. *revelly*). A very early example occurs in the *Complaynt of Scotlande* (1549).

chaos. G. *χάος*, abyss, empty space, etc.; cf. *χάσκειν*, to yawn. Its earliest E. use is with ref. to *Luke*, xvi. 26. Cf. *cosmos*.

chap[1]. To crack. Related to *chip*, *chop*[1]. Cf. Du. LG. *kappen*, to chop.

The ground is chapt, for there was no rain in the earth (*Jer.* xiv. 4).

chap[2]. Jaw, esp. lower. Now usu. *chop*, as in to *lick one's chops*, *chops* (jaws) *of the Channel*, *chopfallen* (*Haml.* v. 1) for *chapfallen*, orig. of the dead. Perh. altered, by association with *chop*[1], from north. dial. *chaft*, of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *käft*, Dan. *kieft*, cogn. with Ger. *kiefer*, jaw.

chap[3]. Fellow. Short for *chapman* (q.v.). Cf. fig. use of *customer*, and Sc. *callant*, lad, Du. *kalant*, F. *chaland*, customer. So also *chap-book*, coined (19 cent.) on *chapman*, to denote type of book formerly sold by itinerant vendors. Dim. *chappy* was orig. Sc.

chaparral. Thicket. Sp., from *chaparra*, evergreen oak, Basque *zaparra*.

chap-book. See *chap*[3].

chape [*hist.*]. "Cap" of a scabbard. F., cape, cope, used in same sense. See *cape*[1]. OF. used also the dim. *chapel* (*chapeau*, hat), e.g. *chapiax à coutiaux et à espees* are mentioned in 13 cent. *ordonnances* for the sheath-makers, so perh. *chape* in this sense is rather a back-formation from the dim.

chapel. F. *chapelle*. Orig. sanctuary where was deposited the *cappella*, or sacred cloak, of St Martin. In most Europ. langs. See *cape*[1], *cap*, *chaplain*. *Chapel of ease* is 16 cent. Application to place of worship outside the state religion, e.g. *Roman Catholic* (*Nonconformist*, and, in Scotland, *Episcopal*) *chapel*, begins in 17 cent. Sense of printers' workshop association is also 17 cent.

chaperon. F., hood, as in *Le petit Chaperon rouge*, from *chape* (see *cape*[1]). Mod. sense is due to *chaperon* being regarded as a protection. Not orig. always a female.

chaperon: an affected word, of very recent introduction...to denote a gentleman attending a lady in a publick assembly (Todd).

chapiter [*arch.*]. F. *chapitre*, now replaced by *chapiteau*. Etym. ident. with *chapter* (q.v.).

chaplain. F. *chapelain*. The orig. *cappellani* were the custodians of St Martin's cloak. See *chapel*.

chaplet. F. *chapelet*, dim. of OF. *chapel* (*chapeau*), hat, hood, garland. See *cap*, *cape*[1]. For later sense, string of beads, cf. *rosary*.

chapman [*archaic*]. Dealer. AS. *cēapman*; cf. Du. *koopman*, Ger. *kaufmann*. Cf. *chaffer*, *cheap*, (horse) *coper*, etc. See also *chap*[3].

chapter. F. *chapitre*, L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, head. Earlier also *chapiter*, *chapitle*. The *chapter* of a cathedral, order of knights, etc., was orig. the meeting at which a *chapter* was read, a practice instituted (8 cent.) by Bishop Chrodegang of Metz. Hence *chapter-house*. *Chapter of accidents* is 18 cent.

char[1], **chare**. Turn of work, spell. Also *chore* (US.). AS. *cierr*, time, occasion, from *cierran*, to turn; ? cogn. with Ger. *kehren*, to turn. Hence *charwoman* (14 cent.).

char[2]. Verb. Also found as *chark*. Back-formation from *charcoal* (q.v.).

char[3]. Fish. Perh. Gael. *ceara*, blood-red, from *cear*, blood. Cf. its Welsh name *torgoch*, red-belly.

char-à-banc. F., car with bench.

character. Restored from ME. *caracter*, F. *caractère*, L., G. χαρακτήρ, tool for stamping, marking, from χαράττειν, to cut grooves, engrave. Earlier also *caract*, OF. *caracte*, VL. **characta*. Sense of fictitious personage (in play, novel), whence *in* (*out of*) *character*, is 18 cent.

In all his dressings, caracts, titles, forms
(*Meas. for Meas.* v. 1).

charade. F., Prov. *charrada*, of obscure origin, perh. from *charrare*, to prattle, cogn. with It. *ciarlare*, which may be of imit. origin. See *charlatan*.

charcoal. Perh. from *char*, to turn (see *char*[1]). Cf. "cole-turned wood" (Chapman's *Odyssey*). ? Or a mixed form from *coal*, which in ME. meant charcoal, and F. *charbon*. Mod. verb to *char* is a back-formation.

chard. Of artichoke. Cf. F. *carde*, Sp. *cardo*, in same sense. Ult. from L. *carduus*, thistle.

chare. See *char*[1].

The maid that milks and does the meanest chares
(*Ant. & Cleop.* iv. 15).

charge. F. *charger*, to load, burden, VL. *carricare*, from *carrus* (see *car*). From the sense of load is evolved that of task, responsibility, office, custody. In mil. sense the idea is that of using weight, but *charger*, horse, app. meant orig. one for carrying heavy loads, pack-horse, e.g. *our chardger and horsse* (*York Merch. Advent.* 1579). The Bibl. *charger*, bearer (*Matt.* xiv. 8), is in Wyc. *disch*, in Tynd. *platter*. Sense of price, outlay, etc., is evolved from that of burden. For association with firearms cf. *load* (q.v.).

chargé d'affaires. F., entrusted with business.

chariot. F., from *char* (see *car*). ModF. *chariot* means waggon.

charity. F. *charité*, L. *caritas*, from *carus*, dear. *Caritas* in *Vulg.* usu. renders G. ἀγάπη, love (e.g. 1 *Cor.* xiii.), perh. in order to avoid sexual suggestion of *amor*. For spec. sense of almsgiving cf. sense-history of *pity*. *Cold as charity* may be partly due to Wyclif's rendering of *Matt.* xxiv. 12.

charivari. Recorded 1615 (William Browne's *Works*, ii. 293, ed. Hazlitt). F., orig. mock music expressing popular disapproval. At one time also the title of a Parisian satirical paper; hence the sub-title of *Punch*. OF. also *calivali*, *caribari*. Origin unknown. The second element appears in *hourvari*, hullabaloo.

charivaris de poelles: the carting of an infamous person, graced with the harmony of tinging kettles, and frying-pan musicke (Cotg.).

charlatan. F., It. *ciarlatano*, "a mountibanke, pratler, babler" (Flor.), app. altered, by association with *ciarlare*, to chatter, from *ciaratano* (Flor.), for earlier *ceretano* (Flor.), orig. vendor of papal indulgences from *Cerreto* (Spoletum).

Charles's Wain. Also called Ursa Major or the Plough. AS. *Carles-wægn* (see *wain*), the wain of *Arcturus* (q.v.) having first been understood as that of *Arthur*, and then transferred to *Carl*, i.e. Charlemagne, by the legendary association between the two heroes; cf. ME. *Charlemaynes wayne*. *Charles* is Ger. *Karl*, latinized as *Carolus*, and ident. with *churl* (q.v.); cf. Ger. *kerl*, fellow.

charley [*hist.*]. Watchman. Conjecturally explained as due to reorganization of London watch temp. *Charles I* (cf. *bobby*), but chronology is against this.

charlock. Wild mustard. AS. *cerlic*.

charlotte, charlotte russe. F., from the female name.

charm. F. *charme*, L. *carmen*, song, incantation, for **canmen*, from *canere*, to sing (cf. *germ*). For sense-development cf. *bewitching*, etc. *Charmed life* is from *Macb.* v. 8.

Sechith to me a womman havynge a charmynge goost (Wyc. 1 *Kings*, xxviii. 7).

charnel-house. Explanatory for earlier *charnel*, burial place (*Piers Plowm.*), OF., Late L. *carnale*, from *caro, carn-*, flesh. F. has also *charnier*, Late L. *carnarium*, both for larder and cemetery.

Charon. Ferryman. G. Χάρων, ferryman of the Styx.

charpie. Linen unravelled for dressing wounds. F., p.p. fem. of *charpir*, VL. **carpire*, for *carpere*, to pluck, unravel. Cf. *carpet*.

charpoy. Indian bedstead. Urdu *chārpāī*, Pers. *chahārpāī*, four-footed, ult. cogn. with *quadru-ped*.

charqui. Peruv. for dried beef, early corrupted to *jerked beef*.

chart. F. *charte*, L. *charta*, paper, G. χάρτης. Cf. F. *carte*, Ger. *karte*, map, and see *card*[1]. Latest sense in *health-chart*.

charter. OF. *chartre* (*charte*), L. *chartula*, dim. of *charta*, paper. Hence *Chartist*, from the *People's Charter* (1838). *Charter-party*, now only used in connection with ships, is F. *charte partie*, divided document, half of which is retained by each party (cf. *indenture*). With *chartered libertine* (*Hen. V*, i. 1) cf. colloq. use of F. *fieffé*, lit. enfeoffed, e.g. *filou fieffé* (Mol.).

Charterhouse. Carthusian monastery. Folk-etym. for F. *chartreuse* (see *Carthusian* and cf. Ger. *Karthause*). The famous public school and hospital was founded (1611) on the site of a Carthusian monastery.

Children not yet come to, and old men already past, helping of themselves, have in this hospital their souls and bodies provided for (Fuller).

Chartist. See *charter*.

chartreuse. Made by monks of *Chartreuse*. See *Carthusian, Charterhouse*.

chartulary. See *cartulary*.

charwoman. See *char*[1], *chare*.

chary. Usu. with *of*. AS. *cearig*, from *care*. Orig. careful, i.e. sorrowful, but now only associated with secondary sense of *care*.

Charybdis. See *Scylla*.

chase[1]. Pursuit. F. *chasse*, from *chasser*, VL. **captiare* for **captare*, frequent. of *capere, capt-*, to take (see *catch*); cf. It. *cacciare*, Sp. *cazar*. A *chase* differed from a park in not being enclosed.

chase[2]. To emboss, engrave. Aphet. for *enchase*, F. *enchâsser*, to enshrine, from *châsse*, shrine, L. *capsa* (see *case*[2]).

chase[3]. Hollow, groove, in various senses, esp. cavity of gun-barrel. Also frame in which type is locked. F. *châsse* in various senses, also in some cases from the masc. form *chas*. See *case*[2], *chase*[2].

chaas: the space and length between beame and beame, wall and wall, in building (Cotg.).

chasse d'un trebuchet: the shrine of a paire of gold weights; the hollow wherein the cock, tongue, or tryall playeth (*ib.*).

chasm. G. χάσμα, cogn. with *chaos* (q.v.).

chasse. Liqueur after coffee. For F. *chasse-café*, now usu. *pousse-café*.

chassé-croisé. Dance-step. F., see *chase*[1], *cross*.

chasse-marée. Coasting-vessel. F., chase tide.

chassepot. Obs. F. rifle. Inventor's name. It means "pot hunter," in the sense of seeker after hospitality.

chasseur. F., lit. hunter. Cf. *jäger*.

chassis [*neol.*]. Of a motor-car, etc. F. *châssis*, from *châsse*. See *case*[2], *sash*[2].

chaste. F., L. *castus*, pure.

chastise. Irreg. from OF. *chastier* (*châtier*), L. *castigare*, to make pure, *castus*. In ME. we find also *chaste, chasty*, in this sense. *Chasten* is later. All orig. to improve, correct.

Whom the Lorde loveth, him he chasteneth [Wyc. chastisith] (Tynd. *Heb.* xii. 6).

chasuble. F., dubiously connected with L. *casula*, little house (dim. of *casa*), which in Church L. also meant hooded vestment. ME. & OF. *chasible, chesible*, suggest a form **casipula* (cf. *manipulus*, from *manus*); cf. It. *casipola*, hut.

chat. Shortened from *chatter* (q.v.). Also applied, owing to their cry, to various birds, e.g. *stone-chat, whin-chat*.

château. F., OF. *chastel*, L. *castellum* (see *castle*). Hence *Château-Margaux*, etc., clarets named from famous vine-growing estates.

châtelaine. F., lady of castle (see *château*). Hence, belt with keys, etc.; cf. secondary sense of *housewife*.

chatoyant. F., pres. part. of *chatoyer*, from *chat*, cat, with ref. to changing colour of its eye.

chattel. OF. *chatel*, Late L. *capitale*, property. See *cattle*, which is the Norman-Picard form of the same word.

She is my goods, my chattels (*Shrew*, iii. 2).

chatter. Imit.; cf. *jabber*, *twitter*, etc. *Chatter-box* (19 cent.), i.e. box full of chatter, is modelled on the much earlier *saucebox* (16 cent.). Cf. obs. *prattle-box*.

chatty [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Porous water-pot. Hind. *chāṭī*.

chauffeur. F., stoker, from *chauffer*, to heat (see *chafe*). F. nickname for early motorists.

chaussée. F., see *causeway*.

chauvin. F., jingo. From *Nicolas Chauvin*, a veteran of the Grande Armée, who was introduced into several popular F. plays of the early 19 cent. The name was esp. familiarized by the line "Je suis Français, je suis Chauvin," in Cogniard's vaudeville *La Cocarde tricolore* (1832). The name is ident. with *Calvin*, and is a dim. of *chauve*, bald.

chavender. See *chevin*.

chaw. By-form of *chew*. Now dial. (cf. *chaw-bacon*) or US. (e.g. *chawed up*), but a recognized literary form in 16–17 cents.

mascheur: a chawer, chewer (Cotg.).

Some roll tobacco, to smell to and chaw (Pepys, June 7, 1665).

chawbuck. Obs. form of *chabouk*. See *sjambok*.

chay, shay. Vulg. for *chaise* (q.v.). For back-formation cf. *pea*, *cherry*, *Chinee*, etc.

"How shall we go?" "A chay," suggested Mr Joseph Tuggs. "Chaise," whispered Mr Cymon. "I should think one would be enough," said Mr Joseph (Dickens, *The Tuggs's at Ramsgate*).

cheap. Orig. noun, barter, as in *Cheapside*. AS. *cēap*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *koop*, Ger. *kauf*, ON. *kaup*, whence Dan. *kjöb*, in *Kjöbnhavn* (Copenhagen). See also *chaffer*, *chapman*. Prob. all from L. *caupo*, huckster, innkeeper. Mod. adj. sense (16 cent.) is short for *good cheap*, good business; cf. F. *bon marché*, "good cheap" (Cotg.). As verb (cf. Ger. *kaufen*, Du. *koopen*, etc.) now obs., but traces of orig. sense still in *cheapen*, to bargain. See also *coper*, *coopering*.

And he, gon out about the thridde hour, say other stondynge ydil in the chepyng (Wyc. *Matt.* xx. 3).

Which do give much offence to the people here at court to see how cheap the King makes himself (Pepys, Feb. 17, 1669).

cheat. Aphet. for *escheat* (q.v.), regarded as confiscation. Falstaff puns on the double meaning. Sense has also been affected by *cheat*, thing (early thieves' slang), of unknown origin.

chete for the lord: caducum, confiscarium, fisca (*Prompt. Parv.*).

I will be cheater to them both, and they shall be exchequers to me (*Merry Wives*, i. 3).

check. OF. *eschec* (*échec*), Pers. *shāh*, king (in danger), adopted, through Arab., by most Europ. langs. with the game of *chess* (q.v.). Hence fig. to repulse, attack, put to the test, as in to *check a statement* (*account*), or to pay by *check* (now *cheque*), i.e. in a manner easy to verify. Also of various controlling mechanisms. Much used, esp. in US., of receipts, counters in games, etc., hence to *hand in one's checks*, retire from the game, die (cf. to *peg out*). For *check(er)* pattern, etc., see *chequer*, *exchequer*. *Checkmate* is OF. *eschec mat*, Arab. *shāh māt*, the king is dead.

Ther-with Fortune seyde, "Chek heer!"
And "Mate!" in the myd poynt of the chekkere,
With a poune erraunt, allas!
(Chauc. *Blanche the Duchess*, 658).

checker. See *chequer*.

cheddar. Cheese. From village in Somerset.

chee-chee. Eurasian accent in speaking E. Hind. *chhi-chhi*, fie (lit. dirt), exclamation attributed to Eurasians, or perh. imit. of their mincing speech.

cheek. AS. *cēace*, jaw; cf. Du. *kaak*, jaw, cheek, LG. *kake*, *keke*. With to *have the cheek* cf. to *have the face* (*front*). Already in ME. *cheek* is used in phrases of the type *to one's beard* (*teeth*). In earliest use also for jaw, as still in *cheek by jowl*.

We will have owre wille maugre thi chekes (*Piers Plowm.* B. vi. 158).

cheep. Imit. of cry of small birds, etc.; cf. Ger. *piepen*, F. *pépier*. Hence *cheeper*, young partridge (grouse).

cheer. Orig. face. F. *chère*, Late L. *cara* (whence Prov. Sp. Port. *cara*). Identity with G. *κάρα*, head, is unlikely, in view of the absence of the word from It. Mod. senses develop from *good cheer*, F. *bonne chère*, as in *be of good cheer* (countenance, bearing), *with good cheer* (cordial manner); hence friendly treatment, resultant satisfaction and approval (*three cheers*). *Cheery*, "a ludicrous word" (Johns.), is much later than *cheerful*.

chere: the face, visage, countenance, favor, look,

aspect of a man; also, cheer, victuals, intertainment for the teeth (Cotg.).

All fancy sick she is, and pale of cheer
(*Mids. Night's Dream*, iii. 2).

We gave them a cheer, as the seamen call it
(Defoe, *Capt. Singleton*).

cheese[1]. Food. AS. *cīese*, L. *caseus*. WGer.; cf. Du. *kaas*, Ger. *käse*. Introduced into WGer. langs. with *butter* (q.v.), while the Rom. langs. preferred **formaticum* (F. *fromage*), expressing the shape. *Caseus* is prob. not orig. L., but borrowed from some nomadic tribe (cf. *butter*). *Cheese-paring* is in Shaks. (2 *Hen. IV*, iii. 2), but fig. sense of niggardly is 19 cent.

rimbeccarsela: to swallowe a cudgeon, to believe that the moone is made of greene cheese (Flor.).

cheese[2] [*Anglo-Ind.*]. The correct thing. Urdu, Pers. *chīz*, thing.

cheese it. Thieves' slang, of unknown origin.

cheetah. Leopard trained for hunting. Hind. *chīta*, Sanskrit *chitraka*, speckled. See *chintz*, *chit*[2].

chef. Cook. For F. *chef de cuisine*.

chego. Monkey. See *jocko*.

cheiro-. From G. χείρ, hand. More usu. *chiro-*.

chela. Buddhist novice, such as Kipling's *Kim*. Hind. *chēlā*, servant, disciple, Sanskrit *chēta*.

chemise. In its ME. usage, of various garments, from AS. *cemes*, Late L. *camisia* (c. 400 A.D.); but in mod. use, as euph. for smock, shift, from F. Late L. *camisia*, first as soldiers' word, is prob. of Gaulish origin and ult. cogn. with Ger. *hemd*, shirt. Also found in Arab. (*qamīç*), in Rum., and in Slav. langs. For vulg. *shimmey* cf. *chay*, *cherry*, etc.

You may do what you please,
You may sell my chemise,
(Mrs P. was too well-bred to mention her smock)
(*Ingoldsby*).

chemist. Earlier *chymist*, F. *chimiste*, ModL. *alchimista*. Orig. synon. with *alchemist* (see *alchemy*).

chenille. F., lit. caterpillar, L. *canicula*, little dog, from *canis*. Cf. *caterpillar*.

cheque. Earlier *check*, as still in US. Orig. counterfoil for *checking* purposes. Mod. spelling due to *exchequer*.

chequer, checker. Aphet. for *exchequer* (q.v.), in orig. sense of chess-board; cf. *checkers*, draughts. With *chequered career*, i.e. one of strong contrasts, cf. mod. mil. to *chess-board* (a road), i.e. excavate it in zigzag fashion to hold up pursuing force. *Exchequer* in mod. sense was once commonly spelt *cheker*, *chequer*, e.g. in Pepys. Hence also *check*, pattern.

He [Hindenburg] "chess-boarded" the ordinary highways and blew up railway stations, water-towers and bridges (J. Buchan).

cherimoya. Fruit. From Quichua lang. of Peru.

cherish. F. *chérir*, *chériss-*, from *cher*, dear, L. *carus*. Cf. *flourish*, *nourish*, etc.

cheroot. Tamil *shuruṭṭu*, roll (of tobacco).

He who wants to purchase a segar in the East, must ask for a sharoot (*NED.* 1807).

cherry. With AS. *ciris*, *cyrs*, found in compds. only, e.g. *cirisbēam*, cherry-tree, cf. Du. *kers*, Ger. *kirsche*. The existing word was taken by ME. from ONF. *cherise* (*cerise*), corrupted from L. *cerasum*, G. κεράσιον, trad. brought (c. 100 B.C.) by Lucullus from *Cerasus* in Pontus; but it is possible that the place was named from the tree, G. κέρασος, and that the latter is cogn. with G. κέρας, horn, from its smooth bark (cf. *hornbeam*). For loss of *-s* cf. *chay*, *pea*, *sherry*, etc. So also dial. *merry*, wild cherry, F. *merise*.

By Jingo, I believe he wou'd make three bits of a cherry [troys morceaulx d'une cerise]
(Motteux' *Rabelais*, v. 28).

chersonese. Peninsula, esp. that of Thrace. G. χερσόνησος, peninsula, from χέρσος, dry, νῆσος, island.

chert. Kind of quartz. Perh. for *sherd*, *shard*. Cf. origin of *brescia*, *slate*.

cherub. Back-formation from *cherubim*, *cherubin*, formerly used as sing., L. (*Vulg.*), G. (LXX.) χερουβίμ, Heb. *k'rūbīm*, pl. of *k'rūb*, origin and real meaning of which are unknown. The pl. being more familiar, the earliest form was AS. *cherubin*, *-bim*, in general ME. use for *cherub*, as still in *A.V.* and uneducated speech. So also F. *chérubin*, It. *cherubino*, etc. Cf. *assassin*, *Bedouin*, and see *seraph*. Wyc. has both *cherub* and *cherubin*, Shaks. has the latter several times and *cherub* only once.

Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins
(*Merch. of Ven.* v. 1).

Here lies the body of Martha Gwynn,
Who was so very pure within.
She burst the outer shell of sin
And hatch'd herself a cherubin (*Old Epitaph*).

chervil. Herb. AS. *cærfille*, L., G. χαιρέφυλλον, from φύλλον, leaf, ? and χαῖρε, rejoice. Cf. Du. *kervel*, Ger. *kerbel*, obs. E. *cerfoil*, F. *cerfeuil*.

Cheshire cat. Famed for grinning in 18 cent. (*Peter Pindar*), but reason unknown. US. has *chessy* (*jessy*) *cat.*

chesnut. See *chestnut.*

chess. OF. *esches,* pl. of *eschec* (*échec*). See *check.* In late ME. we find a new pl. *chesses,* and in 16–17 cents. *chests. Chessmen* is for ME. *chess-mesne,* where the second element is obs. *meiny,* retinue (see *ménage*). The item *tabeliers et meisne,* i.e. boards and "men," occurs in accts. of Earl of Derby's Expedition (1390–93). See also *chequer.*

Whose deepest projects, and egregious gests,
Are but dull morals of a game at chests (Donne).

chess-trees [*naut.*]. Timber with eye through which passes clew of mainsail. Prob. from *chase*[3]; cf. F. *chas,* eye of needle.

chest. AS. *cest,* L. *cista,* G. κίστη; cf. Du. *kist,* Ger. *kiste,* ON. *kista.* Early pre-Christian loan (see *ark*). In AS. & ME. esp. in sense of coffin. For anat. sense cf. Ger. *brusthasten,* lit. breast-box, of which second element is unrelated.

He [Joseph] dieth, and is chested (*Gen.* l, *heading*).

chesterfield. Overcoat, couch. From a 19 cent. *Earl of Chesterfield.* Cf. *raglan, spencer, wellington,* etc.

chestnut. For *chesteine-nut,* ME. *chesteine,* OF. *chastaigne* (*châtaigne*), L., G. καστανέα, either ? from *Castanis* (Pontus) or *Castanaea* (Thessaly). But see remark on *cherry.* Armen. *kaskeni,* chestnut tree, may be the true origin. Earlier is AS. *cisten-bēam,* chestnut tree (cf. Ger. *kestenbaum,* now usu. *kastanienbaum*). In ME. *chastein, chestein,* etc. is also used of the tree. *Chestnuts out of the fire* is from the fable of the cat and the monkey (cf. *catspaw*). In the sense of venerable tale (US.) perh. from a spec. oft-repeated story in which a chestnut-tree is particularly mentioned.

"When suddenly from the thick boughs of a cork-tree"—"A chestnut, captain, a chestnut." "Bah! booby, I say a cork-tree." "A chestnut," reiterates Pablo; "I should know as well as you, having heard you tell the tale these twenty-seven times"
(Hatton's *Reminiscences of Toole,* 1888, quoted by *NED.*).

cheval-de-frise. See *chevaux-de-frise.*

cheval-glass. F. *cheval,* horse. Cf. *chevalet,* easel (q.v.).

chevalier. F., horseman, knight, VL. **caballarius,* from *caballus,* horse. Cf. Ger. *ritter,* knight, lit. rider. F. *chevalier,* knight, *cavalier,* horseman, etc. (from It.) are now differentiated. The ME. form was *chevaler, chivaler,* etc., the ModF. form being introduced later. Esp. the *Chevalier de Saint-George,* Old Pretender, and the *Young Chevalier,* Young Pretender. *Chevalier of industry,* sharper, is adapted from F. *chevalier d'industrie.* Cf. *chivalry.*

chevaux-de-frise [*fort.*]. Lit. Frisian horses, device adopted by the Netherlanders to make up for their lack of cavalry against the Spaniards. Cf. archaic Ger. *spanische reuter* (*reiter*), in same sense.

vriesse paerden (*balken om den aanval der vyandelike ruyters te stuyten*): chevaux de Frise (Sewel).

chevelure. Head of hair. F., L. *capillatura,* from *capillus,* hair; cf. It. *capillatura.*

chevin. Chub. F. *chevin, chevanne;* cf. obs. E. *chavender.* Prob. from L. *caput,* head.

The chub or chavender (Izaak Walton).

cheviot. Cloth from wool of *Cheviot* sheep.

chevrette. Skin for gloves. F., kid, dim. of *chèvre,* goat, L. *capra.*

chevron. Stripe (⌣) of non-commissioned officer. Also in her. (⌢). Earliest sense, rafter. F., VL. **capro-n-,* from *caper,* goat; cf. Sp. *cabriol,* L. *capreolus,* dim. of *caper,* in same sense.

chevron: a kid; a chevron (of timber in building); a rafter or sparre (Cotg.).

capreoli: cross pieces of timber to hold together larger beams and keep them together (Litt.).

chevrotain, chevrotin. Small musk-deer (S.E. Asia). F., double dim. of *chèvre,* she-goat, L. *capra.*

chevy, chivy. To pursue. From hunting-cry *chivy,* from ballad of *Chevy Chase,* on battle of Otterburn (1388) between Douglas and Hotspur. For *Cheviot Chase,* a later version being called the *Cheviot Hunting.*

With a hey, ho, chivy!
Hark forward! hark forward! tantivy
(O'Keefe, *Old Towler,* c. 1785).

chew. AS. *cēowan;* cf. Du. *kauwen,* Ger. *kauen.* See *chaw.*

Britain bit off far more than Napoleon ever tried to chew—and chewed it
(F. W. Wile, *Explaining the Britishers,* Nov. 1918).

chianti. Wine. From place of origin in Tuscany.

chiaroscuro. It. *chiaro,* light, L. *clarus, oscuro,* dark, L. *obscurus.* Orig. both of black and white and light and shade.

chiasmus. G. χιασμός, crossing, lit. making shape of letter χ. Order of words as in

Frequentia sustentatur, alitur otio (Cic.).

I cannot dig, to beg I am ashamed (*Luke,* xvi. 3).

Au sublime spectacle un spectateur sublime
(Sainte-Beuve).

chiaus. See *chouse*.

chibouk, chibouque. Long pipe. Turk. *chibūk*, stick, pipe-stem.

chic. F., smartness. Cf. Ger. *schick*, in same sense, found early (14 cent.) in LG. From *schicken*, to send, in secondary sense of arrange appropriately, etc.

chicanery. Pettifogging, quibbling. F. *chicanerie*, from *chicane*. The latter word was applied in Languedoc to a form of golf, and golfers will readily understand how the sense of taking advantage of petty accidents may have been evolved. The F. word is from MedG. τζυκανίζειν, to play polo (q.v.), a game once known all over the Mohammedan world and in Christian Byzantium. This is from Pers. *chaugān*, a crooked stick. The game has given rise to many metaphors in Pers.

chicha. Fermented drink from maize. Native lang. of Hayti.

chick[1]. Bird. Shortened from *chicken* (q.v.). Cf. *oft* for *often*.

il n'a enfant ne bremant: hee hath nor childe, nor chicke to care for (Cotg.).

chick[2] [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Cane blind. Hind. *chik*, perh. a Mongol word.

Old Chinn could no more pass that chick without fiddling with it than....
(Kipling, *Tomb of his Ancestors*).

chick[3] [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Short for *chickeen*. See *chicken-hazard*.

chickabiddy. From *chick*[1] and *biddy*, obs. child's name for bird (? *birdy*).

Ay, biddy, come with me (*Twelfth Night*, iii. 4).

chicken. AS. *cicen*; cf. Du. *kieken*, Ger. *küchlein*, ON. *kjūklingr*; perh. ult. cogn. with *cock*. In *chicken-pox* app. in sense of small, inconsiderable.

Perrette là-dessus saute aussi, transportée:
Le lait tombe; adieu veau, vache, cochon, couvée
(La Fontaine, *Fables*, vii. 10).

chicken-hazard. For *chickeen*, Anglo-Ind. form of *sequin* (q.v.), *zecchin*.

Billiards, short whist, chicken-hazard, and punting
(*Ingoldsby*).

chickery-pokery. Var. of *jiggery-pokery* (q.v.).

chick-pea. Earlier *ciche pease*, F. *pois chiche* (earlier *ciche*), L. *cicer*, pea. Also called *chickling*, earlier *cichling*.

chickweed. For earlier *chicken-weed*, as still in Sc.

chicory. Earlier *cicory*, OF. *cichoree* (*chicorée*), L. *cichoreum*, from G. κίχορα, endive, succory (q.v.).

chide. AS. *cīdan*, not known in other Teut. langs. Orig. intrans., to brawl, rail, with dat. of person (now disguised as acc.). Construction with prep. *with*, *against* is intermediate.

The people did chide with Moses (*Ex.* xvii. 2).

chief. ME. *chefe*, F. *chef*, L. *caput*, head. Correct OF. spelling is *chief*, which may have affected mod. form. *In chief* in oldest sense (feud.) represents L. *in capite*. With adj. use cf. native *head* as in *head-master*, or Ger. *haupt* in *hauptmann*, captain. Hence *chieftain*, ME. & OF. *chevetain*, remodelled on *chief*. See *captain*.

chiff-chaff. Bird. Imit. of note.

chiffer-chaffer. Nonce-word, redupl. on *chaffer* (q.v.).

Let the Labour party cease chiffer-chaffering over things it does not understand, like the disposal of Africa, or the state of Russia
(*Daily Chron.* Sep. 27, 1918).

chiffon. F., lit. rag, dim. of F. *chiffe*, perh. for OF. *chipe*, rag, ? from E. *chip*. Hence *chiffonnier*, orig. with drawers for putting away sewing materials, etc. ModF. sense is ragpicker.

chignon. OF. *eschignon*, nape of the neck, from *eschine* (*échine*), backbone (see *chine*[2]), confused with F. *chaînon*, dim. of *chaîne*, also used of the nape of the neck.

chainon du col: the naupe, or (more properly) the chine-bone of the neck (Cotg.).

chigoe. WInd. burrowing flea, jigger[2] (q.v.). Prob. negro corrupt. of Sp. *chico*, small, whence also synon. F. *chique*.

chilblain. From *chill* and *blain* (q.v.).

child. AS. *cild* (neut.); ? cf. Goth. *kilthei*, womb. In E. only; in other WGer. langs. represented by *kind*. AS. pl. was *cild*, ME. *child* and *childre*, the latter surviving in dial. *childer*, replaced in south by double pl. *children*, after *brethren*. Earliest sense esp. in connection with birth (*childbed*, *with child*). In ME. and later also spec. youth of gentle birth (cf. *Childe Harold*), also servant, page. In 16 cent. esp. girl. *My child* in Shaks. never refers to son, and mod. usage shows traces of this. With *Childermas*, Feast of the Holy Innocents (Dec. 28), cf. AS. *cyldamæsse* (see *mass*[1]).

By the mouth of our fadir Davith, thi child
(Wyc. *Acts*, iv. 25).

A very pretty barne; a boy or a child, I wonder?
(*Winter's Tale*, iii. 3).

chiliad. Thousand. L., G. χιλιάς, χιλιάδ-, from χίλιοι, thousand.

chill. AS. *cele, ciele,* cold (noun), in gen. sense. Noun gave way in ME. to *cold,* and, in its mod. sense (*take a chill,* etc.), is from the adj. or verb derived from orig. noun. See also *cold, cool.*

chilli. Capsicum pod, used in pickles, etc. Sp., Mex. *chilli,* native name.

Chiltern Hundreds. Former crown manor (Oxford and Bucks), of which stewardship (a sinecure or fictitious office) is taken by M.P.'s as a way of resigning, an office under the crown being (since 1707) a disqualification for membership of Parliament. See *hundred.*

chime[1]. Of bells. ME. & OF. *chimbe,* L. *cymbalum,* G. *κύμβαλον,* from *κύμβη,* hollow of a vessel (cf. L. *cymba*). Cymbal (q.v.) was orig. sense of E. *chime.*

> Lovys him in chymys wele sownande
> (Hampole's *Psalter,* cl. 5).

chime[2], **chimb.** Rim of a cask. In Johns. Cf. Du. *kim,* the same, Ger. *kimme,* edge, AS. *cimbing,* joining. Also incorr. *chine.*

chimer, chimar [*hist.*]. Bishop's robe. OF. *chamarre* (*simarre*); cf. It. *zimarra,* Sp. *zamarra.* Origin unknown.

chimera, chimaera. Fabulous composite monster. L., G. *χίμαιρα,* she-goat.

chimney. F. *cheminée,* Late L. *caminata,* from *caminus,* furnace, oven, G. *κάμινος.* Orig. fire-place, as in *chimney corner, chimney piece,* the latter orig. a picture. But earliest sense of Late L. *caminata* was room provided with a stove[1] (q.v.).

> The chimney
> Is south the chamber, and the chimney-piece
> Chaste Dian, bathing (*Cymb.* ii. 4).

chimpanzee. Bantu (Angola) *kampenzi.*

chin. AS. *cin.* WGer.; cf. Du. *kin,* Ger. *kinn;* cogn. with G. *γένυς,* lower jaw, L. *gena,* cheek.

China. Sanskrit *Chīna,* perh. from *Ch'in* or *Ts'in* dynasty (3 cent. B.C.). *Chin* in Marco Polo. Hence, porcelain from *China,* pronounced *cheyney* well into 19 cent., with the consequence that *Cheyne Walk,* Chelsea, was sometimes spelt *China Walk*! With *China orange* cf. Ger. *apfelsine,* orange, lit. apple of China, the fruit having been introduced from China by the Portuguese in 16 cent. The *NED.* quotes "a hundred pounds to a China orange on Eclipse" (1771). A *Chinaman* was, before the 19 cent., a dealer in Chinese ware (cf. *Indiaman*). *Chinese,* OF. *Chineis* (*Chinois*), was formerly used as noun. For slang *Chinee* cf. *Portugee, marquee, burgee,* etc.

> Sericana, where Chineses drive,
> With sails and wind, their cany waggons light
> (*Par. Lost,* iii. 438).

> She [a lady of rank who died, aetat. 104, in 1877] always spoke of her "chaney" and of the balcóny, theáyter, etc. (From a correspondent).

chinch. Bug (US.). Sp. *chinche,* L. *cimex, cimic-.*

chinchilla. Small rodent (SAmer.). Sp., perh. from *chinch* (q.v.), from erron. belief that it smelt badly. Cf. OF. *cincele, chincele,* bug.

chin-chin [*Anglo-Chin.*]. Chin. *ts'ing-ts'ing,* please-please.

> The mandarin went off in high glee, saying "chin, chin" as he departed, which is the common salutation (Hickey's *Memoirs,* i. 223).

chinchona. See *cinchona.*

chine[1]. Ravine (Hants and I. of Wight). AS. *cinu,* fissure. Cf. Du. *keen,* chap[1]. A common ME. word now superseded by *chink*[1] (q.v.). Cogn. with Ger. *keim,* bud (at its opening).

> In the chyne of a ston wal
> (Wyc. *Song of Solomon,* ii. 14).

chine[2]. Backbone, etc. F. *échine,* OHG. *scina* (*schiene*), splinter, shinbone (cf. history of *spine*), whence also It. *schiena,* Sp. *esquena.* See *shin.*

chine[3]. See *chime*[2].

Chinee, Chinese. See *China.*

chink[1]. Fissure. Replaces (from 16 cent.) *chine*[1], from which it is app. derived. For abnormal formation cf. *Chink.*

chink[2]. Sound. Imit., cf. F. *tinter,* Ger. *klingeln.* Hence, money, earliest sense recorded in *NED.*

> To buie it the cheaper, have chinkes in thy purse
> (Tusser, 1573).

Chink [*Austral. & US.*]. "Chinee." For formation cf. *chink*[1].

Chinook. "Pidgin" language of Columbia and Oregon; also warm ocean wind. Name of native tribe on Columbia river with which Hudson Bay traders came in contact.

chintz. For *chints,* pl. of *chint,* Hind. *chīnt.* Earlier also *chite,* Mahrati *chīt,* from Sanskrit *chitra,* variegated. Cf. *cheetah, chit*[2], and, for pl. form, *baize.* So also Du. *sits,* earlier *chits, chitsen,* "chints" (Sewel).

> Bought my wife a chint, that is, a painted Indian callico (Pepys, Sep. 5, 1663).

chip. Prob. thinned form of *chop*[1] (cf. *drip, drop*). Cf. *kippen* in various LG. dialects. To *chip in* may be a variation on to *cut in* (orig. at cards) or come from *chip* in slang sense of counter used in card-playing, whence *chips*, money; cf. Du. *splint*, splinter, *spaan*, chip, both used for money. *Chip of the old block* is used by Milton (*Smectymnuus*).

chipmuck, chipmunk. Squirrel (US.). The alternative name *hackle* (J. G. Wood) suggests an E. formation from *chip* and *mink* (q.v.).

chippendale. Name of cabinet-maker (†1779). Cf. *sheraton*.

chippy. Dry as a *chip*; hence, suffering from after-effects of alcohol.

chiro-. Latinized form of *cheiro-* (q.v.), adopted in F. Hence *chirography*, handwriting; *chiromancy*, palmistry; *chiropodist*, from G. *πούς, ποδ-*, foot.

chirp, chirrup. Imit. For obs. *chirk, chirt* (= *cheep*). With later *chirrup* cf. *alarum*. Earliest is AS. *cearcian*, whence ME. *chark*, to creak. To *feel chirpy, chirrupy* is coloured by *cheer-up*.

> [He] chirkith [*var.* chirtith] as a sparwe (Chauc. D. 1804).

chirurgeon [*archaic*]. Restored spelling of OF. *cirurgien* (whence ME. *sirurgien, surgeon*) corresponding to Sp. *cirujano*, Port. *cirurgião*. From G. *χειρουργός*, surgeon, from *χείρ*, hand, *ἔργον*, work.

chisel. ONF. *chisel* (*ciseau*), VL. **cisellus*, for **caesellus* (whence It. *cesello*), from *caedere, caes-*, to cut. See *scissors*. With *chiselled features* cf. *pencilled eyebrows*.

chit[1]. Brat. App. var. of *kit* (*kitten*); cf. dial. *chit*, kitten, Sc. *cheet*, puss. Cf. use of *kid, cub, whelp*, etc. But associated in sense with dial. *chit*, sprout. Cf. *imp, scion*, and Ger. *sprössling*. Wyc. has *chittes*, var. *whelpis* (*Is.* xxxiv. 15) for *Vulg. catuli*.

> *murelegus, catus, catulus*: catte, idem est chytte (*Voc.*).

chit[2], **chitty** [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Document. Mahrati *chittī*, Sanskrit *chitra*, "black and white." See *cheetah, chintz* and cf. *pie*[1].

> At last I got his cheet for some [of his debt] (Purch. 1608).

chit-chat. Redupl. on *chat* (q.v.). Cf. *chitter* for *chatter*, and *tittle-tattle*.

chitin. Substance forming integuments of insects, etc. F. *chitine*, irreg. from G. *χιτών*, tunic.

chiton. Tunic. G. *χιτών*.

chittagong. Breed of fowls, from *Chittagong*, Bengal.

chitterling. Mostly dial., with numerous vars. With secondary (slang) sense of shirt-frill cf. F. *fraise*, mesentery, ruff, and see *tripe*. Origin obscure; ? cf. Ger. *kutteln*, chitterlings, Goth. *qithus*, belly, cogn. with LG. *kiit*, intestine, Du. *kuit*, fish-roe, from a Teut. root applied to soft parts of the body.

> *andouille*: a linke, or chitterling; a big hogges gut stuffed with small guts (Cotg.).
>
> *fraise*: a ruffe; also, a calves chaldern (*ib.*).

chitty. See *chit*[2].

chivalry. F. *chevalerie*, collect. from *chevalier* (q.v.). Doublet of *cavalry*, with which it was sometimes synon., though earliest E. sense is bravery, prowess, e.g. *flower of chivalry* (1297).

chive. Herb. ONF. *cive*, L. *cepa*, onion. Cf. AS. *cīpe*, onion, from L.

chivy. See *chevy*.

chlamys. G. *χλαμύς*, cloak.

chloral. Coined by Liebig from *chlor*(*ine*) *al*(*cohol*).

chlorine. Named (1810) by Davy from its colour. G. *χλωρός*, yellowish green.

chlorodyne. Artificial trade-name from *chloroform* (q.v.) and *anodyne* (q.v.).

chloroform. F. *chloroforme*, coined (1834) by Dumas. See *chlorine*. Used as anaesthetic by Simpson (1847).

> This new anaesthetic agent was used most successfully last Monday (*Ill. Lond. News*, Dec. 4, 1847).

chlorophyll. Green colouring matter of plants. G. *χλωρός*, green, *φύλλον*, leaf.

chlorosis. "Green sickness." Mod., from G. *χλωρός*, green.

chock, chuck. Block of wood, wedge (chiefly naut.). ONF. *choque, chouque* (*souche*, stump). *Chockfull, chokefull*, though now to some extent associated with *chock*, is a much older word (c. 1400) and prob. comes from ME. *choke*, jaw-bone, "chops," ON. *kjālki*, jaw-bone (cf. Sc. *chowk*); thus "full to the chops," with which cf. F. *regorger*, to be chock-full, from *gorge*, throat.

chocolate. F. *chocolat*, Sp. *chocolate*, Mex. *chocolatl*. Orig. (c. 1600) a drink made from cacao seeds, but, according to some, distinct from *cacao* (q.v.).

> To a coffee-house, to drink jocolatte, very good (Pepys, Nov. 24, 1664).

choctaw. Name of Red Indian tribe used as fancy skating term. Cf. *mohawk*.

choice. ME. & OF. *chois* (*choix*), from *choisir*, OHG. *kiusjan* (*kiesen*). See *choose*. As adj. *choice* replaced ME. *chis* (AS. *cīs*, fastidious, perh. from *cēosan*, to choose), partly under influence of F. adj. *de choix* (cf. adj. use of *prize*). *Choice spirit* is from Shaks. (1 *Hen. VI*, v. 3; *Jul. Caes.* iii. 1).

choir, quire. ME. *quer*, OF. *cuer* (*chœur*), L. *chorus*, G. χορός, company of dancers or singers. *Quire* (still in *PB.*) was replaced c. 1700 by *choir*, an assimilation to F. & L. forms.

choke. Aphet. for *achoke*, AS. *ācēocian*, prob. cogn. with *cheek* (cf. *throat, throttle*, L. *jugulum, jugulare*, F. *gorge, égorger*). To *choke off* is orig. of dogs. With *choke-pear*, also fig., cf. synon. F. *poire d'angoisse* (*d'étranguillon*). A *choke-bore* diminishes towards the muzzle.

chokee. See *choky*.

chokidar [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Watchman. Urdu *chaukīdar*, from Hind. *chaukī*, watching (v.i.), Pers. *-dar*, possessing, master, as in *sirdar*, etc.

choky, chokee [*slang*]. Prison, quod. Orig. Anglo-Ind., from *chaukī*, station, watch-house, etc. Cf. *chokidar*.

choler. ME. & OF. *colre* (*colère*), L., G. χολέρα, bilious disorder, from χολή, bile. *Choler* assumed the meaning of χολή and became the name of one of the four "humours" (*sanguis, cholera, melancholia, phlegma*).

> Certes this dreem, which ye han met to-nyght,
> Cometh of the greet superfluytee
> Of youre rede colera [*var.* colere colre, coloure]
> (Chauc. B. 4116).

cholera. In ME. ident. with *choler* (q.v.), from 16 cent. used of English cholera, and from c. 1800 of Asiatic cholera.

choliambic [*metr.*]. Variation on iambic metre. G. χωλός, lame, and ἴαμβος.

chondro-. From G. χόνδρος, cartilage.

choose. AS. *cēosan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *kiezen*, Ger. *kiesen*, Goth. *kiusan*; also ON. *kör*, choice; cogn. with L. *gustare*, to taste. Usu. *chuse* till Johns. F. *choisir* is from Teut. (see *choice*).

chop[1]. To cut. ME. also *chap*, corresponding to Du. *kappen* (see *chap[1]*). Its parallelism in use with *cut* suggests influence of OF. *coper* (*couper*), which had a Picard var. *choper*. A mutton *chop* is "chopped" off. In some colloq. senses *chop[1]* runs together with *chop[2]*.

> Mesire Robiers...chopa la coife de fier, et li fist grant plaie en la tieste
> (*Le Roi Flore et la Belle Jehanne*).

chop[2] [*archaic*]. To barter. AS. *cēapian*. See *chap[3]*, *cheap*. Survives in to *chop and change*, orig. to barter and exchange, but now associated partly with *chop[1]*, and applied to sudden movements, esp. of wind. So also to *chop logic*, to "exchange" arguments, is perh. now understood in a "mincing," "hair-splitting" sense.

> *to chappe*: mercari, negociari (*Cath. Angl.*).
>
> *changer*: to exchange, interchange, trucke, scoorse, barter, chop with (Cotg.).
>
> Many...which choppe and chaunge [*Vulg.* adulterantes] with the worde of God (Tynd. 2 *Cor.* ii. 17).

chop[3]. Jaw, etc., e.g. *chops of the Channel*. See *chap[2]*. Once literary.

> The sommers sweet distilling drops
> Upon the meddowes thirsty-yawning chops
> (Sylv. *Ark*).

chop[4]. As in *first-chop*. Hind. *chhāp*, seal, impression, stamp. Common in Purch. in sense of authorizing signature. Taken by Europ. traders from India to China.

> The Americans (whom the Chinese distinguish by the title of second chop Englishmen) have also a flag (Hickey's *Memoirs*, i. 202).
>
> The chop-mark of the friend or foe may count for years to come in conservative China
> (*Pall Mall Gaz.* March 15, 1917).

chop[5] [*WAfr.*]. Food; to eat. ? Suggested by *chop-sticks*, ? or from obs. *chop*, to devour, from *chop[3]*.

chopsticks. Sailors' rendering of Chin. *k'wai-tsze*, nimble ones, *chop* being "pidgin" for quick. In Dampier (17 cent.).

choragus. Chorus leader. Master of musical Praxis (Oxf.). L., G. χορηγός, from χορός, chorus, ἄγειν, to lead.

choral-e. In spec. sense of stately hymn sung in unison, adapted from Ger. *choral(gesang)*.

chord. Restored spelling, on G. χορδή, of *cord* (q.v.), in spec. sense. So also (math.) *chord of an arc*, lit. string of a bow. In sense of combination of notes it is for obs. *cord*, aphet. for *accord* (q.v.).

> In psawtry of ten cordis
> (Hampole's *Psalter*, cxliii. 10).

chore [*US.*]. See *char[1]*, *chare*.

chorea [*med.*]. St Vitus' Dance, *chorea Sancti Viti*. G. χορεία, dance (see *chorus*).

choriambus [*metr.*]. G., from χορεῖος, belonging to dancing, ἴαμβος, iambus.

chorister. Altered on *chorus* (see *choir*) from ME. *querister*, AF. *cueristre*, *cueriste*, MedL. *chorista*. Cf. *barrister*.

chorography. Intermediate between geography and topography. F. *chorographie*,

L., G. *χωρογραφία*, from *χώρα*, land. Cf. *chorology*, science of distribution of fauna and flora.

chortle. Coined by Lewis Carroll (*Through the Looking-Glass*). Cf. *galumph*, *jabberwock*.

chorus. L., G. *χορός*, dance, etc. See *choir*. Earliest E. use is in drama (16 cent.).

chouan [*hist.*]. Irregular fighter in West of France on behalf of Bourbons (c. 1793 and 1832). F., screech owl (by folk-etym. *chat huant*), cry of which was used as signal, Late L. *cavannus*, prob. imit. of cry.

chough. Bird of crow tribe, now esp. red-legged crow, *Cornish chough*. Cf. Du. *kauw*, Dan. *kaa*, OHG. *chāha*, etc.; also ME. *co*, *coo*, jackdaw. Prob. imit. of cry. Cf. also F. *choucas*, jack-daw, and see *chouan*.

choquar: a chough; or, Cornish chough (Cotg.).

chouse. Orig. swindler. Earlier (17 cent.) also *chiaus*, etc., Turk. *chāush* (cf. Pers. *chāwush*), messenger. Used several times by Ben Jonson with the implied meaning of swindler (cf. *cozen*). Gifford's story about an individual *chiaus* who did some swindling in London in 1609 dates from 1756 only, and is not mentioned by 17 cent. etymologists who recognized the etym. of *chouse*.

The governor [of Aden] sent a chouse of his owne, which was one of his chiefe men
(Jourdain's *Journ.* 1608).

Chiaus'd by a scholar! (Shirley, c. 1659).

chow [*Austral.*]. Chinaman; dog of Chinese breed. App. from "pidgin" word for food. See *chow-chow*.

chow-chow [*pidgin*]. Mixed pickles or preserves.

A small jar of sacred and imperial chow-chow
(Kipling, *Bread upon the Waters*).

chowder [*Canada & US.*]. Stew, including fish or clams. F. *chaudière*, cauldron (q.v.), introduced into Newfoundland, etc. by Breton fishermen.

chowry [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Fly-whisk, prop. tail of Tibetan yak elaborately mounted. In 17–18 cent. E. usu. called *cow-tail*. Hind. *chaunrī*.

A confidential servant waved the great chowry, or cow-tail (*Surgeon's Daughter*, ch. xiv.).

chrematistic. Concerning money. G. *χρηματιστικός*, from *χρῆμα*, money, lit. the "needful."

chrestomathy. Choice of extracts. G. *χρηστομάθεια*, from *χρηστός*, useful, *-μαθεια*, learning.

chrism, chrisom. Consecrated oil in various rites. ME. *crisme*, *crisum*, *creme*, etc., AS. *crisma*, L., G. *χρῖσμα*, anointing, from *χρίειν*, to anoint. Hence OF. *cresme* (*crême*); see *cream*. *Chrisom* is for *chrisom-cloth*, *-robe*, etc., white robe of baptism, orig. perh. a head-cloth used to avoid the rubbing away of the *chrism*.

cresme: the crisome, or oyle wherewith a baptized child is annointed (Cotg.).

Christ. L. *Christus*, G. *Χριστός*, anointed (v.s.), translating *Messiah* (q.v.). Hence *christen*, AS. *crīstenian*, and *Christian*, restored spelling for earlier *cristen*. *Christendom* orig. meant Christianity. In all these words *ch-* is a restored spelling. *Christian science* was established (1866) in US. by Mary B. Eddy.

Et docuerunt turbam multam, ita ut cognominarentur primum Antiochae discipuli, Christiani
(*Vulg. Acts*, xi. 26).

Christadelphian. Sect founded (1847) in US. From G. *Χριστός*, Christ, *ἀδελφός*, brother.

He appealed for the certificate [of exemption] granted to a Christadelphian to be cancelled. The latter had been fined for knocking a horse's eye out (*Daily Chron.* Jan. 23, 1918).

christ-cross-row, criss- [*archaic*]. Child's horn-book (q.v.) with cross preceding alphabet.

Infant-conning of the Christ-cross-row
(*Excursion*, viii. 419).

Christmas. AS. *Crīstmæsse* (see *mass*[1]). The *Christmas tree* is a Ger. institution, popularized by its introduction into the royal household temp. Queen Victoria. The institution is not old in Germany, being app. of local origin. See also *box*.

tire-lire: a Christmas box; a box having a cleft on the lid, or on the side, for money to enter it; used in France by begging friers, and here by butlers, and prentices, etc. (Cotg.).

Christy Minstrels. Original troupe of "negro" entertainers, organized (c. 1860) by *George Christy* of New York.

chromatic. G. *χρωματικός*, from *χρῶμα*, colour. Earliest, and most usu., in mus. sense.

chrome. F., G. *χρῶμα*, colour, cogn. with *χρώς*, skin. Orig. name given (1797) to metal *chromium* by its discoverer, Vauquelin. With *chromograph* cf. *oleograph*.

chronic. F. *chronique*, L., G. *χρονικός*, from *χρόνος*, time. Mod. slang sense is evolved from that of *chronic complaint*.

chronicle. ME. also *cronique*, F. *chronique*, Late L., G. *χρονικά*, annals, from *χρόνος*, time. For ending cf. *participle*, *principle*,

syllable. Cf. *chronogram, chronology, chronometer*.

chrys-, chryso-. From G. χρυσός, gold.

chrysalis. G. χρυσαλλίς, from χρυσός, gold, owing to usual colour. Cf. Late L. *aurelia* in same sense.

chrysanthemum. G. χρυσάνθεμον, lit. gold flower, ἄνθεμον.

chryselephantine. Of gold and ivory. See *elephant*.

chrysolite. ME. & OF. *crisolite*, G. χρυσόλιθος, from λίθος, stone.

chrysoprase. ME. & OF. *crisopace*, G. χρυσόπρασος, from πράσον, leek; from its colour.

The tenth, crisopassus (Wyc. *Rev.* xxi. 20).

chub. Fish. Also, dial., block of wood, dolt. Origin obscure; ? cf. Norw. *kubbe*, log, *kubben*, stumpy. Hence *chubby*.

raccourci: chubby, trust up, short and strong (Cotg.).

chubb. Lock. From *Charles Chubb*, locksmith (†1845).

chubby. See *chub*.

chuck[1]. Call to fowls. Imit. and partly suggested by *chick*[1]. Cf. *chuck*, archaic term of endearment, for *chick*.

chuck[2]. To throw. Earlier *chock*. F. *choquer*, of doubtful origin. Earliest E. sense is connected with *chin*.

mantonniere: a chocke, or bob under the chinne (Cotg.).

chuck[3] [*dial.*]. Lump of wood. See *chock*.

chuckle. Orig. of noisy, now of somewhat suppressed, laughter. Cf. obs. *checkle*, also *cackle*, and *chuck*[1].

chuckle-head. From *chuck*[3]. Cf. *block-head*.

chum. "A chamber-fellow, a term used in the universities" (Johns.). Clipped form of *chamber-fellow*. It is recorded for 1684 and explained thus c. 1690. This was the age of clipped words (*mob, cit, bam*, etc.) and the vowel change is like that of *comrade* (q.v.), *bungalow, pundit*, etc. See *Pickwick*, ch. xlii.

Come my Bro Richard from schole to [be] my chamber-fellow at the university (Evelyn, 1640).

To my chum, Mr Hody of Wadham College (*NED.* 1684).

Where he was of Wadham, being chamber-fellow of Humph. Hody (Hearne, 1706).

chump. Log, thick end, vulg. head. Of mod. formation, perh. suggested by *chunk, lump*.

chunk. Chiefly US. App. var. of *chuck*[3]. Cf. dial. *junk*.

chupatty [*hist.*]. Hind. *chapātī*, unleavened cake. Used as "fiery cross" in Ind. Mutiny (1857).

chuprassy [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Attendant, henchman. Hind. *chaprāsī*, from *chaprās*, official badge.

church. AS. *cirice*, G. κυριακόν (sc. δῶμα), from κύριος, lord; cf. Du. *kerk*, Ger. *kirche*, ON. *kirkia*. See also *kirk*. Not found in Rom. & Celt. langs., which have derivatives of *ecclesia* (see *ecclesiastic*), nor in Goth., though most Teut. Church-words came through that lang. The *Church visible* is the Church on earth, as contrasted with the invisible, mystical, Church. *Church of England* is used, in L. form, by Becket (see *Anglican*). *Holy Church* is AS., *Mother Church* is in Wyc. *Churchwarden* is for older *churchward* (still a surname), AS. *circweard*. With *poor as a church mouse* cf. F. *gueux comme un rat d'église*, and with *churchyard cough* cf. F. *toux qui sent le sapin* (coffin wood).

churl. AS. *ceorl*, man, used for husband (*John*, iv. 17), later, countryman, peasant, etc. WGer., cf. Du. *kerel*, Ger. *kerl*, fellow. Hence name *Charles*. See *carl*. For degeneration of sense cf. *boor, villain*.

churn. AS. *cyrin*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *karn*, Ger. dial. *kirn*, ON. *kirna*. From a Teut. root meaning cream (cf. Ger. dial. *kern*, cream), prob. cogn. with *corn*[1], *kernel*, from granular appearance assumed by churned cream.

chute. Fall, esp. of water. F., VL. **caduta*, from **cadēre*, to fall (for *cadere*). Confused with *shoot*, as in to *shoot the rapids*, partly due to adoption of *chute* from Canad. F. But cf. to *shoot coals* (*rubbish*), with somewhat similar mental picture, and see also *shoot*[1, 2].

chutney. Hind. *chatnī*.

chyle, chyme [*physiol.*]. G. χυλός, χυμός, juice, from χεῖν, to pour. Differentiated by Galen.

chymist. See *chemist*.

ciborium. MedL., G. κιβώριον, cup-shaped seed-vessel, cup. Eccl. sense, receptacle for Eucharist, due to fancied connection with L. *cibus*, food.

cicada, cicala. Insect. L. *cicada*. With second form, from It., cf. F. *cigale*, from Prov.

cicatrice. F., L. *cicatrix, -tric-*, scar.

cicerone. It., lit. Cicero, L. *Cicero-n-*, a name prob. derived from *cicer*, small pease. Cf. *Fabius, Lentulus, Piso*.

Cicestr. Signature of bishop of Chichester. Cf. *Cestr.*

cicisbeo. Recognized gallant of married lady. It., of unknown origin.

> The widow's eye-glass turned from her cicisbeo's whiskers to the mantling ivy (*Ingoldsby*).

Cid. Sp., hero, Arab. *sayyid*, lord, title given by the Arabs of Spain to the champion of Christianity, Ruy Diaz, Count of Bivar (11 cent.).

> Puisque Cid en leur langue est autant que seigneur,
> Je ne t'envierai pas ce beau titre d'honneur
> (Corneille).

-cide. As in *homicide, regicide.* F., L. *-cidium*, of act, *-cida*, of agent, from *caedere*, to kill.

cider. ME. *sider*, OF. *sidre* (*cidre*), MedL. *sicera*, G. *σίκερα*, used in *Vulg.* and LXX. for Heb. *shēkār*, strong drink.

> He schal not drynke wyn and sydir [*AS. transl.* bēor] (Wyc. *Luke*, i. 15).

ci-devant [*hist.*]. Nickname (French Revolution) for former nobles. F. *ci-devant*, heretofore, formerly, as in *le citoyen Blanc, ci-devant marquis de....* Cf. *sans-culotte. Ci* is for *ici*, VL. *ecce-hic*; *devant* is VL. *de-ab-ante.*

cieling. See *ceiling.*

cierge. F., wax candle, L. *cereus*, waxen, from *cera*, wax.

cigar. Earlier *segar.* Sp. *cigarro.* ? Explained as from *cigarra*, cicada (q.v.), from shape resembling body of insect, or from puffing suggesting cicada's chirp. *Cigarette* is F.

> With one of those bits of white card in your mouth
> Which gentlemen smoke who have been in the South (Trevelyan, 1866).

ciliary. From L. *cilium*, eyelash.

cilice [*archaic*]. Hair-shirt. F., L. *cilicium*, G. *κιλίκιον*, cloth made from *Cilician* goat's hair. Also AS. *cilic* (*Matt.* xi. 21).

Cimmerian. From L., G. *Κιμμέριοι*, a people fabled to live in perpetual darkness (*Odyssey*, xi.).

cinch [*US.*]. Sp. *cincha*, girth, from L. *cingulum.* A cow-boy word occurring in the fig. to *get a cinch on.*

cinchona. Peruvian bark. Named (1742) by Linnaeus in honour of *Countess of Chinchon* (in Castile) who introduced it from Peru (1640).

Cincinnatus. Great man in retirement. Roman general, called from the plough to Dictatorship when Rome was threatened by the Volscians.

cincture. L. *cinctura*, from *cingere, cinct-*, to gird.

cinder. AS. *sinder*, dross, slag; cf. Ger. *sinter*, ON. *sintr.* Later associated with, and affected in sense by, F. *cendre*, L. *cinis, ciner-*, ash.

Cinderella. Adapted from F. *cendrillon*, from *cendre* (v.s.); cf. Ger. *Aschenbrödel, -puttel*, etc. Hence *Cinderella dance*, over at midnight.

> Artillery had been made the German military hobby; the German infantry in the mass was the Cinderella of the force (*Westm. Gaz.* Aug. 30, 1917).

cinematograph. F. *cinématographe*, invented and named by MM. Lumière, of Paris. Hence *cin-* for E. *kin-* (*kinetics*, etc.). From G. *κίνημα*, motion, from *κινεῖν*, to move. The shortened *cinema* is also F. (*cinéma*).

> An exhibition of the "cinématographe"...yesterday afternoon (*Daily News*, Feb. 21, 1896).
>
> The Church and the Press combined do not possess nearly so much power (*Cinema*, July 3, 1919).

cineraria. Genus of plants. ModL., from *cinis, ciner-*, ashes, from ashy down on leaves. Cf. *cinerary urn*, for ashes of the cremated.

cinet. Mod. var. of *sennit* (q.v.).

Cingalese, Singhalese, Sinhalese. Sanskrit *siṁhalās*, people of Ceylon (*Siṁhalam*).

cinnabar. Red mercuric sulphide. OF. *cinabre*, L., G. *κιννάβαρι*, of Oriental origin; cf. Pers. *zanjifrah.*

cinnamon. F. *cinnamome*, L., G. *κιννάμωμον*, Heb. *qinnāmōn.*

cinquecentist. It. artist of 16 cent. (*mil cinque cento*).

Cinque Ports. Orig. (12 cent.) Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, Hythe. F. *cinq*, L. *quinque*, five (see *quinary*). Cf. *cinquefoil* (bot. & her.).

cipher, cypher. Arab. *cifr*, nil, lit. empty, rendering Sanskrit *sūnya*, empty. The word penetrated into Europe with the Arab. notation (cf. F. *chiffre*, It. *cifra*, Sp. Port. *cifra*, Du. *cijfer*, Ger. *ziffer*) and kept sense of nil till 16–17 cents. (still in Port.), orig. sense (surviving in *mere cipher*) being supplied by Sp. *cero*, a contracted form, whence *zero.* Sense of secret writing is found in F. & It.

cipolin. Marble. F., It. *cippolino*, from *cipolo*, onion, from its foliated formation. See *chive.*

Circassian circle. Fancy name for dance (19 cent.). Cf. *Lancers, Caledonians.*

Circe. G. *Κίρκη*, myth. enchantress (*Odyssey*) whose cup changed those who drank into swine.

circle. AS. *circul* (astron.) and F. *cercle* (gen. sense), L. *circulus*, dim. of *circus* (q.v.). *Circular*, in business sense, is short for *circular letter*; cf. *circulation* of newspaper. *Circulation of blood* dates from 1628 (*circulatio sanguinis*, Harvey). Society sense, as in *court*, *upper*, *circles*, etc., starts from idea of circle surrounding principal personage. Cf. F. *cercle*, club, and similar use of Ger. *kreis*, circle.

circuit. F., L. *circuitus*, going round, from *circum* and *ire*, to go.

circular, circulation. See *circle*.

circum-. L., around, from *circus*, circle. In mod. spelling often replaces older *circon-*, from F.

circumbendibus. A 17 cent. humorous formation.

> The periphrasis, which the moderns call the circumbendibus (Pope).

circumcise. F. *circoncis*, p.p. of *circoncire*, L. *circumcidere*; or perh. back-formation from earlier *circumcision*. Wyc. has *circumcide*.

circumference. F. *circonférence*, L. *circumferentia*, neut. pl. of *circumferens*, bearing round, transl. of G. *περιφέρεια*, periphery.

circumflex. Lit. bent round. Orig. (^), now usually (^), because easier for type-founders to make.

> *accent circonflex, ou contourné*: the bowed accent (Cotg.).

circumjacent. Cf. *adjacent*.

circumlocution. L. *circumlocutio-n-*, translating G. *periphrasis*, talking round. Hence *Circumlocution Office* (*Little Dorrit*), skilled in the art of "How not to do it."

circumscribe. L. *circumscribere*, to write (draw lines) round.

circumspect. L. *circumspectus*, p.p. of *circumspicere*, to look round. Orig. of things, and illogically applied to persons; cf. *considerate*, *deliberate*, *outspoken*, etc.

circumstance. F. *circonstance*, L. *circumstantia*, neut. pl. of *circumstans*, pres. part. of *circumstare*, to stand round. Hence accompaniment, ceremony. *Circumstantial evidence* is in Burton's *Anatomy*.

> Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war (*Oth.* iii. 3).

circumvallation [*fort.*]. From L. *circumvallare*, to wall round, from *vallum*, rampart. See *wall*.

circumvent. From p.p. of L. *circumvenire*, to "get round."

circumvolution. L. *circumvolutio-n-*, from *volvere*, *volut-*, to roll.

circus. L., G. *κίρκος*, *κρίκος*, ring, circle. Orig. of the Roman *Circus Maximus*. F. *cirque* is used of natural amphitheatres, esp. in Pyrenees.

cirque. See *circus*.

cirrhosis [*med.*]. Disease of the liver. Named by Laennec, from G. *κιρρός*, tawny.

cirrus. L., curl, fringe, applied to form of cloud. Hence scient. terms in *cirri-*, *cirro-*.

cis-. L., on this side of. With *cispontine* cf. *transpontine*, with *cismontane* cf. *ultramontane*.

cissoid. Curve. G. *κισσοειδής*, ivy-like, from *κισσός*, ivy.

cist [*antiq.*]. L. *cista*, box, G. *κίστη* (see *chest*). In sense of pre-historic coffin through Welsh; cf. *kistvaen*.

Cistercian. F. *Cistercien*, order founded at *Cîteaux* (L. *Cistercium*) near Dijon by Robert, abbot of Molesme. Cf. *Carthusian*.

cistern. L. *cisterna*, from *cista*, chest. For suffix cf. *cavern*.

cistus. Shrub. G. *κίστος*, *κίσθος*, whence L. *cisthus* (Pliny).

cit. "A pert low townsman; a pragmatical trader" (Johns.). A 17 cent. clipped form of *citizen*. Cf. *mob*.

citadel. F. *citadelle*, It. *citadella*, dim. of *cittade* (*città*), city (q.v.).

cite. F. *citer*, L. *citare*, frequent. of *ciĕre*, *cit-*, to set in motion.

cither, cithern. F. *cithare*, L. *cithara*, G. *κιθάρα*. Cf. *guitar* and obs. *gittern*, with excrescent *-n*. *Zither* is the Ger. form.

citizen. AF. *citezein*, etc., for OF. *citeain* (*citoyen*), altered on *denizen* (q.v.). See *city*. *Citizen of the world* (15 cent.) translates *cosmopolitan* (q.v.). Republican sense dates from F. Revolution, hence *American citizen* in contrast with *British subject*.

citole. OF., Prov. *citola*, dim. from L. *cithara*, cither (q.v.).

> And angels meeting us shall sing
> To their citherns and citoles (Rossetti, *Blessed Damozel*).

citra-. L., on this side; cogn. with *cis-*.

citric. From *citron*.

citron. F., lemon (the citron is *cédrat*), It. *citrone*, from L. *citrus*, citron-tree. Cf. G. *κίτριον*, citron-tree, prob. of Oriental origin and cogn. with *cedar*. Hence chem. terms in *citr-*, *citro-*.

city. F. *cité*, L. *civitas*, *civitat-*, orig. citizenship, community, from *civis*, citizen; cf.

It. *città*, Sp. *ciudad*. *Civitas* app. replaced *urbs* as Rome lost its prestige. In medieval practice ident. with cathedral town, but now extended. With *the City*, i.e. that part of London within the old boundaries, cf. F. *cité* used of the orig. *ville de Paris* on the two islands.

cive. See *chive*.

civet. Cat. F. *civette*, It. *zibetto*, Arab. *zabād*..

civic. L. *civicus*, of a citizen (v.i.), esp. in *corona civica*, won by saving a Roman citizen's life.

civil. F., L. *civilis*, from *civis*, citizen, ult. cogn. with AS. *hīwan* (pl.), household. Cf. L. *bellum civile*. For sense of polite cf. *urbane*. *Civil Service* was orig. the non-military service of the E. India Company. The *Civil List*, orig. of all administrative charges, is now limited to those representing the royal expenditure and bounty.

> Our first task is to teach them that militarism does not pay and that civilism does
> (*Shoe and Leather Gazette*, Apr. 1918).

civism. F. *civisme* (v.s.), a Revolution word.

civvies [*mil. slang*]. Mufti. Perh. suggested by similar sense of F., Ger. *civil*.

clachan [*Sc.*]. Highland village. Gael., village, burial place, app. from *clach*, stone. Orig. set of monastic cells.

clack. Imit. Cf. F. *claque*, Du. *klak*.

clad. AS. *clāthod*, p.p. of *clāthian*, to clothe, surviving in stereotyped uses, e.g. *iron-clad*, after poet. *mailclad*.

claim. Tonic stem of OF. *clamer*, L. *clamare*, to shout. Leg. term *claimant* was long associated with the notorious Tichborne impostor (1873). The miner's *claim* is Austral. (19 cent.).

clairvoyant. F., seeing clearly, adopted c. 1850 in spec. sense.

clam. Bivalve. Earlier *clamshell*, as worn by pilgrims, from archaic *clam*, bond, clutch, etc., AS. *clamm*, grasp, bond. Cf. dial. *clem*, to pinch, starve, and see *clamp*.

> Mustels, wilks, oisters, clamps, periwinkels
> (Capt. John Smith, 1624).

clamant. Urgent. Pedantic for *crying* (*need*, etc.). From pres. part. of L. *clamare*, to shout.

clamber. Ger. *sich klammern*, in similar sense, from *klammer*, hook, etc., points to *clam*; cf. F. *s'accrocher* and hist. of *crawl*[1].

clamjamphrie [*Sc.*]. Heterogeneous collection, rabble. By Scott and Galt spelt *clan-*, as though a derisive parody of *Clan Chattan*, etc.

clammy. Earliest *claymy*. Cf. dial. *clam*, *cleam*, to smear, daub, AS. *clǣman*, from *clām*, mud, cloam. Prob. associated also in meaning with *clam* (q.v.), with which it may be etym. ident. (clinging idea). Cf. Du. *klam*.

> *klam*, *klamp*: tenax, humidus, lentus, viscosus, *ang.* klammy (Kil.).

clamour. F. *clameur*, L. *clamor-em*. See *claim*.

clamp[1]. Fastening. Du. *klamp*, cogn., with Ger. *klammer* and Ger. dial. *klampfe*. See *clam*, *clammy*.

clamp[2] [*dial.*]. Heap, esp. rick (Ir.). Cf. Du. *klamp*, heap; not connected with *clamp*[1]. ? Cf. *clump*.

> Allowing for the usual storage [of potatoes] in clamps on the farms
> (Capt. Bathurst, M.P., in H. of C., June 5, 1917).

clan. Gael. *clann*. Prob. from L. *planta*, in sense of *stirps*, stock; cf. Welsh *plant*, OIr. *cland*, the latter revived in *Clan-na-Gael*, a pol. society.

clandestine. L. *clandestinus*, from *clam*, secretly, cogn. with *celare*, to hide.

clang. L. *clangere*, to resound. Imit.; cf. G. κλάζειν.

clank. Combined from earlier *clink* (q.v.) and *clang*. Or from Du. *klank*. In any case imit.

clap[1]. Imit. of sharp sound; cf. Du. Ger. *klappen*, ON. *klappa*; also AS. *clæppettan*, to throb. Later applied to quick action, e.g. to *clap eyes on*, *clap into gaol*, etc.

> That anxious exertion at the close of a speech which is called by the comedians a clap-trap
> (Davies, *Life of Garrick*, 1780).

clap[2]. Gonorrhoea. Shortened from OF. *clapoir*, perh. from *clapier*, brothel.

clapboard. Overlapping board used in building. Partial transl. of Ger. *klapholz*, LG. *klapholt*, Du. *klaphout*, clap wood; cf. Ger. *klappen*, to fit together. Now chiefly US.

clapperclaw. App. from idea of combined noise and scratching, or *clapper* may have sense of hand (cf. *smeller*, *peeper*, etc.). From c. 1600 (see *Merry Wives*, ii. 3).

claque. F., organized applause at theatre, from *claquer*, to clap, of imit. origin.

clarence. Four-wheeled cab. From *Duke of Clarence*, afterwards William IV. *NED.* has no example after 1864, but an old cabby used the word in giving evidence in

a London Police Court (1914). The Dukedom of Clarence was created for Lionel, second son of Edward III, when he married the heiress of Clare (Suff.). Hence *Clarencieux King-of-Arms*, an office still existing.

clarendon [*typ.*]. Thick type. Named by 19 cent. printer.

claret. OF. *vin claret* (*clairet*), prop. applied to light-coloured red wine intermediate between red and white.

cleret, or *claret, as wyne*: semiclarus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

clarify. F. *clarifier*, L. *clarificare*, to make clear (v.i.).

clarion. F. *clairon*, OF. *claron*, or rather, the E. word being app. of earlier date, Late L. *clario-n-*, from *clarus*, clear. Dim. *clarionet*, also *clarinet*, the latter from F. *clarinette*.

clarity. Restored spelling of ME. *clartee*, F. *clarté*, L. *claritas*, *-tat-*, from *clarus*, clear.

This [the enemy's fire] in no way interfered with the clarity of their reports (Sir D. Beatty, June 19, 1916).

clary. Herb. Cf. MedL. *sclarea*, F. *sclarée*. Earlier is AS. *slarige*. Origin unknown.

clash. From c. 1500. Imit.; cf. *clack*, *splash*, etc.; also Du. *klessen*, earlier *kletsen*. Fig. to *clash with* is from the noise of conflicting weapons.

clasp. First as noun, earlier also *clapse*. Prob. imit. of sound; cf. *snap* (of a bracelet), Ger. *schnalle*, clasp, buckle, from *schnallen*, to snap, crack. Has nearly replaced *clip*[2], perh. partly from similarity of init.

class. F. *classe*, L. *classis*, one of the six divisions of the Roman people, G. κλῆσις, from καλεῖν, to call, summon. "The evidence for the E. word begins with Blount" (*NED.*). Hence *classic*, L. *classicus*, as in *scriptor classicus*, opposed by Gellius to *proletarius*, but associated in F. with works read in univ. *classes*.

classe: a ship, or navy, an order or distribution of people according to their several degrees. In schools (wherein this word is most used) a form or lecture restrained to a certain company of scholars (Blount).

Poetic fields encompass me around
And still I seem to tread on classic ground (Addison).

clatter. Cf. AS. *clatrung*, noise. Imit.; cf. Du. *klateren*, Ger. dial. *klattern*.

Claude Lorraine glass. For viewing landscape. From *Claude of Lorraine*, F. painter (1600–82).

clause. F., L. *clausa*, used in MedL. for *clausula*, end of a period, from *claudere*, *claus-*, to close.

claustral. Of the cloister (q.v.). Cf. *claustromania* (neol.), morbid fear of being shut in.

clavate [*biol.*]. Club-shaped, from L. *clava*, club.

clavecin [*mus.*]. F., harpsichord, MedL. *clavicymbalum*, key cymbal.

clavi-. From L. *clavis*, key, and *clava*, club.

clavichord [*archaic*]. Rudimentary piano. MedL. *clavichordium*, key string. Corruptly *clarichord*.

clavicle. L. *clavicula*, collar-bone, lit. little key, *clavis*, cogn. with *claudere*, to shut.

clavier [*mus.*]. Key-board, piano. F., from L. *clavis*, key. Hence Ger. *klavier*, piano.

claw. AS. *clawu*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *klauw*, Ger. *klaue*, ON. *klō*.

clay. AS. *clǣg*; cf. Du. *klei*, Ger. *klei* (from LG.), Dan. *klæg*, Norw. dial. *kli*; cogn. with G. γλία, γλοία, glue, L. *glus*, and ult. with dial. *cleg*, gadfly, from sticking to object.

How should he return to dust
Who daily wets his clay? (Fielding).

claymore. Gael. *claidheamh*, sword, *mor*, great (see *glaive*). An antiquarian word, earlier *glaymore*, familiarized by Scott. Ult. cogn. with L. *clades*, slaughter.

clean. AS. *clǣne*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *klein*, ON. *klēnn*, all meaning small; but orig. Teut. sense, surviving in E., appears also in Ger. *kleinod*, jewel. Largely replaced by *clear*, *pure* in the higher senses. Wyc. still has *clean* where Tynd. uses *pure*. With adv. sense (*clean crazy*) cf. *pure folly*, etc., and similar use of Ger. *rein*, clean. As verb now usual for older *cleanse*, AS. *clǣnsian*, with which cf. Du. *kleinzen*, to strain, filter.

The citee it silf was of cleene gold, lijk to cleene glass (Wyc. *Rev.* xxi.–18).

clear. ME. *clere*, OF. *cler* (*clair*), L. *clarus*; cf. It. *chiaro*, Sp. *claro*. In the sense of free from encumbrance (from c. 1500) it occurs in several naut. metaphors (to *steer clear of*, *stand clear*, *coast is clear*, *clear the decks*, etc.). For *clearstory* see *clerestory*.

cleat [*chiefly naut.*]. Wedge, block. AS. **clēat*. WGer.; cf. Du. *kloot*, Ger. *kloss*; cogn. with *clod*, *clot*.

cleave[1]. To split. AS. *clēofan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *klieven*, Ger. *klieben*, ON. *kljūfa*; cogn. with L. *glubere*, to flay, G. γλύφειν, to hollow out. Archaic past *clave* survives in *A.V.* (cf. *brake*, *sware*), while new weak p.p. *cleft* (*cleaved*) exists side by side with orig. strong *cloven* (*cleft stick*, *cloven hoof*). Hence *cleavage*, now much used of pol. opinions, etc., a metaphor from geol.

cleave[2]. To adhere. AS. *clifian*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *kleven*, Ger. *kleben*, ON. *klīfa*, to clamber. Weak forms much confused with those of strong *cleave*[1]. Both verbs are obsolescent, replaced by *split*, *stick*. With *cleavers*, goose-grass, cf. Ger. *klebekraut*.

cleek [*Sc.*]. Orig. hook, from obs. verb *cleek*, to clutch, for past tense of which (*claught*) see quot. s.v. *carl*. ? Cogn. with *clutch*[1].

cleyke, staff: cambusca (*Prompt. Parv.*).

clef [*mus.*]. F., L. *clavis*, key.

cleft. ME. *clift*, from *cleave*[1]. Cf. Du. Ger. *kluft*. See *kloof*.

clem [*dial.*]. To endure privations, orig. to pinch with hunger. Cf. Du. Ger. *klemmen*, to pinch. See *clam*[1].

clematis. L., G. κληματίς, from κλῆμα, vine-branch.

clement. L. *clemens*, *clement-*, cogn. with *-clinare*, to lean.

Clementine. Of *Clement*, esp. edition of *Vulg.* due to *Pope Clement V* (1309–14).

clench, clinch. AS. *-clencan*, in *beclencan*, to make to "cling." Cf. Du. *klink*, latch, rivet, Ger. *klinke*, latch. The two mod. forms are to some extent differentiated in use, e.g. to *clench one's fist, teeth*, to *clinch the matter*. See also *clinch*, *clinker-built*, and *cling*.

clepsydra. Water-clock. G. κλεψύδρα, from κλέπτειν, to steal, ὕδωρ, water.

clerestory [*arch.*]. App. *clear story*, but found much earlier than the simple *story*[2].

clergy. Combines F. *clergé*, clergy, Church L. *clericatus*, from *clericus* (see *clerk*), and archaic F. *clergie*, clerkly knowledge, formed in F. from *clerc*.

Gramaire is the fondement and the begynnyng of clergye (Caxton, *Mirror of World*).

clerical. See *clerk*. *Clericalism*, in hostile sense, is a neol. Cf. *militarism*, *sacerdotalism*, etc.

clerk. AS. *cleric*, *clerc*, and F. *clerc*, L. *clericus*, G. κληρικός, from κλῆρος, allotment, heritage, used in 2 cent. of the sacerdotal order. Orig. clergyman, then one who could read and write, and (from c. 1500), official, account-keeper, etc. Usu. spelt *clark* in 15–18 cents., as still in surname. The imaginary *Clerk of the Weather* is imitated from the numerous official titles of the same type.

For he was numbered with us, and had obtained part of this ministry [τὸν κλῆρον τῆς διακονίας ταύτης] (*Acts*, i. 17).

clerc: a clarke; a scholler, or learned person; hence, also, a churchman (who should be learned); also, a clarke in an office; a lawyers clarke; and generally any penman (Cotg.).

cleugh [*dial.*]. Sc. form of *clough* (q.v.), e.g. *Clym o' the Cleugh*, hero of famous ballad.

cleve. Var. of *cliff*, common in place-names.

clever. Recorded once (*cliver*) c. 1220, then not till 16 cent., when it replaces earlier *deliver*. Orig. expert at seizing (cf. *nimble*, *handy*). Described by Sir T. Browne as EAngl. and as a dial. word by Ray (1674). Prob. EFris. *clüfer*; cf. Dan. dial. *klever*; ? cogn. with ME. *cliver*, claw. But analogy of *skill*, *discerning*, Ger. *gescheidt*, clever, all containing idea of separation, suggests ult. connection with *cleave*[1].

deliver, redy, quicke to do any thyng: agile, delivré (Palsg.).

clew, clue. AS. *clīwen*, *cleowen*, ball of thread. WGer.; cf. Du. *kluwen*, Ger. *knäuel*, the latter by dissim. from MHG. *kliuwel*, dim. of OHG. *kliuwi*; cogn. with L. *glomus*. Mod. sense, usu. *clue*, from legend of Theseus and the Cretan Labyrinth. *Clew* is usual in naut. lang.

By a clewe of twyne, as he hath gon,
The same way he may returne anon,
Folwynge alway the threde, as he hath come
(Chauc. *Leg. of Good Women*, 2016).

cliché. Hackneyed phrase. Orig. stereotype. From p.p. of *clicher*, to "click," from sound made in process.

He indulges in invective against the stale phrases and topical allusions which infest our journalism and our oratory....But on the very next page our mentor himself indulges in "the unspeakable Turk," "the mailed fist," "bloated armaments," and "the silver sea" (*Sunday Times*, Aug. 3, 1919).

click. Imit., representing a thinner sound than *clack*. Cf. *clink*, *clank*, also F. *cliquer*, Du. *klikken*. A *clicker* in the boot trade, now a foreman cutter-out, was orig. a tout (cf. *clique*, *claque*), ? or for *cleeker*, from obs. *cleek*, to clutch.

clicker: the shoe-maker's journeyman or servant, that cuts out all the work, and stands at or walks before the door, and saies, "What d'ye lack, sir? What d'ye buy, madam?" (*Dict. Canting Crew*).

client. F., L. *cliens*, *client-*, earlier *cluens*, pres. part. of *cluere*, to listen to, G. κλύειν, to hear. Orig. a dependent, in F. a customer. Some regard *cliens* as earlier form and connect it with *-clinare*, to incline. Cf. *clientèle*, L. *clientela*, common in 16–17 cents., now readopted from F. AF. *client* occurs in 1306 (*Year-books of Ed. I*).

cliff. AS. *clif*; cf. Du. *klip*, Ger. *klippe* (LG.), ON. *klif*. See also *cleve*.

climacteric. Critical period, esp. 63rd year (*grand climacteric*), product of 9 and 7, the two critical numbers. From G. κλιμακτήρ, rung of a ladder. See *climax*.

climate. F. *climat*, Late L. *clima*, *climat-*, G. κλίμα, κλιματ-, slope (from the equator to the poles). Orig. sense of region, zone, survives in poet. *clime*.

climate: a portion of the earth contained between two circles parallel to the equator (Phillips).

climax. L., G. κλῖμαξ, ladder, and (rhet.) series of propositions rising in effectiveness; cf. *anti-climax*, bathos. Current sense, "due to popular ignorance" (*NED.*), is not recognized by Todd.

climb. AS. *climban*. WGer.; cf. Du. Ger. *klimmen*; cogn. with *cleave*[2] (cf. ON. *klīfa*, ME. *cliven*, to climb, and see *clamber*). A strong verb in AS. but weak by 16 cent., poet. *clomb* being a Spenserian archaism imitated by mod. poets.

clime. See *climate*.

clinch. See *clench*. *Clinch* is esp. common in techn. applications (rivet, etc.), and has a northern form *clink*. Hence *clincher-*, *clinker-built*, of boats, orig. contrasted with *carvel-built* (see *carvel*). Fig. a *clincher* is an argument that rivets, hits the right nail on the head.

cling. AS. *clingan*, of which *clench*, *clinch* is the causal. Orig. to adhere together in a stiff mass; cf. synon. Norw. *klænge*, ON. *klengjask* (reflex., cf. *bask*), to pick a quarrel, lit. to fasten (oneself) on.

clinic. L., G. κλινικός, from κλίνη, a bed, from κλίνειν, to make to lean.

clink[1]. Sound. Imit. of a thinner sound than *clang*, *clank*. Cf. Du. *klinken*, Ger. *klingen*, Sw. *klinga*, Dan. *klinge*, etc. With intens. *clinking* cf. *rattling*.

clink[2] [*slang & mil.*]. Prison. Orig. prison at Southwark. Prob. related to *clench*, *clinch*; cf. Du. *klink*, door-latch, and "under lock and key."

Then art thou clapped in the Flete or Clinke (*NED.* 1515).

clinker. Orig. hard brick, hence, hard mass, slag, etc. Du. *klinker*, earlier *klinkaerd*, from *klinken*, to clink. First in Evelyn (*clincar*, *klincart*), in ref. to aqueduct at Amsterdam.

klinckaerd: later excoctus et durus imprimis q.d. tinniens sive tinnulus, dum pulsatur (Kil.).

clinker-built. See *clinch*, *carvel*.

clinometer. Math. instrument. From G. κλιν-, sloping (see *clinic*).

clip[1]. To shear. Northern ME., ON. *klippa*, whence also Dan. *klippe*, Sw. *klippa*; cf. LG. *klippen*. Prob. imit. and representing a thinner sound than *clap* (cf. *snip*, *snap*).

clip[2] [*archaic*]. To embrace, clutch. AS. *clyppan*; cf. ON. *klȳpa*, to pinch, OFris. *kleppa*, to embrace. Hence noun *clip* in mech. senses, e.g. *clip of cartridges*, *paper-clip*.

clipper. Fast sailing-ship, swift horse. In first sense from *clip*[1] (? cf. *cutter*). In second from Ger. or Du. *klepper*, now, sorry nag, but in 16 cent. swift trotter, from LG. *kleppen*, to resound, with ref. to the hoof-beat.

clique. F., set of backers, from *cliquer*, to make a noise; cf. *claque*. The F. word occurs in sense of band, crew, in 14 cent.

clitell- [*zool.*]. From L. *clitellae*, packsaddle.

clitoris [*anat.*]. G. κλειτορίς, from κλείειν, to sheathe.

cloaca. L., sewer, for *clovaca*, from *cluere*, to cleanse.

cloak. Earlier *cloke*. ONF. *cloque* (*cloche*), from its "bell" shape (see *clock*). For fig. sense cf. *palliate*.

Of double worstede was his semycope,
That rounded as a belle (Chauc. A. 262).

cloam [*dial.*]. Earthenware. AS. *clām*, mud, clay. Cf. *clammy*.

clock. ONF. *cloque* (*cloche*), Late L. *clocca*; cf. AS. *clucga*, Du. *klok*, Ger. *glocke*, bell. Also Ir. *clog*, Gael. *clag*, Welsh *cloch*. Orig. bell, in which sense its spread was due to the early Irish missionaries. This sense is not strongly evidenced in ME., which already had *bell*. Prob. of imit. origin, and found, as Church word, in Teut. & Celt. langs. from 8 cent. Not in Southern Rom. langs., which preserved L. *campana*. Hence prob. also *clock* of a stocking, from shape. It is called in F. *coin*, wedge, and in It. *staffa*, stirrup, the latter being an object of very much the same shape as the conventional bells of heraldry.

clod, **clot**. Now differentiated (*clod of earth*, *clot of blood*), but synon. up to 18 cent. AS. *clod-* (only in compds.). WGer.; cf. Du. *kloot*, Ger. *klotz*, clod, also in fig. sense of E. word. With *clodhopper*, rustic, cf. *bog-trotter*, Irishman, *mosstrooper*.

His locks with clods of bloud and dust bedight (Fairfax's *Tasso*).

Where ye clottes of the earth are golde (Coverd. *Job*, xxviii. 6).

clodhopper: a ploughman (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

clog. First as noun (c. 1400), log of wood. Cf. Sc. *yule-clog*. Associated in later senses with dial. *clag*, to bedaub, make sticky. Origin unknown. For application to wooden shoe cf. use of Du. cognate of *clump* (q.v.).

cloisonné. In compartments (of enamels). F., from *cloison*, partition, VL. **clausio-n-*, from *claudere*, *claus-*, to close.

cloister. OF. *cloistre* (*clôître*), VL. **claustrium*, from *claudere*, *claus-*, to close. L. *claustrum* gave AS. *clūster* and OF. *clostre*. Fig. sense (*The Cloister and the Hearth*) as in F. *cloître*. F. has *cloître* for cathedral close, but not in the sense of arcaded walk which has developed from it in E. (cf. *piazza*).

Clootie [*Sc.*]. Satan. From dial. *cloot*, cloven hoof, from ON. *klō*, claw.

> O thou! whatever title suit thee,
> Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Clootie.
> (Burns, *Address to the Deil*).

close. Noun and adj. F. *clos*, p.p. of archaic *clore*, to close, L. *claudere*. Verb from *clos-*, stem of *clore*. Participial origin of the adj. is still apparent in *close-fisted*, opposite of *open-handed*. Secondary sense of "near" arises from that of having all intervals "closed"; cf. mil. to *close up*. The double sense appears in *close quarters*, now understood of proximity, but orig. "closed" space on ship-board where last stand could be made against boarders.

closet. OF., dim. of *clos* (v.s.). In *Matt.* vi. 6 renders L. *cubiculum*, G. ταμιεῖον.

closure. F., L. *clausura*, from *claudere*, *claus-*, to close. Found in several archaic senses in E. Since 1882 esp. in H. of C., at first in competition with F. *clôture*, VL. **clausitura*.

clot. See *clod*.

cloth. AS. *clāth*. WGer.; cf. Du. *kleed*, Ger. *kleid*, garment. The AS. word is not applied to the material, but to a "cloth" (cf. *loin-cloth*) to wrap round one (see *Mark*, xiv. 51), and the pl. is used for "clothes." This is the only sense of the Du. & Ger. words. Earlier hist. obscure. From 17 cent. used as symbol of profession, esp. the Church. The double sense appears in *clothier*, in ME. a cloth-worker, now a tailor.

clôture. See *closure*.

cloud. AS. *clūd*, rock, mass, cogn. with *clod*, and assuming (c. 13 cent.) sense of mass of cloud, *cumulus*. *Under a cloud* is recorded c. 1500. Something of orig. sense survives in *cloud of sail* (*canvas*).

clough [*north.*]. Ravine with river. AS. *clōh* (in place-names); cf. OHG. *clāh*, Sc. *cleugh*. Not related to Du. *kloof*.

> The valley of the Ancre is a steep and narrow clough (*Manch. Guard.* Nov. 15, 1916).

clout. Piece, patch. AS. *clūt*; cf. ON. *klūtr*; cogn. with *clod*, *clot*. In sense of blow from c. 1400, though the metaphor is not clear (but cf. *clump*). With archaic *clouted cream* cf. *clotted*.

> I wasted them and so clouted [*Vulg.* confringere] them that they could not arise (Tynd. 2 *Sam.* xxii. 39).

clove[1]. Of garlic, etc. AS. *clufu*, cogn. with *cleave*[1]. Cf. Ger. *knoblauch*, by dissim. from MHG. *klobelouch*, corresponding to ME. *clove-leek*. See *onion*.

clove[2]. Spice, flower. ME. *clou* (later influenced by *clove*[1]), F. *clou* (*de girofle*), from shape of bud, L. *clavus*, nail. Cf. Ger. *nelke*, pink (little nail), South Ger. *nägele*, clove spice. See *gillyflower*.

> Ther spryngen herbes grete and smale,
> The lycorys and cetewale,
> And many a clowe-gylofre (Chauc. B. 1950).

clove[3]. Obs. weight (cheese, wool). F. *clou*, L. *clavus*, nail, MedL. *clavus lanae* (Duc.). Cf. *clove*[2].

clove-hitch [*naut.*]. From divided appearance. From *cleave*[1].

cloven. See *cleave*[1]. Satan prob. inherited the *cloven hoof* from Pan.

clover. AS. *clāfre*, *clāfre*; cf. Du. *klaver*, LG. *klever*, Sw. *klōfwer*, Norw. Dan. *klōver* (these from LG.). Prob. an old compd. of which first element appears in Ger. *klee*. Hence *in clover*, i.e. especially good pasture.

clown. From 16 cent., also *cloyn*. App. related to several Scand. dial. and LG. words meaning log, lump, and hence lout, boorish fellow. Cf. fig. use of *clod*, *bumpkin*. The pantomime *clown* represents a blend of the Shaks. rustic with one of the stock types of the It. comedy.

cloy. For obs. *accloy*, from F. *enclouer* (from *clou*, nail), to prick a horse's hoof in shoeing, to spike a gun. Both F. senses are found in 16 cent. E. Mod. meaning is supposed to have developed from the gen. idea of clogging, stopping; but cf. Norw. *klie*, Dan. dial. *klöge*, to feel nausea, ON. *klīgja*.

> [They] stopped and cloied the touch holes of three peeces of the artillerie (Holinshed).
>
> Our generall would not suffer any man to carry much...away, because they should not cloy themselves with burthens (Purch.).

club. ON. *klubba*, for *klumba*, clump; cf. ON. *klumbu-*, *klubbu-fōtr*, club-foot. With *club-law* cf. Ger. *faustrecht*, lit. fist-right. The *club* at cards translates Sp. *basto* or It. *bastone*, but we have adopted the F. pattern, *trèfle*, trefoil (cf. *spade*[2]). In sense of assembly, *club* appears first as verb, to collect in a bunch, etc. Cf. *clump* of trees, spectators, *knot* of lookers-on, etc. But the much older ON. *hjūkolfr*, club house, of which the second element means club, cudgel (see *golf*), has given rise to the theory that a "club" was orig. called together by a club-bearer. F. *club*, from E., is usu. pol. (dating from Revolution) or of sporting clubs also of E. origin (Jockey, Racing, Touring). *Clubbable* was coined by Dr Johnson.

We went to Woods at the Pell-Mell (our old house for clubbing) (Pepys, July 26, 1660).

faustrecht brauchen: to go to club-law with one (Ludw.).

cluck. Earlier *clock*. AS. *cloccian*. Imit., cf. Ger. *glucken*, F. *glousser*, OF. *glosser*, "to cluck, or clock, as a henne" (Cotg.).

clue. See *clew*.

clumber. Spaniel. From *Clumber*, Duke of Newcastle's estate (Notts). Cf. *blenheim*.

clump. From end of 16 cent. Du. *klomp* or LG. *klump*, esp. in sense of wooden clog; cf. AS. *clympre*, whence dial. *clumper*, lump, clod. See *club*. With *clump on the head* cf. *clout*.

de boer droeg houtene klompen: the clown wore wooden clogs (Sewel).

clumsy. Orig. benumbed or stiff with cold. Not in Shaks. or *AV*. Earlier *clumsed*, p.p. of ME. *clumsen*, to benumb, become numb. App. AS. **clumsian* (cf. *cleanse* from *clǣnsian*), from a base *clum-*, cogn. with *clam* (q.v.), which appears in many Scand. & LG. words of similar meaning.

Whan thow clomsest for colde or clyngest for drye (*Piers Plowm.* B. xiv. 50).

clunch [*arch.*]. Kind of limestone. A dial. word, lump, lumpy, app. related to *clump* (cf. *hump, hunch*; *lump, lunch*).

Cluniac, Clunist. Monk of order established at *Cluny* (Saône-et-Loire), which separated (11 cent.) from Benedictines.

cluster. AS. *clyster*; prob. cogn. with *clot, clew*.

clutch[1]. Grasp. ME. *cloke*, claw, later *cloche*, influenced by verb *clutch*, for earlier *clitch*, AS. *clyccan*, to clench, curve the fingers, cogn. with noun. Orig. sense survives in *in one's clutches*.

clutch[2]. Of chickens, eggs, etc. Var. of dial. *cletch*, from obs. verb *cleck*, ON. *klekja*, to hatch.

clutter. Coagulation, confused mass, etc. Var. of *clotter*, from *clot*. In sense of noise, confusion, prob. associated with *clatter*.

grumeau de sang: a clot, or clutter, of congealed blood (Cotg.).

clydesdale. Dray-horse from *vale of Clyde*.

clypeo- [*zool.*]. From L. *clypeus*, shield.

clyster. F. *clystère*, L., G. κλυστήρ, from κλύζειν, to wash out.

co-. Shortened form of L. *com-*, for *cum*, with.

coacervation. Heap. From L. *coacervare*, from *acervus*, heap.

coach. F. *coche*, Ger. *kutsche* (16 cent. *kutschwagen*), Hung. *koszi*, adj., from *Koszi*, place between Raab and Buda. Said to date from the reign of Matthias Corvinus (15 cent.). Montaigne, in his essay "Des Coches," gives an account of a battle in which the Hungarians with their coaches anticipated the tanks. Forms are found in most Europ. langs. Up to early 19 cent. also for *hackney-coach*, the predecessor of the *cab*. The railway *coach* is an inheritance from the stage-*coach* (cf. *driver, guard, booking-office*). In univ. slang, a help to progress (at Oxf. since c. 1830). To *drive a coach and six through an Act of Parliament* is recorded c. 1700, the *coach and six* being used also by Otway as a kind of contrast to the cat that is swung round. The earliest *NED*. record for *slow-coach* (*Pickwick*) is already fig.

coadjutor. L., from *adjuvare, adjut-*, to help.

coagulate. From L. *coagulare*, from *agere*, to drive.

coaita. Monkey. Tupi (Brazil).

coal. AS. *col*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *kool*, Ger. *kohle*, ON. *kol*. In ME. both charcoal and earth-coal (see *collier*). To *heap coals of fire* is lit. from G. (v.i.). To *call* (*haul*) *over the coals* was earlier (16 cent.) to *fetch over the coals*, orig. with reference to treatment of heretics. There is no evidence for the statement, periodically repeated from Brewer, that it comes from medieval torture of Jews. "Salt to Dysert (Dysart in Fife), or *colles to Newcastle*" is recorded (c. 1600) as rendering of G. γλαῦκ' εἰς Ἀθήνας, owls to Athens.

ἄνθρακας πυρὸς σωρεύσεις ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτοῦ (*Rom.* xii. 20).

This false chanoun—the foule feend hym fecche!—
Out of his bosom took a bechen cole (Chauc. G. 1159).

coalesce. L. *coalescere*, to grow together, from incept. of *alere*, to nourish. Hence *coalition*, first used in pol. sense in 1715. Cf. *coalitioneer*, coined (Dec. 1918) on *electioneer* by H. H. Asquith.

coalmouse, colemouse. Dark coloured bird. AS. *colmāse* from *coal* and second element as in *titmouse* (q.v.); cf. Ger. *kohlmeise*.

coalport. China. From *Coalport* (Salop).

coaming [*naut.*]. Erection round hatchway. Origin unknown. Cotg. and Capt. John Smith make it synon. with *carling*.

coarse. ME. *cors*, later *course*. Earliest of cloth. Metath. of AF. *cros*, as in *crospais*, for *grampus* (q.v.), F. *gros* (see *gross*[1]). Cf. also *Le Cros* as E. surname (13 cent.). Lit. and fig. senses of *coarse* run exactly parallel to those of *gross* and of F. *gros*; cf. also Ger. *grob* for sense-development.

coast. OF. *coste* (*côte*), L. *costa*, rib, side, whence It. Sp. *costa*, as in *Costa Rica*. In ref. to tobogganning, and hence, letting cycle run down hill, it is the same word in F. sense of hill-side, toboggan track, taken from Canad. F.

coste: a rib; also, a little hill, or descent of land; also, a coast, or land by the sea-side (Cotg.).

coat. F. *cotte* (now, petticoat, overall); cf. It. *cotta*, Prov. Sp. Port. *cota*, MedL. *cotta*. Prob. of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *chozzo* (*kotze*), shaggy mantle. *Coat of arms* (*mail*) represent F. *cotte d'armes*, orig. coat with her. device worn over armour, and *cotte de mailles* (see *mail*[1]). To *trail one's coat*, i.e. invite anyone who wants trouble to tread on the tail of it, is a reminiscence of Donnybrook Fair. To *turn coat* (16 cent.) was orig. to put one's coat on inside out so as to hide badge.

Mr Ginnell was again trailing his coat in the House of Commons yesterday
(*Daily Chron.* Feb. 23, 1917).

coati. Animal of racoon tribe. Tupi (Brazil), from *cua*, cincture, *tim*, nose, from appearance of snout.

coax. A "low word" (Johns.). First as noun (16 cent.) *cokes*, *cox*, etc., a fool; cf. verbs to *fool*, to *gull*, etc. Of obscure origin; perh. connected with obs. *princox*, *princocks* (*Rom. & Jul.* i. 5). Both prob. belong to *cock*[1]. Or, it may be F. *cocasse*, ridiculous (cf. *hoax* from *hocus*), which occurs in E. in 1546.

coquard: a proud gull, peart goose, quaint fop, saucy dolt, malapert coxcomb, rash or forward cokes (Cotg.).

cob[1]. Noun. The *NED.* recognizes eight nouns *cob*, with numerous sub-groups. Like other monosyllables common in dial., its hist. is inextricable. In some senses it may be ident. with *cop*, rounded top, AS. *copp*, summit (cf. *Spion Kop*). The idea of roundness appears in *cob-loaf*, and perh. in *cob* (horse), said to be orig. for horse with *cobs*, testicles. *Cob*, mixture of clay, straw, etc. for building, may go with *cob*, little round heap. *Cob-nut* is prob. from sense of cluster.

He was one oth' cobbe-knights in the throng,
When they were dubd in clusters
(Brome, *Damoiselle*, i. 1).

cob[2] [*slang*]. To beat, in various senses; in ME. to fight. Perh. imit. of blow.

The rough discipline used by the crew,
Who, before they let one of the set see the back of them,
"Cobb'd" the whole party,—ay, "every man Jack of them" (*Ingoldsby*).

cobalt. Ger. *kobalt*, earlier *kobold*, goblin. Named by miners because regarded as useless and harmful (cf. *nickel*, *blende*). *Kobold* is a spec. application of a common Ger. name, from OHG. *Godbald*, lit. God bold (cf. our *Cobbold*, *Godbolt*), conferred in the same way as *Old Nick*, *Will o' the wisp*, etc. (see *goblin*). Another Ger. name for goblin is *Oppold*, formed in the same way from OHG. name *Otbald*, ident. with the common AS. *Ēadbeald*. Like other Ger. mining terms *cobalt* has passed into most Europ. langs.

cobble[1]. Stone. Prob. from *cob*[1]; cf. synon. Norw. dial. *koppul*.

cobble[2]. To mend clumsily. Prob. also from *cob*[1], ? doing up in rough lumps, etc. ? Hence *cobbler*, US. drink (before 1919), as patching up the constitution.

"This wonderful invention, Sir," said Mark, tenderly patting the empty glass, "is called a cobbler"
(*Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xvii).

Cobdenism. Economic and pol. teaching of *Richard Cobden* (†1865). See *Manchester School*.

coble. Fishing boat. Welsh *ceubal*, ferry-boat, skiff, prob. meaning "hollow" (*dug-out*); cf. Bret. *caubal*. Hence prob. Late L. *caupulus* (Isidore), whence AS. (Northumb.) *cuopel* (*Matt.* viii. 23).

cobra. Short for *cobra de capello*, Port., hood snake. L. *colubra*, snake. *Capello* is Port. equivalent of F. *chapeau*, Late L. *cappellum* (see *cap*). The word came to us via

India. Native name is *nag*, snake (see Kipling, *Jungle-Book*), whence scient. *naja tripudians*.

coburg loaf. "Was introduced into this country soon after the marriage of the late Queen Victoria, when it was known, particularly in the provinces, as the 'Coronation loaf'" (F. C. Finch, of *Bakers' Record*, in *Daily Chron*. Dec. 5, 1918). Cf. *albert chain*.

cobweb. ME. *coppeweb*, from *coppe*, spider. Cf. dial. *attercop*, spider, AS. *ātorcoppe*, from *ātor*, poison, second element perh. ident. with *cob*[1]. Cf. Du. *spinnekop*, spider.

kop, koppe: spider, or a cob (Hexham).

coca. Shrub. Sp., Peruv. *cuca*. Hence *cocaine*.

coccagee. Apple. Ir. *cac a' gheidh*, dung of goose. From colour.

Cocceian. Theol. views of *John Cocceius* (*Koch* or *Koken*), professor at Leyden († 1669). See *Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xii.

coccus. Cochineal insect. G. κόκκος, grain.

coccyx [*anat.*]. Bone ending spine. G. κόκκυξ, cuckoo, because supposed to resemble cuckoo's bill.

cochin-china. Fowl. From place of origin. Cf. *brahmapootra, bantam, orpington*.

cochineal. F. *cochenille*, Sp. *cochinilla*, from L. *coccinus*, scarlet, from *coccum*, scarlet grain, from G. κόκκος, grain. Cf. F. *coccinelle*, lady-bird. The insect was at first taken to be a berry. See *kermes* and cf. *dyed in grain*.

cochlea. Cavity of ear. L., snail, G. κοχλίας. From shape.

cock[1]. Bird. AS. *cocc*; cf. F. *coq*, Late L. *coccus*. Prob. imit. of cry; cf. Ger. *gockelhahn, hahn* representing true Teut. name of the bird (see *hen*). In mech. senses (of a gun, water-tap) from fancied resemblance; cf. Ger. *hahn* in both senses. *Cock of the walk* alludes to pugnacious and autocratic character of the bird; hence also *cocky* or *coxy*. Cf. to *cock one's hat* and *cocked hat*. To *knock into a cocked hat*, change shape beyond recognition, is 19 cent. slang. *Cock-eyed* is one of many expressions evolved from the verb to *cock*, to tilt, etc. (see *cockade*). With to *live like fighting cocks*, treated very carefully in comparison with the domestic variety, cf. *in clover*. *Cock and bull story* was earlier represented by obs. *cockalane*, F. *coq à l'âne*, incoherent story muddling one object with another (OF. *saillir du coq en l'asne*, 14 cent.). *Cockshy* comes from the obs. Shrovetide amusement of throwing at tied cocks. In *ride a cock-horse* we have 16 cent. *cock-horse*, toy horse, perh. with cock's head, as sometimes on roundabouts; but first syllable may be an attempt at the coachman's "click" (cf. baby Ger. *hottpferd* from *hott*, cry to horse).

cockthrowing at Shrovetide: gallicidium (Robertson, 1681).

"And what does the boy mean," added Mr Willet, after he had stared at him for a little time, in a species of stupefaction, "by cocking his hat to such an extent? Are you a-going to kill the wintner, sir?" (*Barnaby Rudge*, ch. xii.).

cock[2]. Of hay. ON. *kökkr*, lump, whence Norw. *kok*, heap.

cockabondy [*angling*]. Fly. Welsh *coch a bondu*, red with black trunk. Cf. names *Couch, Gough* (red), and *Roderick Dhu* (black).

cockade. Earlier *cocard*, F. *cocarde*. Nature of connection with *coq* (*cock*[1]) uncertain.

bonnet à la coquarde: a Spanish cap, or fashion of bonnet used by the most substantiall men of yore; (tearmed so, perhaps, because those that wore of them grew thereby the prouder, and presumed the most of themselves); also, any bonnet, or cap, worn proudly, or peartly on th' one side (Cotg.).

cock-a-doodle-doo. Imit. Cf. F. *cocorico*, Ger. *kikeriki*, L. *cucurire*.

cock-a-hoop. Earliest (Sir T. More, 1529) in to *set the cock on the hoop*, ? the spigot on the hoop of the cask, as a preliminary to vigorous drinking. But the existence of such tavern-signs as the *Cock* (Swan, Falcon, Crown, Bell, etc.) *on the Hoop*, from 15 cent., points to some earlier allusion. The meaning of the phrase has varied according to fancied origins.

se goguer: to be most frolick, lively, blithe, cranke, merry; to take his pleasure, sport at ease, make good cheere, set cocke-a-hoope, throw the house out at windowes (Cotg.).

Cockaigne, Cockayne [*archaic*]. Imaginary land of ease and luxury. F. *cocagne* (OF. *quoquaigne*, 12 cent.); cf. It. *cuccagna*, "lubber-land" (Flor.), Sp. *cucaña*. So also Ger. *schlaraffenland*, ? from MHG. *slūr-affe*, lazy ape. Usu. supposed to mean "cake land," MedL. *Cocania* being modelled on *Allemania*, etc., from OHG. *kuocho* (*kuchen*), with which cf. Sc. *cooky*. This agrees with the earliest accounts (in E. c. 1300) which describe *Cockaigne* as a land where the roofs and walls are of cake. Often now applied to London by mistaken association with *cockney* (q.v.).

cockaleekie. See *cocky-leeky*.

cockalorum. From *cock*[1]. Perh. Du. and of same type as *cock-a-doodle-doo*. ? Or mock-Latin of the type common in 15 cent.

kockeloeren: to crow like a cock, or a cockril (Hexham).

cock-and-bull. See *cock*[1].

cock-and-pie [*archaic*]. Oath. *Cock*, euph. for *God*, *pie*[1] (q.v.), the ordinal of the Cath. Church. *Cokkesbones* is in Chauc.

cockatoo. Du. *kakketoe*, Malay *kakatúa*; cf. F. *cacatoès*. Prob. imit. of cry.

cockatrice. OF. *cocatris*, corrupted (on *coq*) from *calcatris*, Prov. *calcatriz*, It. *calcatrice*, Late L. **calcatrix*, *calcatric-* (*caucatrix* in Duc.), from *calcare*, to tread (*calx*, heel), as transl. of G. *ἰχνεύμων* (see *ichneumon*). The fabulous *cockatrice* is identified also in E. with the basilisk (q.v.) and sometimes with the crocodile.

cockboat. Also (15 cent.) *cogboat*, and, from 16 cent., *cock* (*Lear*, iv. 6). Boat towed behind ship. Often as emblem of smallest craft. The oldest form (1420) is *cok* or *cokbote*. ? Cf. OF. *coque*, vessel, ModF. hull, ident. with *coque*, shell of egg, walnut, etc.

cockchafer. See *chafer*.

cocker[1]. Spaniel. Trained to start *wood-cock*.

cocker[2]. Verb. Also *cock* (only in Tusser) and *cockle*. Cf. Du. *kokelen*, "nutrire sive fovere culina" (Kil.), with a (possibly forced) association with *kokene*, kitchen; also OF. *coqueliner*, "to dandle, cocker, fedle, pamper, make a wanton of, a child" (Cotg.). Tusser appears to bring it into connection with *cockney* (q.v.).

Some cockneies with cocking are verie fooles (*Good Husbandry*).

Cocker, according to. *Edward Cocker*, penman and arithmetician (1631–75). Pepys employed him (*Diary*, Aug. 10, 1664).

cockerel. Dim. of *cock*[1]; cf. *pickerel*.

cocket. Seal (? or certificate) of Custom House. Quot. below suggests that it was orig. of the "score and tally" description, in which case it would be a dim. of F. *coche*, "a nock, notch, nick" (Cotg.).

Item, payd to the klarke and to the kountroller for talying [i.e. cutting] owt of the kokett at Hull, xjs viiid. (*York Merch. Advent. Accts.* 1467).

cockle[1]. Weed. AS. *coccel*, perh. dim. from L. *coccum* (see *cochineal*). Commonly used in ME. for the tares of the Bible.

His enmye came, and sew above dernel, or cokil [1388 taris] in the midil of whete (Wyc. *Matt.* xiii. 25).

cockle[2]. Shell. F. *coquille*, from VL. **coccylium*, L. *conchylium*, G. *κογχύλιον*, from *κόγχη*, whence L. *concha*, VL. *cocca*, origin of F. *coque*, shell (of egg). For *cockle-shell*, emblem of pilgrim, see *scallop*. The *cockles of the heart* are explained (1669) as for the related *cochlea* (q.v.), winding cavity. *Hot cockles*, a game in which a blindfolded person has to guess who slaps him, occurs in Sidney's *Arcadia*. It is app. adapted from F. *jeu de la main chaude*, but *cockles* is unexplained.

cockle[3]. Pucker. F. *coquille*, blister on bread, spec. use of *coquille*, shell (see *cockle*[2]). Perh. through Du.

kokelen (*kreukelen als dunne zyde stoffen*): to cockle (Sewel).

cockloft. "The room over the garret" (Johns.). Perh. orig. where fowls were kept, but used as contemptuous term for poor dwelling (cf. naut. use of *cockpit*). Ger. *hahnebalken*, roost, Du. *haanebalken*, "the cockloft" (Sewel), suggest that it was orig. the roosting-place for fowls. Cf. orig. sense of *roost*.

cockney. ME. *cokenay*. It is difficult to reconcile the different uses of the word. In *Piers Plowm.*, and occ. up to c. 1600, it appears to mean something to eat (see *collop*), explained by *NED.* as "cock's egg." In the sense of milksop, later townsman, and eventually (c. 1600) Londoner, it is from an Eastern form (OF. *-ei*) of F. *acoquiné*, made into a *coquin*, a word of unknown origin. The *Cockney School* (Leigh Hunt, etc.) was christened by Lockhart (1817). Associated with *cocker*[2] and *Cockaigne* (q.v.).

And when this jape is tald another day,
I sal been halde a daf, a cokenay (Chauc. A. 4207).

I coker: je mignotte (Palsg.).

I bring up lyke a cocknay: je mignotte (*ib.*).

delicias facere: to dally, to wanton, to play the cockney (Coop.).

accoquiné: made tame, inward, familiar; also, growne as lazie, sloathfull, idle, as a beggar (Cotg.).

cockpit. Place for cock-fights. Hence *cockpit of Europe* (Belgium). Also (naut.), since c. 1700, midshipmen's quarters, used as hospital when in action.

cockroach. Earlier *cacarootch*, etc. Sp. *cucaracha*; cf. Port. *caroucha*, a chafer, or beetle, Creole F. *coquerache*.

A certain Indian bugge called by the Spaniards a *cacaroatch* (Capt. John Smith).

cocksure. Earlier in serious and dignified sense, and used objectively, which makes derivation from *cock*[1] doubtful. Can it be for *God sure*? See *cock-and-pie* and cf. the many strange oaths of the 15 cent. in which *cock* is substituted for *God*.

Whoso dwelleth under that secret thing, and help of the Lord, shall be cock-sure for evermore (Foxe).

cocktail [*US.*]. ? Obs. Recorded c. 1800. Origin unknown. ? From inspiring effect; cf. to *have one's tail up*, feel confidence.

Those recondite beverages, cock-tail, stone-fence, and sherry-cobbler (W. Irving).

cocky. See *cock*[1].

cocky-leeky [*Sc.*]. Cock boiled with leeks.

coco-, cocoa-, coker-nut. Sp. *coco*, baby-word for ugly face, bogy-man; from marks at one end of shell. Erron. form *cocoa* dates from mistake in Johns. *Coker* is of old standing and is used in Port of London to avoid confusion with *cocoa*.

Cokar nuts and berries (Capt. John Smith).

coco: the word us'd to fright children, as we say the Bulbeggar (Stevens).

cocoa. Incorr. (since 18 cent.) for *cacao* (q.v.). *Cocoa-nib* is the cotyledon of the seed (see *nib*[1]). Quot. below, allusive to the anti-national tone of newspapers financed by wealthy cocoa-merchants, may one day puzzle historians.

Since I have thrown myself into the vigorous prosecution of the war, I have been drenched with cocoa slops (D. Lloyd George, May 9, 1918).

cocoon. F. *cocon*, ModProv. *coucoun*, from *coco*, shell. See *cockle*[2].

cocotte. F., orig. hen, of baby formation from *coq*, cock.

cocus. Jamaica ebony, used for flutes and police truncheons. App. from Ger. *kokos*, cocoa(-nut).

cod[1]. Bag, in various archaic senses, e.g. *pease-cod*. AS. *codd*; cf. ON. *kodde*, pillow, Du. *kodde*, bag.

The coddis whiche the hoggis eeten (Wyc. *Luke*, xv. 6).

cod[2]. Fish. Perh. from *cod*[1]; cf. Du. *bolk*, cod, prob. cogn. with *bulge* (see *budget*). Earliest record in *NED.* is AF. (1357), but *codfish* was in use as a surname earlier (*Hund. R.* 1273). It is even possible that E. fishermen understood obs. Du. *bolick* as *balloc*, testicle, cod. The med. use of *cod-liver oil* is mentioned in 1783 in *Lond. Med. Journal*, but it was not adopted in E. till 1846. The manufacture of the oil is alluded to as early as c. 1600 (*Stiffkey Papers*). *Cod*, fool, is short for earlier *cods-head*, in same sense, sometimes elaborated into *cod's head and shoulders*. Hence to *cod*, to deceive; cf. to *gull* (q.v.).

coda [*mus.*]. It., lit. tail, L. *cauda*.

coddle. To boil gently, etc. Prob. for *caudle* (q.v.). Hence, perh. by association with *cuddle*, mod. sense of pampering, etc.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, caudle thy morning taste
To cure thy o'er-night's surfeit? (*Timon*, iv. 3).

code. F., L. *codex*, earlier *caudex*, tree-trunk, ? from *cudere*, to strike (cf. *truncus*, *truncare*); hence wooden tablet, book, manuscript. Cf. *book*, *Bible*, *library*.

codex. See *code*.

codger. "A miser, one who rakes together all he can" (Todd). Var. of *cadger* (q.v.). For sense-development cf. a *rum beggar*, etc. But cf. dial. *codger*, cobbler, for obs. *cozier*, from OF. *couseur*, sewer, from *coudre*, *cous-*, L. *consuere*, to sew together.

codicil. L. *codicillus* (usu. in pl.), dim. of *codex*.

codling, codlin. Apple. The earlier forms *quodling*, *quadling* (16–17 cents.), *querdling*, *qwerdelyng* (15 cent.) correspond exactly with those of the surname *Codlin*. Hence the origin is *cœur-de-lion*, a fancy name for an esteemed apple. Cf. F. *reine-claude*, greengage, from the wife of Francis I, and the pear called *bon-chrétien*, from St Francis of Paula. *Quodling*, *Quadling* are existing EAngl. surnames. *John Querdling*, *Qwerdelyng* lived in Norwich in 15 cent, and *Querdelyon* is fairly common in 14 and 13 cents., *quer* being the usual AF. form of *cœur*.

co-education. Orig. US. (c. 1874).

coefficient. L. *coefficiens*, pres. part. of *coefficere* (see *effect*), was first used in math. sense by Vieta (†1603).

coehorn [*hist.*]. Mortar. From *Coehorn*, Du. mil. engineer (†1704). The name means "cow-horn."

coeliac [*anat.*]. Abdominal. From G. κοιλία, belly.

coenobite. Contrasted with *anchorite*. From G. κοινόβιον, from κοινός, common, βίος, life.

coerce. L. *coercēre*, from *co-* and *arcēre*, to restrain. Pol. sense of *coercion* is esp. associated with Ireland (*Coercion Acts* of 1833 and later).

coeval. From L. *coaevus*, from *co-* and *aevum*, age.

coffee. Adopted by most Europ. langs. (c. 1600) from Turk. *kahveh*, Arab. *qahwah*, app. first as name of drink. Early forms are very numerous. *Coffee* was soon followed by the *coffee-house* (cf. F. *café*).

Coho, a blacke biterish drinke, made of a berry like a bay berry, brought from Mecca (Purch. 1607).

He [a Greek student at Oxford, 1637] was the first I ever saw drink coffee, which custom came not into England till thirty years after (Evelyn).

cauphe-house: a tavern or inn where they sell cauphe (Blount).

coffer. F. *coffre*, L. *cophinus* (see *coffin*). For ending cf. *order*. Among ME. meanings are strong-box, coffin, ark of bulrushes.

coffin. OF. *cofin*, L. *cophinus*, G. κόφινος, basket. Mod. sense from c. 1500. In ME. and later, basket (Wyc. *Matt.* xiv. 20), pie-crust, etc.

Why, thou say'st true; it is a paltry cap,
A custard-coffin, a bauble, a silken pie
(*Shrew*, iv. 3).

cog[1] [*hist.*]. Vessel. It is uncertain whether the word is Teut. (OHG. *coccho*, Du. *cogge*, Icel. *kuggi*, etc.) or Rom. (OF. *cogue*, *coque*, ident. with *coque*, shell, hull, for which see *cockle*[2]). In E. it has become mixed up with *cockboat* (q.v.) and is used by Chauc. of a skiff.

cogbote: scapha (*Prompt. Parv.*).

cog[2]. On a wheel. ME. *cogge*, of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *kugge*, Norw. *kug*.

cog[3]. To cheat with dice (16 cent.). Orig. to control their fall, or substitute false dice. Hence *cogged dice*, now wrongly understood as loaded dice. ? From *cog*[2], with idea of mech. device.

cogent. From pres. part. of L. *cogere*, to constrain, from *co-* and *agere*, to drive.

cogitate. From L. *cogitare*, from *co-* and *agitare*, frequent. of *agere*.

cognac. Orig. distilled from wine of *Cognac* (Charente).

cognate. L. *cognatus*, from *co-* and *gnatus*, old form of *natus*, born. Words that are *cognate* have the cousinly, not the parental or filial, relation.

cognition. L. *cognitio-n-*, from *cognoscere*, *cognit-*, to know, from *co-* and *gnoscere*.

cognizance. Half-latinized from ME. *conisaunce*, OF. *conisance*, var. of *conoisance* (*connaissance*), from *conoistre* (*connaître*), L. *cognoscere* (v.s.). Now chiefly leg., in to *take cognizance of*, etc., and in her., badge, mark, by which bearer is known.

cognoistre d'une cause: to take notice of, deale in, or intermeddle with, a suit, or cause, depending in law (Cotg.).

cognomen. L., *co-* and *gnomen*, old form of *nomen*. See *agnomen*.

cognoscente. Connoisseur (art). Latinized from It. *conoscente*, from pres. part. of L. *cognoscere*.

cognovit [*leg.*]. L. *cognovit actionem*, he has acknowledged the action. Orig. of withdrawing defence.

You gave them a cognovit for the amount of your costs (*Pickwick*, ch. xlvi.).

cohabit. Late L. *cohabitare*, from *habitare*, to dwell, frequent. of *habēre*.

cohere. L. *cohaerēre*, from *haerēre*, *haes-*, to stick. Hence *incoherent*, not hanging together. Cf. *cohesion*.

cohorn. See *coehorn*.

cohort. L. *cohors*, *cohort-*, from *hortus*, garden, enclosure; cogn. with G. χόρτος, E. *yard*[2], *garth*, *garden*. See *court*.

coif. F. *coiffe*, Late L. *cofea*, whence It. *cuffia*, Sp. *cofia*, Port. *coifa*, etc. Oldest F. sense is inner part of helmet. Late L. *cofea* is prob. OHG. *chupphā* (MHG. *kupfe*), from L. *cuppa*, cup, vessel (cf. *bascinet*). Orig. sense of *coiffeur* appears in *coiffure*, head-dress.

Trenchet la coife entresques a la carn
(*Roland*, 3436).

[He cleaves the coif (of the helmet) right to the flesh.]

coign. Archaic spelling of *coin*, *quoin*, preserved in *coign of vantage* (*Macb.* i. 6), mod. currency of which dates from Scott.

coil[1]. Verb. OF. *coildre*, *coillir* (*cueillir*), L. *colligere*, to collect, gather, from *co-* and *legere*, to gather (cf. *cull*). ME. sense survives in northern dial. to *coil hay*, put it in cocks.

coil[2]. Disturbance, fuss, etc. Archaic, exc. in *this mortal coil* (*Haml.* iii. 1). OF. *acueil* (*accueil*), encounter, collision. The earliest E. examples (from 1567) are all *such* (*what*) *a coil*, prob. for *accoil* (cf. *rouse*[1]), although this hypothesis is not necessary in accounting for the normal loss of init. *a-* (see *cater*). The OF. meanings of *accueillir* are very numerous and varied. Spenser uses *accoil*, to crowd, throng. For origin of F. *accueillir* see *coil*[1].

About the caudron many cookes accoyled
With hookes and ladles, as need did requyre
(*Faerie Queene*, II. ix 30)

coin. F., wedge (see *quoin*), corner, die for stamping, L. *cuneus*; cf. It. *conio*, Sp. *cuño*. Mod. sense appears in ME. (Chauc.) almost as soon as that of die (*Piers Plowm.*).

coincide. F. *coïncider*, MedL. *co-incidere*, to fall together.

coir. Coco-nut fibre for ropes. Earlier (16 cent.) *cayro*, Port. *cairo*, Malayalam *kāyar*, rope.

coit. See *quoit*.

coition. L. *coitio-n-*, from *coire*, from *co-* and *ire*, *it-*, to go.

coke. First found (17 cent.) as northern dial. word, and often in pl. (*coaks*). Perh. ident. with northern dial. *colk*, core.

Coke-upon-Littleton. Subtleties of the law. Allusion to the *Institutes of the Law of England* (1628 sqq.), based by *Sir Edward Coke* on the *Tenures* of *Sir Thomas Littleton* (15 cent.).

coker-nut. See *coco-nut*.

col. Mountain pass. F., neck, L. *collum*. Cf. SAfr. *nek*.

cola, kola. Nut. Native WAfr. name (Sierra Leone).

colander. From L. *colare*, to strain; cf. MedL. *colator*, Sp. *colador*, ModProv. *couladou*. Immediate source of E. word unknown. Cf. obs. *cullis*, clear broth.

colendre to strayne with: couleresse (Palsg.).

colchicum. Meadow saffron. L., G. κολχικόν, from *Colchis* (E. of Black Sea), with implied allusion to Medea of Colchis, skilled in poisons.

colcothar. Red peroxide of iron. F., Sp. *colcotar*, Arab. *qalqaṭār*, prob. from G. χάλκανθος, from χαλκός, copper, ἄνθος, flower.

cold. AS. *ceald*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *koud*, Ger. *kalt*, ON. *kaldr*, Goth. *kalds*; cogn. with L. *gelid-us*; cf. *chill*, *cool*. *Cold comfort* is recorded c. 1325. A *cold chisel* is used on cold iron and is all metal, while the smith's chisel has a wooden grip to prevent conduction from the hot iron; cf. *cold-drawn*. A *cold* (in the head, etc.) replaced (16 cent.) earlier *rheum* (q.v.). *Cold cream* is recorded c. 1700. The *NED.* sees in to *throw cold water on* an allusion to the shock thus given to the naked body; but cf. *wet blanket*.

coldshort [*techn.*]. Brittle (of iron in the cold state). Corrupt. of Norw. Dan. *kuldskjær* or Sw. *kallskör*, in which second element means timid.

cole. Cabbage. Now usu. in compds. (*cole-wort*, *sea-kale*). AS. *cawel*, *cāl*, L. *caulis*, whence also Du. *kool*, Ger. *kohl*, ON. *kāl*, OF. *chol* (*chou*); also in Celt. langs. A characteristic example of the Roman culture in Europe. See also *kale*, *colza*.

colemouse. See *coalmouse*.

coleoptera. Beetles. From G. κολεός, sheath, πτερόν, wing. Cf. *lepidoptera*.

colibri. Humming-bird. F., Sp., from Carib.

colic. Orig. adj. F. *colique*, L., G. κολικός, belonging to the κόλον, lower intestine.

colyk, sekenesse: colica passio (*Prompt. Parv.*).

coliseum. After Rom. & MedL. forms of L. *colosseum*, amphitheatre of Vespasian at Rome, neut. of adj. *colosseus*, gigantic. See *colossus*.

collaborate. From L. *collaborare*, from *co-* and *laborare*, to work.

collapse. From L. *collabi*, from *co-* and *labi*, *laps-*, to slip, fall.

collar. ME. & AF. *coler*, F. *collier*, necklace, L. *collare*, from *collum*, neck (whence F. *col*, collar), with mod. spelling assimilated to L. Earliest of armour, jewelled collar, etc., as still in *collar of the Garter*, etc. To *slip the collar*, *against the collar*, *collar-work* refer to collar of horse. Earliest sense of verb is in wrestling (16 cent.). *Collared head* (*brawn*) is so called (17 cent.) from being rolled up like a collar.

collard. Cabbage that does not heart. Said to be corrupt. of *colewort*.

collate. OF. *collater*, from L. *collatus*, p.p. of *conferre*, to bring together, confer. Used for *confer* in spec. sense (eccl.).

collateral. MedL. *collateralis*, from L. *lateralis*, from *latus*, *later-*, side. In *Piers Plowm.* and Chauc.

collation. Light meal, esp. *cold collation*, "a treat less than a feast" (Johns.). Earlier, light evening meal in monastery, orig. after the reading aloud of *collations*, or Lives of the Fathers, esp. the *Collationes Patrum in Scetica Eremo Commorantium*, by John Cassian (c. 400 A.D.). Cf. hist. of *chapter* (eccl.).

colleague. F. *collègue*, L. *collega*, partner in office, from *legere*, to choose (see *college*). Distinct from archaic to *colleague*, co-operate, conspire, OF. *colliguer*, from L. *ligare*, to bind, though sometimes wrongly associated, as in quot. 1. From the latter word comes mod. sense of *collogue* (now Midl. & Ir. dials.), orig. to cajole, prob. from F. *colloque*, dialogue, debate. It is

given by Cotg. s.v. *flater*, and is called a "low word" by Johns.

These howses thei usuallie call colleges, beecause they are ther colliged in felawship and ministerie (*Transl. of Polydore Vergil*, c. 1534).

How long have you been so thick with Dunsey that you must "collogue" with him to embezzle my money? (*Silas Marner*).

collect. Prayer. This is oldest sense (*Ancren Riwle*), but Wyc. also uses it for offertory (1 *Cor.* xvi. 1) and congregation (*Neh.* viii. 18). Verb to *collect* is much more recent (16 cent.). Church sense comes from MedL. *collectio* or *collecta*, used in Gallican liturgies of a summary of ideas suggested by the chapters for the day. From L. *colligere*, *collect-*, to gather together (see *coil*[1]). To *collect oneself* is to "pull oneself together." *Collectivism*, *-ist* are from F. (c. 1880).

colleen. Ir. *cailín*, girl, dim. of *caile*, wench. Said to be ult. cogn. with L. *pellex*, G. *παλλακή*, concubine. Cf. *boreen*, *squireen*, etc.

college. F. *collège*, L. *collegium* (see *colleague*). Earliest E. sense, community, or in ref. to Oxf. and Camb. A *collegiate* church has a chapter (*college*) of canons. *College pudding* ? for earlier *New College* (Oxf.) *pudding* (Landor).

Crist and his colage [the apostles] (Wyc.).

collet. Part of ring in which stone is set. F., dim. of *col*, neck, which has given E. *collet* in various techn. senses. Prob. confused also with *collet*, base of cut diamond, also *culet*, dim. of F. *cul*, bottom, L. *culus*. In F. this is *culasse*.

collide. L. *collidere*, from *co-* and *laedere*, to hurt. Hence *collision*.

collie, colly. Usu. explained as from dial. adj. *colly*, coaly, coal-black, which is also a dial. name for the blackbird. Much more prob. from common Sc. name *Colin*. *Colle*, as proper name for a dog, occurs in Chauc. (v.i.). With *collie dog* cf. *robin redbreast*.

Ran Colle, oure dogge, and Talbot, and Gerland, And Malkyn, with a dystaf in hir hand (B. 4573).

collier. Orig. charcoal-burner, which accounts for its frequency as a surname in parts of England where no coal exists. From *coal* (q.v.).

colligate. From L. *colligare*, to bind together.

collimate. To adjust line of sight, etc. From ghost-word *collimare*, wrong reading in some editions of Cicero for *collineare*, to bring into line. Adopted by earlier astronomers who wrote in L., e.g. Kepler. Cf. *syllabus*.

collision. See *collide*.

collodion. From G. *κολλώδης*, glue-like, from *κόλλα*, glue.

collogue [*dial.*]. See *colleague*.

collop. Orig. bacon and eggs. Earliest form *coloppe*, *colhoppe* (*Piers Plowm.*). But found a century earlier as (still existing) surname, e.g. *Colop* (*Close R.* temp. Henry III), *Colhoppe* (*Feet of Fines*). First element is *coal*, second obscure. Cf. OSw. *kol-huppadher*, roasted on coals, Sw. *glödhoppad*, from *glöd*, glowing coal, "gledè."

I have no salt bacon,
Ne no cokeneyes, bi Crist, colopus [*var.* colopis, colhoppes] to maken (*Piers Plowm.* A. vii. 272).

colloppe, meate: œuf au lard (Palsg.).

colloquy. L. *colloquium*, from *colloqui*, to speak together. Cf. *colloquial*.

collotype. From G. *κόλλα*, glue.

collusion. F., L. *collusio-n-*, from *colludere*, *collus-*, to play together, i.e. into one another's hands.

collyrium. Eye-wash, etc. From G. *κολλύριον*, poultice, from *κολλύρα*, roll of coarse bread.

collywobbles. Jocular formation ? on *colic* and *wobble*.

colocynth. Drug. Earlier *coloquint*. G. *κολοκυνθίς*, *-θιδ-*.

As bitter as coloquintida (*Oth.* i. 3).

Cologne. F. form of Ger. *Köln*, L. *colonia* (*Agrippina*), whence *eau de Cologne*. The *Three Kings of Cologne* were the three Wise Men from the East, Gaspar, Melchior, Balthazar, fabled to be buried there.

colon. G. *κῶλον*, limb, member of sentence.

colonel. Up to c. 1650 usu. *coronel*, Sp., by dissim. from It. *colonnello*, from *colonna*, column; for dissim. cf. Prov. *coronel*, door-post. This form persisted in speech and accounts for mod. pronunc. The *colonel*, for *colonel Bogey* (golf), is mod.

colonell: a colonell, or coronell; the commander of a regiment (Cotg.).

colonnade. F., from *colonne*, L. *columna*, after It. *colonnato*.

colony. F. *colonie*, L. *colonia*, from *colonus*, tiller, from *colere*, to till. Current sense from c. 1600.

Philippi, which is the chief city of that part of Macedonia, and a colony (*Acts*, xvi. 12).

Get a map of the world and show me where the d—d places are (Early Victorian statesman).

colophon. Inscription or device at end of book. G. κολοφών, summit, finishing stroke.

colophony. Resin. From *Colophon*, town in Lydia, prob. ident. in etym. with preceding.

coloquintida. It. for *colocynth* (q.v.).

color-. See *colour*.

Colorado beetle. Fatal to potatoes (scare of 1877). From state of *Colorado* (US.), named from *Rio Colorado*, coloured river (Sp.). Cf. *colorado*, dark, *claro* light, on cigar-boxes.

colosseum. See *coliseum*.

colossus. L., G. κολοσσός, orig. applied by Herodotus to gigantic Egypt. statues, but usu. connected with bronze statue of Apollo at entrance to harbour of Rhodes. Punningly applied to Cecil Rhodes (†1902).

colour. F. *couleur*, L. *color-em*, cogn. with *celare*, to hide; replacing as gen. term AS. *hīw* (see *hue*). *Man of colour*, now usu. negro, was orig. mixed breed intermediate between black and white. As mil. and nav. term *colour* dates back to age of chivalry (*colours* of a knight). Hence many fig. uses, some naut. (*false colours*, *nail colours to the mast*), others rather mil. (*with flying colours*, *stick to one's colours*). In sense of semblance (*under colour of*) it is recorded c. 1300, this use perh. springing from the badge sense (see quot. 1). Cf. *colourable*, specious (Wyc.), and prob. *colour of one's money*, as inspiring confidence. Later are the art metaphors (*true colours*, *lively colours*). *Colour-blindness* (19 cent.) was earlier *Daltonism* (q.v.). *Local colour(s)* is in Bailey (1721). The rank of *colour-sergeant* was created (1813) by George IV, when Regent, in recognition of the part played by non-commissioned officers in Peninsular War.

> Brybers that wold a robbed a ship undyr colar of my Lord of Warwyk (*Paston Lett.*).
>
> They should depart with flying colours, with bag and baggage (Sydenham Poyntz, 1624–36).

colporteur. In E. book (esp. Bible) pedlar. F., pedlar (in gen. sense), from *colporter*, to carry (*porter*) on the neck (*col*); but this is a late substitution, due to folk-etym., for OF. *comporter*, to carry with one.

colt. AS. *colt*, orig. young ass, or camel (*Gen.* xxxii. 15). Origin unknown. Also in ME. for novice, etc., as now in cricket. In sense of "rope's-end" perh. for *colt's-tail*; cf. *cat* (*o' nine tails*).

Colt's revolver. See *revolver*.

colubrine. Of the snake, L. *colubra*. Cf. *cobra*, *culverin*.

columbarium. L., dove-cot, from *columba*, dove; hence, catacomb with cinerary urns in "pigeon-holes."

Columbia. Poet. for US. From *Columbus*; cf. origin of *America*. Hence *columbiad*, heavy gun in Amer. Civil War.

columbine[1]. Flower. F., L. *columbina*, from *columba*, dove, shape suggesting cluster of pigeons.

columbine[2]. In pantomime. It. proper name *Colombina* (dove-like), mistress of Harlequin in It. comedy.

column. Restored spelling of *colompne*, OF., L. *colum(p)na*, cogn. with *culmen*, summit. Earliest E. sense in ref. to column of manuscript.

colure [*astron.*]. L. *colurus*, G. κόλουρος, from κόλος, docked, οὐρά, tail, because lower part of circle is never in view.

colza. F., earlier *colzat*, Du. *koolzaad*, coleseed.

com-. L., archaic form of *cum*, with, but sense is sometimes merely intens. Also *co-*, *col-*, *con-*, *cor-*.

coma[1] [*med.*]. G. κῶμα, cogn. with κοιμᾶν, to put to sleep (cf. *cemetery*).

coma[2] [*bot.* & *astron.*]. L., G. κόμη, hair of the head. See *comet*.

comb. AS. *camb*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *kam*, Ger. *kamm*, ON. *kambr*; cogn. with Sanskrit *qhambas*, tooth. In many fig. senses, e.g. *honeycomb* (AS. *hunigcamb*), *cock's comb* (see *coxcomb*), whence to *cut one's comb* (16 cent.), make one less "cocky." As verb replaces earlier *kemb* (AS. *cemban*), which survives in *unkempt* (q.v.) and surname *Kempster*. To *comb out* (neol.) is a somewhat unsavoury metaphor from the use of a small-toothed comb for certain toilet purposes.

comb(e). See *coomb(e)*.

combat. Earlier also *combate* (cf. *debate*), F. *combattre*, VL. **com-battere*, from *battuere*. In all Rom. langs.

combine. Late L. *combinare*, to put two-and-two, L. *bini*, together. *Combination* (garment) is recorded for 1884. *Combination-room* (Camb.) in sense of *common-room* (Oxf.) is 17 cent.

combustion. F., Late L. *combustio-n-*, from *comburere*, from *comb-* (for *cum*) and *urere*, *ust-*, to burn.

come. AS. *cuman*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du.

komen, Ger. *kommen*, ON. *koma*, Goth. *qiman*; cogn. with Sanskrit *gam*.

comeatable. Recorded by *NED.* for 1687, but must be older (v.i.).

uncomeatable: quod parare quis vel consequi non possit (Litt.).

comedy. F. *comédie*, L., G. κωμῳδία, ? from κῶμος, revel (whence Milton's *Comus*), ? or κώμη, village, and ἀείδειν, to sing (cf. *ode*). First E. sense (Chauc.), narrative poem, from It., as in Dante's *Commedia*. Cf. *tragedy*.

comely. AS. *cymlīc*, beautiful, splendid; related to *come*; cf. L. *conveniens*, F. *avenant*, MHG. *komlich*, archaic Du. *komelick*, all in similar sense; cf. also *becoming*.

comely as a garment or atyer is to a person: advenant (Palsg.).

advenant: handsome, proper, comely, decent, neat, gracefull, well-fashioned, well-behaved (Cotg.).

komelick: conveniens, congruens, commodus, aptus (Kil.).

comestible. F., Late L. *comestibilis*, from L. *comedere*, *comes-*, from *com-* and *edere*, to eat.

comet. AS. *comēta* and F. *comète*, L., G. κομήτης, from κόμη, head of hair, tail of comet.

I stood beside the grave of him who blazed
The comet of a season (Byron, *Churchill's Grave*).

comether [*Anglo-Ir.*]. To *put the comether on*, cajole. *Come hither*, in coaxing horse, etc.

He cud put the comether on any woman that trod the green earth av God (Kipling, *Love o' Women*).

comfit. ME. *confit*, F., p.p. of *confire*, to pickle, etc., L. *conficere*, to put together. Learned form is *confect*. Cf. *discomfit*, to undo.

comfort. Archaic F. *conforter*, Late L. *confortare*, to strengthen, from *fortis*, strong. ModF. *confort* is borrowed back from E. in sense of well-being, etc. As title of Holy Ghost, *comforter* (Wyc.) is for L. *consolator*, rendering G. παράκλητος (*John*, xiv. 16). See *paraclete*. *Comforter*, scarf, is 19 cent.; in US. it means thick quilt.

And the child wexide, and was coumfortid [*Vulg.* confortabatur] (Wyc. *Luke*, i. 80).

comfrey. OF. *confirie* (whence MedL. *cumfiria*), from *firie*, liver (ModF. *foie*), a word derived in a complicated manner from L. (*jecur*) *ficatum*, goose-liver stuffed with figs, a bit of Roman slang (cf. ModG. συκώτι, liver, from σῦκον, fig). The plant was so called because of its congealing properties esp. in case of wounds (hence bot. name *symphytum officinale*). Cf. its Late L. names *consolida* (whence F. *consoude*, It. *consolida*, Sp. *consuelda*), *conferva*, also MedL. *confirma*, *conserva*. The usual F. for congeal is *figer*, from *ficatum* (v.s.), with which cf. MHG. *liberen*, to congeal, lit. to assume a "liver-like" aspect. Cf. also Norw. *vailsaks*, lit. weld-sedge, Ger. *beinwell*, lit. bone-weld, and other foreign names of the plant.

comic. Orig. belonging to *comedy* (q.v.). L., G. κωμικός.

comitadji. Member of a "committee," i.e., in the Balkans, a gang of patriotic cut-throats. The Turk. suffix makes it likely that the word originated in Greece. It translates Serb. *chetnik*, from *cheta*, band, number.

His name is Feodor, and he is a Bulgar comitadjus, or whatever is the singular of comitadji (*Punch*, Jan. 24, 1917).

comitia. L., general assembly, pl. of *comitium*, from *com-* and *ire*, *it-*, to go.

comity. L. *comitas*, from *comis*, courteous. Esp. in *comity* (courteous understanding) *of nations*, now often misused as though from *comes*, *comit-*, companion.

comma. L., G. κόμμα, piece cut off, short clause, from κόπτειν, to cut.

command. F. *commander*, VL. **commandare*, from *mandare*, partly replacing L. *commendare*, which is of same origin (*manus* and *dare*). *Commandeer*, SAfrDu. *kommanderen*, is F. *commander* (cf. *cashier*[2]); and *commando*, party called out for mil. service, is adopted from Port. (cf. *kraal*, *sjambok*). *Commander of the Faithful* translates title assumed by Caliph Omar I (c. 640). *Ten commandments*, for finger-nails of angry woman, is used by mod. writers after 2 *Hen. VI*, i. 3. Also called *ten talents* (*talons*).

commemorate. From L. *commemorare*. See *memory*.

commence. F. *commencer*, VL. **com-initiare*, from *initium*, beginning; cf. It. *cominciare*, Sp. *comenzar*. In univ. lang. translates L. *incipere*, used in same sense in MedL.

commend. L. *commendare*. See *command*. Sense of praising springs from that of presenting as worthy of favourable regard.

commendam. Acc. of MedL. *commenda*, trust, in phrase *in commendam*, used of provisional occupation of office.

commensal. F., MedL. *commensalis*, eating at same table, *mensa*.

commensurate. Late L. *commensuratus*, from *mensurare*, to measure.

comment. OF. *coment* (now only in verb *commenter*), L. *commentus*, p.p. of *comminisci*, *comment-*, to contrive, etc., from same root as *mens*, mind, *memini*, I remember. Verb also represents MedL. *commentare*.

commerce. F., L. *commercium*, from *merx*, *merc-*, merchandise. For fig. sense cf. *dealings*.

commination. F., L. *comminatio-n-*, from *comminari*, to threaten strongly.

comminute. From L. *comminuere*, to reduce to minute portions.

commiserate. From L. *commiserari*, from *miserari*, to bewail, from *miser*, wretched.

commissariat. F., office or duty of a *commissaire*, i.e. commissary, commissioner, one to whom certain duties are "committed." ModE. sense, not found in F. (*approvisionnement*), is due to spec. use of E. *commissary* (from 15 cent.).

commission. F., L. *commissio-n-*, from *committere*, *-miss-*, to entrust. Oldest sense is the written instrument or warrant.

commissionaire. F., in this sense from *commission*, errand. The *Corps of Commissionaires* was established 1859.

commissure [*anat.*]. Line of juncture. F., L. *commissura*, from *committere* (v.i.).

commit. L. *committere*, to entrust, etc., from *mittere*, to send. Sense of perpetrating, ancient in L., seems to arise from the idea of "putting together," contriving. That of compromising, as in *non-committal*, was adopted (c. 1770) from F. *commettre* by author of *Letters of Junius*.

committee. Orig. one person (cf. *payee*, *patentee*), as still in *Court of Committees* of Guy's Hospital. AF. p.p. *committé*, substituted for F. *commis*. Collect. sense from c. 1600. F. *comité* is from E.

commode. Head-dress (obs.), furniture. F., adj., as noun. Cf. *commodious*, OF. *commodieux*, from L. *commodus*, from *modus*, measure. *Commodity* implies goods from which mankind receives advantage.

commodore. Appears as *commandore*, *commadore*, temp. William III, therefore perh. Du. *commandeur*, from F., but the unusual ending suggests Sp. or Port. influence. Falconer's theory that it is corrupted from Sp. *comendador* (also Port.), a commendary, receives some support from the fact that a *commodore* is an admiral *in commendam* (q.v.).

> A commodore is only an occasional dignity...when the commission ceases, he descends again to the rank of a private captain (*NED.* 1757).

common. F. *commun*, L. *communis*, second element of which is cogn. with E. *mean*[2]; cf. Ger. *gemein*, common, mean. With *common* (land), orig. opposite of *close*, cf. F. *pré communal*. With *commonal(i)ty*, OF. *comunalté* (*communauté*), cf. MedL. *communalitas*. A *commoner* (Oxf.), not being on the foundation, pays for his *commons*, provisions supplied for the community (whence *short commons*); cf. Camb. *pensioner* (q.v.). *Commonplace* translates L. *locus communis* for G. κοινὸς τόπος, general theme. *Common Prayer* is contrasted with private prayer. *House of Commons* first occurs in a letter of James I (1621). *Common sense* was orig. (14 cent.) the inward power of unifying mentally the impressions conveyed by the five physical senses; cf. L. *communis sensus*, social instinct *Commonweal* (14 cent.), *commonwealth* (c. 1500), not orig. compds., were used indiscriminately; cf. F. *bien public*, L. *res publica*. For gen. degeneration of the word cf. that of *mean*[2]. Its ground-sense is about equivalent to *municipal* (q.v.).

commotion. F., L. *commotio-n-*, from *commovēre*, from *movēre*, *mot-*, to move.

commune[1]. Noun. Smallest F. administrative division. MedL. *communa*, from *communis*, common. Also title twice assumed by Parisian political desperadoes (Reign of Terror and 1871). *Communism* was prob. coined (1840) by Goodwyn Barmby, founder of London Communist Propaganda Society.

commune[2]. Verb. OF. *comuner*; from adj. *commun* (v.s.).

communicate. From L. *communicare*, to make common. Cf. F. p.p. *communiqué*, now current E.

communion. F., or Church L. *communio-n-*, from *communis*.

> Calix benedictionis, cui benedicimus, nonne communicatio [G. κοινωνία, Wyc. comenynge, Tynd. Cranm. partakynge, *AV.* communion] sanguinis Christi est? (*Vulg.* 1 *Cor.* x. 16).

commute. "To buy off or ransom one obligation by another" (Johns.). L. *commutare*, from *mutare*, to change.

compact[1]. Concentrated. From p.p. of L.

compingere, to join together, from *pangere*, *pact-*.

compact[2]. Agreement. From p.p. of L. *compacisci*, to agree together.

compagination. Late L. *compaginatio-n-*, from *compaginare*, to fit together, from *compago*, *compagin-*, joint, from root *pag-* of *pangere*, to fasten.

companion[1], **company**. F. *compagnon*, VL. **companio-n-*, from *panis*, bread, whence also It. *compagnone*; cf. OHG. *gileibo*, "messmate," from *leib* (*laib*), loaf. *Company* is F. *compagnie*, formed (like It. *compagnia*, Sp. *compañía*, etc.) on same stem. *Companion* was formerly used, as F. *compagnon* still is, contemptuously for fellow.

> Scurvy companion! saucy tarpaulin! impertinent fellow (*Roderick Random*).

companion[2] [*naut.*]. Du. *kampanje*, quarter-deck, earlier *kompanje* (Kil., Sewel), OF. *compagne*, steward's room in galley, It. *compagna*, for *camera della compagna*, store-room, caboose, OCatalan *companya*, provision store, from L. *panis*, bread (see *companion*[1]). Meaning has changed and varied between the time of the medieval galley and E. use (first in Falc.). There may also have been confusion with MedL. *capanna* (see *cabin*), in fact some regard this as the true origin.

> *companion*: capot d'échelle dans les bâtimens marchands, dans les yachts, &c. (Lesc.).

compare. F. *comparer*, from L. *comparare*, from *par*, equal. To *compare notes* is recorded from c. 1700. See also *compeer*.

compartment. F. *compartiment*, It. *compartimento*, from Late L. *compartiri*, to divide, from *pars*, *part-*, part. Cf. *apartment*.

compass. F. *compas*, from *compasser*, to go round, VL. **compassare*, from *passus*, step. Cf. MedL. *compassus*, It. *compasso*, Sp. *compas*, pair of compasses, Ger. *kompass*, Du. *kompas*, mariner's compass. In most Europ. langs., math. in Rom. and naut. in Teut., E. having both senses. Fig. senses (*within compass*, to *fetch a compass*) are usu. from the math., and earlier, sense. So also in verb to *compass one's ends* (*an enemy's destruction*, etc.) the idea of design is predominant.

compassion. F., Late L. *compassio-n-*, from *pati*, *pass-*, to suffer. Cf. *fellow-feeling*, *sympathy*, Ger. *mitgefühl*.

compatible. F., MedL. *compatibilis* (from *pati*, to suffer), sharing in suffering, hence mutually tolerant, etc.

compatriot. F. *compatriote*, Late L. *compatriota*. See *patriot*.

compeer. OF. *comper*, *-pair*, equal, L. *compar*, prob. confused, in sense of companion, with F. *compère*, Church L. *compater*, fellow godfather, hence crony, "gossip." Hence *without compare*, associated mentally with cogn. *compare* (q.v.); cf. *peerless* and F. *sans pair*. See *peer*[1].

compel. OF. *compeller*, L. *compellere*, *-puls-*, to drive together. Hence *compulsion*.

compendium. L., what is weighed together. Cf. *compensate*.

compensate. From L. *compensare*, to weigh together, from *pensare*, frequent. of *pendere*, *pens-*, to weigh.

compete. L. *competere*, to seek in common. Rare before 19 cent. *Competition wallah* (Anglo-Ind.), member of Indian Civil Service under competitive system (from 1856), is known in E. chiefly by Trevelyan's *Letters of a Competition-wallah* (1864). See *wallah*. *Competent*, *competence*, *competency* come, through F., from L. *competere* in intrans. sense of coinciding, being convenient.

> From the use of the Scotticisms "succumb," "compete,"...he ought to be a Scotchman (De Quincey, 1824).

compile. F. *compiler*, L. *compilare*, to plunder, orig. in literary sense (see *pillage*). Later sense influenced by *pile*[2], as though to heap up. Some regard the latter as the orig. sense.

complacent. See *complaisant*.

complain. Archaic F. *complaindre*, to lament, Late L. *complangere*, from *plangere*, to beat the breast. Hence *complaint*, (chronic) ailment (c. 1700), because regarded as a cause of complaint. *Complainant* is AF. pres. part.

complaisant. F., pres. part. of *complaire*, from L. *complacēre* (see *please*, *pleasure*). *Complacent*, from L., has acquired passive sense.

complement. L. *complementum*, filling up (v.i.).

complete. L. *completus*, p.p. of *complēre*, to fill up, from *plēre*, to fill.

complex. L. *complexus*, from *complectere*, lit. to plait together.

complexion. F., L. *complexio-n-*, from *complexus*, from *complecti*, to embrace, comprise, analysed as "twining, weaving to-

gether" (cf. L. *complex*, etc.). In Late L., and in OF. & ME. physiology, the combination of supposed "humours" in man; hence, physical and moral character; later, the colour of face (and hair), supposed to be indicative of temperament. Traces of orig. sense survive, e.g. to *put a fresh complexion on the matter*.

> Of his complexioun he was sangwyn
> (Chauc. A. 333).
>
> Something of a jealous complexion (*Much Ado*, ii. 1).
>
> My father was of a sanguine complexion, mixed with a dash of choler (Evelyn).

compliant. See *comply*.

complicate. From L. *complicare*, to fold together. Cf. Ger. *verwickeln*.

complicity. From archaic *complice*, now usu. *accomplice* (q.v.).

compliment. F., It. *complimento*, Sp. *cumplimiento*, the "fulfilling" of an act of courtesy. Ident. with *complement* (q.v.), which occurs earlier in same sense, the two forms being for some time used indifferently.

compline. Earlier *complin*. Last service of canonical hours. ME. *cumplie*, OF. *complie* (now *complies* by analogy with *heures*, *vêpres*), p.p. fem. of OF. *complir*, coined on Church L. *completa* (sc. *hora*). Ending *-in*, from 13 cent., perh. by analogy with *matin*.

complot [*archaic*]. F., orig. dense crowd (12 cent.), also OF. *complote*, crowd, mêlée. Perh. from *pelote*, ball, bunch, VL. **pilotta*, dim. of *pila*. See *plot*.

> Des autres meseaus [lepers] li conplot...
> Tot droit vont vers l'enbuschement (*Tristan*).

compluvium [*antiq.*]. Opening in roof of atrium. L., from *pluere*, to rain.

comply. It. *complire*, borrowed from Sp. *cumplir* (cf. *compliment*), which had the spec. sense of satisfying requirements (true It. form from L. *complēre* is *compire*). Adopted in E. c. 1600. Influenced in form by *supply* (q.v.) and in meaning by *ply*, e.g. *compliant* is often understood as pliable, flexible.

compo. Short for *composition*, esp. in sense of stucco.

composant. Corrupt. of *corposant* (q.v.).

component. From pres. part. of L. *componere*, to put together.

comport. L. *comportare*, to bear together, carry with one.

compose. See *pose*. But much influenced in F. & E. by L. *compos-*, from *componere*, to put together, whence *composite*, *composition*, *compositor*; e.g. a *composition with creditors* is also called *compounding* (see *compound*[1]). For fig. use of *composed* cf. *collected*. *Compositor* (typ.) is 16 cent.

compos, non (sc. **mentis**). L. *compos*, from *-potis*, capable, whence also L. *posse* (*potis esse*).

compost. OF. (*compôt*, *compote*), L. *compositum*, from *componere*, *compos-*, to put together.

compote. F., see *compost*.

compound[1]. To mix, etc. Earlier also *compoun*, *compone*, OF. *componre*, *compondre* (replaced by *composer*), L. *componere*, to put together. From the etym. sense of composing, settling, comes that of *compounding a felony* (*with one's creditors*). Adj. *compound* was orig. the p.p. *compouned*.

compound[2] [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Enclosure. Malay *kampung*, enclosure, etc.; but this is possibly from Port. *campo*, field. *Hobson-Jobson* quotes from a modern novel—

> When the Rebellion broke out...I left our own compost!

comprador. In East, native servant who buys for household, purveyor. Port., L. *comparator-em*, from *comparare*, to buy, from *parare*, to prepare. Cf. *caterer*.

compree [*neol.*]. From mil. slang. See *comprise*.

comprehend. L. *comprehendere*, to grasp, from *com-* and *prehendere*, to seize. Has replaced ME. *comprend*, F. *comprendre*.

comprise. F. *compris*, p.p. of F. *comprendre*, L. *comprehendere*. This very common process, the adoption of a F. p.p. as a finite verb, is curiously exemplified by *compree*, now (1917) current E. in our army.

> The Briton had a hand under the Teuton's arm and was encouraging him in the *lingua franca*. "No walkee much further," he said, "Soon there now. Compree, Fritz?" "Ja," groaned Fritz. He compreed.

compromise. Orig. agreement, with no suggestion of concession, or surrender. F. *compromis*, p.p. of *compromettre*, L. *compromittere*, to put before a disinterested arbiter.

> That damned word "compromise"—the beastliest word in the English language
> (Lord Fisher, *Times*, Sep. 9, 1919).

compter [*hist.*]. Name of various London debtors' prisons. Etymologizing spelling of *counter*[2], office, etc.

comptoir. F., counter[2].

comptometer [*neol.*]. Calculating machine. From F. *compter*, L. *computare*.

> Six comptometers are kept going with calculations (*Ev. Stand.* Apr. 8, 1918).

comptroller. In some official titles for *controller*. Bad spelling, due to mistaken association with F. *compte*, account. See *control*.

compulsion. F., L. *compulsio-n-*. See *compel*.

compunction. OF., L. *compunctio-n-*, used by early Church writers for "prick of conscience," from L. *compungere*, *-punct-*, to prick.

compurgator [*hist.*]. MedL., witness to character, lit. purifier, from *purgare*, to purge.

compute. F. *computer*, L. *computare*, from *putare*, to reckon.

comrade. Earlier *camerade*, F. *camarade*, Sp. *camarada*, orig. room-full (cf. mil. F. *chambrée*), later, chamber-fellow, "chum" (q.v.). Spelt *cumrade* in Shaks. For sense-development cf. Ger. *bursch*, fellow, orig. college hostel, *frauenzimmer*, wench, lit. women's room. Sense of fellow-socialist is a neol.

> *camarada*: a camerade, or cabbin mate (Minsh.)

comtism. System of *Auguste Comte* (†1857), positivism. See *altruism*.

Comus. God of revelry. See *comedy*.

con[1]. To examine, learn by heart (a page, lesson, etc.). Earlier *cun*, AS. *cunnian*, to test, examine, secondary form of *cunnan*, to know, learn. See *can[1]*, *ken[1]*.

con[2]. To guide a ship by directing the helmsman. Earlier *cond*, ME. *condue*, *condy*, to guide, from F. *conduire*, L. *conducere*. Hence *conning-tower*.

con[3]. For L. *contra*, in *pro and con*.

con-. L., for *cum*, with.

conacre [*Anglo-Ir.*]. Prepared land sub-let to small tenant. For *corn-acre*.

conation [*philos.*]. L. *conatio-n-*, from *conari*, to attempt.

concatenate. From Late L. *concatenare*, to link together, from *catena*, chain.

concave. F., L. *concavus*, from *cavus*, hollow.

conceal. Tonic stem (*conceil-*) of OF. *conceler*, L. *concelare*, from *celare*, to hide.

concede. L. *concedere*, from *cedere*, to give way.

conceit. AF., p.p. of *conceive* (q.v.). Orig. sense of opinion in *out of conceit with*. *Conceited* is for earlier *self-conceited*, containing the idea of *wise in one's own conceit*

(15 cent.), whence deterioration of the word. Verbal *conceit* is It. *concetto*, "a conceit or apprehension of the minde" (Flor.).

> At this day ye stand gretly in the countreys conceyte (*Paston Let.* i. 347).
>
> Be not proude in your awne consaytes (Coverd. *Rom.* xii. 16).
>
> Lord, send us a gude conceit o' oursel' (Burns).

conceive. F. *concevoir*, VL. **concipēre* for *concipere*, from *capere*, to take.

concent [*archaic*]. Harmony. L. *concentus*, from *concinere*, to sing (*canere*) together; cf. It. *concento*. Now absorbed by *consent* (q.v.).

> For government, though high, and low, and lower,
> Put into parts, doth keep in one concent,
> Congreeing in a full and natural close,
> Like music (*Hen. V*, i. 2).

concentrate. For earlier *concentre*, F. *concentrer*, from L. *cum* and *centrum*. Cf. *concentric*, with common centre.

conception. F., L. *conceptio-n-*, from *concipere*, *concept-*, to conceive. First (c. 1300) of the Immaculate Conception. *Concept*, in philos. sense, is 19 cent.

concern. Late L. *concernere*, to sift, separate, used in MedL. as intens. of *cernere*, to perceive, have regard to. To *be concerned about*, i.e. distressed, etc. (orig. interested generally), is evolved from to *be concerned in*, i.e. interested in. The noun has progressed from the idea of a relation or connection to that of a business organization, etc., e.g. a *flourishing concern*. Cf. sense-development of *affair*.

> My Lord Sandwich is well and mightily concerned to hear that I was well (Pepys, Sep. 17, 1665).

concert. F. *concerter*, It. *concertare*, ? L. *concertare*, to strive together. VL. **consertare*, from *conserere*, *-sert-*, to join together, better suits sense and earlier It. form *consertare* (Flor.). Constantly confused, even now, with *consort* (q.v.), esp. in to *act in consort with*. Hence noun *concert*, F., It. *concerto*. The *concertina* was invented by Wheatstone (1829).

concession. F., L. *concessio-n-*, from *concedere*, *-cess-*, to grant. Spec. sense of privilege granted by government, etc., is developed in F.; cf. *concessionaire*. First *NED.* record of this meaning is connected with Suez Canal.

concetto. Usu. in pl. *concetti*. It., verbal "conceit," witticism.

conch. L. *concha*, G. *κόγχη*, cockle, mussel. Hence *conchology*, science of shells.

conchy [*neol.*]. For *conscientious objector*.

> The majority of the conchies is in reality composed of the "gun-shies"
> (A Quaker Descendant, *Times*, Nov. 30, 1917).

concierge. Doorkeeper. F., earlier also *-serge*, *-sierge*, VL. **conservians*, for *conservans*, pres. part. of *conservare*, to keep.

> *kepar of a kynges or a great lordes place*: consierge (Palsg.).

conciliate. From L. *conciliare*, to bring together, convoke. See *council*.

concinnity. Harmony. L. *concinnitas*, from *concinnus*, skilfully adjusted.

concise. From L. *concidere*, *concis-*, to cut (*caedere*) up.

conclamation. L. *conclamatio-n-*, general cry, from *clamare*, to shout.

conclave. F., L. *conclave*, from *clavis*, key Earliest in ref. to *conclave* of cardinals.

conclude. L. *concludere*, from *claudere*, to close. With to *try conclusions* (*Haml.* iii. 4) cf. to *be at issue*.

concoct. From p.p. of L. *concoquere*, *-coct-*, to boil together. With fig. senses cf. those of *brew*.

concomitant. From pres. part. of L. *concomitari*, to go with as companion, *comes*, *comit-*. Thus pleon. (see *count*[1]).

concord. F. *concorde*, L. *concordia*. See *accord*. Hence *concordance*, in Bibl. sense from 14 cent. Cf. *concordat*, F., L. *concordatum*, from *concordare*, to agree, esp. in ref. to agreements between Papal See and French monarchy, e.g. between Pius VIII and Napoleon I (1802).

concourse. F. *concours*, L. *concursus*, from *concurrere*, *-curs-*, to run together. The most usual F. meaning, competition, has not passed into E.

concrete. L. *concretus*, p.p. of *concrescere*, to grow together. The 19 cent. meaning, conglomeration of stone and cement, is thus fairly logical. As opposite to *abstract* it was applied by early logicians to a quality adherent as opposed to one detached.

concubine. F., L. *concubina*, from *con-*, together, *cubare*, to lie.

concupiscence. L. *concupiscentia* from *concupiscere*, incept. of *concupere*, from *cupere*, to desire.

concur. L. *concurrere*, to run together. In 16–17 cents. often replaced by *condog*, a somewhat feeble witticism.

> *concurrere*: to concur, to condog (Litt.).

concussion. L. *concussio-n-*, from *concutere*, *-cuss-*, to strike together, from *quatere*, to shake.

condemn. L. *condem(p)nare*, from *dam(p)nare*, to damage.

condense. F. *condenser*, L. *condensare*, to make dense, concentrate.

condescend. F. *condescendre*, Late L. *condescendere*, to come down from one's position; cf. Ger. *sich herablassen*, lit. to let oneself down. Not orig. with any idea of assumed superiority (*Rom.* xii. 16).

condign. L. *condignus*. Now only of making "the punishment fit the crime," but earlier in etym. sense of equally worthy.

> Without giving me leasure to yeeld him condigne thankes, if any thankes could be condigne, for so great and so noble a benefit
> (Sir Anth. Sherley, in Purch.).

condiment. F., L. *condimentum*, from *condire*, to pickle.

condition. L. *condicio-n-*, incorr. *condit-*, lit. discussion, from *dicere*, to speak. ME. sense of temperament, evolved from that of essential circumstance, survives in *ill-conditioned*, and, more vaguely, in gen. sense of state, fettle.

condole. L. *condolēre*, to suffer with; cf. *compassion*, *sympathy*.

condominium. Joint sovereignty. L. *con-* and *dominium*, rule. App. a Ger. coinage (c. 1700).

condone. L. *condonare*, to give up, remit; cf. *pardon*. Chief current sense dates from Divorce Act (1857).

condor. Sp., Peruv. *cuntur*. F. *condore* is in Cotg.

condottiere. Mercenary leader. It., lit. conductor; cf. MedL. *conducterius*, mercenary (12 cent.), for *conducticius*.

conduce. L. *conducere* (v.i.).

conduct. Both noun and verb were in ME. also *conduyt*, *condute*, etc., from F. *conduit-e*, p.p. of *conduire*, L. *conducere*, from *ducere*, *duct-*, to lead. Cf. *safe-conduct* from F. *sauf-conduit*. With sense of behaviour cf. to *lead a good (bad) life*.

conduit. ME. also *condit*, *cundit*, F. *conduit*, from *conduire*, to lead (v.s.); cf. Ger. *wasserleitung* and archaic E. *lode* (q.v.).

Condy's fluid. Name of patentee (19 cent.).

condyle [*anat.*]. Rounded end of bone fitting socket. F., L., G. *κόνδυλος*, knuckle.

cone. L. *conus*, G. *κῶνος*, cone, pine-cone, spinning top.

confab. For *confabulation*, from L. *confabulari*, to chat together. See *fable*.

confarreation [*antiq.*]. L. *confarreatio-n-*, solemnization of marriage by offering of bread. From L. *far, farr-*, grain.

confect. Restored spelling of *comfit* (q.v.).

confection. F., L. *confectio-n-*, from *conficere, -fect-*, to make up. For limitation of orig. sense of *confectioner* cf. *stationer, undertaker*, etc. F. *confectionneur* means ready-made clothier, *confectioner* being represented by *confiseur*. See *comfit, confetti*.

confederate. L. *confoederatus*, from *foedus, foeder-*, treaty, league. In US. of the eleven southern states which seceded in 1860. Cf. *federal*.

confer. L. *conferre*, to bring together. Sense of taking counsel, whence *conference*, arises from that of comparing opinions. See also *collate*.

confess. OF. *confesser*, L. *confitēri, confess-*, to acknowledge (*fatēri*) together. Hence *confession*, first in rel. sense, and later used by early Reformed Churches of their spec. tenets. Also *confessor*, orig. one who avows his religion in spite of persecution, but does not suffer martyrdom. Hence *Edward the Confessor* (†1066), whose title is often misunderstood as though implying a comparison with the priest who hears confessions, a much later sense of the word in E.

confetti. It., pl. of *confetto*, sweetmeat. As *comfit* (q.v.).

confide. L. *confidere*, from *fidere*, to trust. Cf. *confidante*, app. meant to represent pronunc. of F. *confident-e*, It. *confidente*, a stage type introduced (16 cent.) into F. from It. drama. The *confidence trick* was orig. US.

confine. F. *confiner*, from *confins*, bounds, L. *confinis*, having common frontier (*finis*). Hence *confinement*, 18 cent. euph. for child-bed, from earlier *confined to one's bed* (*by the gout*, etc.). ME. said, much more poetically, *Our Lady's bands* (*bonds*).

confirm. F. *confirmer*, L. *confirmare*, to make firm. In eccl. sense (c. 1300) preceded by to *bishop*.

confiscate. For earlier *confisk*, F. *confisquer*, L. *confiscare*, orig. to appropriate for the treasury, *fiscus*. See *fiscal*.

confiteor. L., I confess.

conflagration. L. *conflagratio-n-*, from *conflagrare*, to burn up. Cf. *flagrant*.

conflation. Fusing together. L. *conflatio-n-*, from *conflare*, to blow together.

conflict. From L. *confligere, -flict-*, to strike together.

confluence. Late L. *confluentia*, from *confluere*, to flow together. Hence *Coblentz*, on Rhine and Moselle.

conform. F. *conformer*, L. *conformare*, orig. trans., mod. sense being for earlier reflex. Eccl. sense from c. 1600.

confound. F. *confondre*, L. *confundere*, to pour together. Earliest E. sense is to overthrow utterly, whence use as imprecation; cf. to *put to confusion*.

confrère. F., MedL. *confrater*, whence also *confraternity*.

confront. F. *confronter*, from *front*.

Confucian. Of *Confucius*, latinized form of Chin. *K'ung Fû tsze*, K'ung the master (†478 B.C.).

confuse. Orig. used as p.p. of *confound*. See *fuse*. *Confusion worse confounded* is from *Par. L.* ii. 992.

confute. L. *confutare*, orig. a cooking term, cogn. with *fundere*, to pour. Cf. *refute*.

confutare: properly to cool or keel the pot by stirring it when it boils (Litt.).

congeal. F. *congeler* (*congèl-*), L. *congelare*, to freeze together. See *jelly*.

congee[1], congé. F. *congé*, L. *commeatus*, leave to go, furlough, etc., from *meare*, to pass through. Fully naturalized, also as *congy*, in 14–17 cents., now made F. again. Hence eccl. *congé d'élire*, leave to elect, granted by Crown. The *congee*, or low bow, was orig. at leave-taking.

congee[2]. See *conjee*.

congener. L., of the same *genus, gener-*.

congenial. ModL. *congenialis*, suiting one's *genius*.

congenital. From L. *congenitus*, born with, from *gignere, genit-*, to beget.

conger. F. *congre*, L. *congrus*, G. γόγγρος.

congeries. L., from *congerere*, to bring together.

congestion. L. *congestio-n-*, from *congerere, -gest-* (v.s.).

conglomerate. See *agglomerate*.

congou. Tea. For Chin. *kung-fu-ch'a*, work tea, tea on which labour has been expended. This is *kang-hu-tê* in Amoy dial.

congratulate. From L. *congratulari*, from *gratus*, pleasing.

congregation. F., L. *congregatio-n-*, from *congregare*, to herd together, from *grex, greg-*, herd. Hence *congregationalism*, system of the Independents, the word *congregation* being much used by the Reformers, after Tynd., as a substitute for *church*, owing to

the "sacerdotal" associations of the latter word.

Apon this roocke I wyll bylde my congregacion (Tynd. *Matt.* xvi. 18).

congress. L. *congressus*, from *congredi*, *-gress-*, to go together, from *gradi*, to step. The US. *Congress*, as now constituted, first met March 4, 1789.

Congreve rocket. Invented (1808) by *Sir William Congreve*.

congruent. From pres. part. of L. *congruere*, to agree, from *ruere*, to rush.

conic sections [*math.*]. So called because each of the curves may be regarded as section of a cone.

conifer. See *cone* and *-fer*(*ous*).

conjecture. L. *conjectura*, from *conicere*, *conject-*, to cast (*jacere*) together.

conjee, congee [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Rice-water. Tamil *kanjī*, boilings, in Urdu *ganji*. Hence *congee-house*, mil. lock-up.

conjugal. L. *conjugalis*, from *conju*(*n*)*x*, *conjug-*, spouse, lit. joined together. Cf. *conjugation*, lit. joining or yoking together. See *join*, *yoke*.

conjunctive [*gram.*]. *Modus conjunctivus* and *subjunctivus* are used by L. grammarians of 4 cent. See *subjunctive*.

conjuncture. F. *conjoncture*, from L. *conjungere*, *-junct-*. App. an astrol. metaphor (*favourable*, *critical*, *fatal*), for earlier *conjunction*, proximity of planets, in same sense. The latter word is in Chauc., and Wyc. uses it in the gram. sense.

conjure. F. *conjurer*, L. *conjurare*, to swear together. Mod. sense of producing rabbits from a hat is evolved from ME. meaning of constraining by a spell a demon to do one's bidding. Usu. accented on first syll. in all senses in ME.

conk. Nose. Slang c. 1800. ? F. *conque*, shell, conch.

Est-ce [votre nez] une conque, êtes-vous un triton? (Rostand, *Cyrano de Bergerac*, i. 4).

connate. L. *connatus*, born together, from *nasci*, *nat-*, to be born.

connect. L. *connectere*, to fasten together. *Connexion*, with var. *connection*, is a late word (not in *A V.* or Shaks.). Its rel. sense is due to Wesley.

connive. L. *connivēre*, to wink.

connoisseur. OF. (*connaisseur*), from *conoistre* (*connaître*), L. *cognoscere*, to know.

connote. MedL. *connotare*, as term in logic. Mod. use, contrasted with *denote*, dates from Mill. See *note*.

connubial. L. *conubialis*, from *conubium*, marriage, from *nubere*, to wed.

conquer. OF. *conquerre* (*conquérir*), VL. **conquaerere*, from *quaerere*, *quaesit-*, to seek. *Conquest* represents OF. *conquest* (*conquêt*), what is acquired, and *conqueste* (*conquête*), the act of acquiring. Traces of the former are found in Sc. law.

conquistador [*hist.*]. Sp., conqueror, from *conquistar*, to conquer (see *conquest*). Applied to Sp. conquerors of Mexico and Peru.

consanguinity. F. *consanguinité*, L. *consanguinitas*, blood relationship, from *sanguis*, blood.

conscience. F., L. *conscientia*, knowledge within oneself, superseding E. *inwit*, once used to render it, e.g. in *Ayenbite of Inwite*, i.e. remorse of conscience (cf. Ger. *gewissen*, likewise due to the L. word). *In all conscience* orig. meant in all fairness, justice. *Conscionable*, *unconscionable* are irreg. *Conscience money* is recorded for 1860, and the practice of paying it for the 18 cent. (but see quot. 1).

Of a Baysler [Bachelor] of Martyn College for a other man whoys concyans dyd gruge hym for his privy tythes, 3d. (*Accts. of All Saints Church, Oxf.* 1513).

I never heard a man yet begin to prate of his conscience, but I knew that he was about to do something more than ordinarily cruel or false (*Westward Ho!* ch. vii.).

A conscientious objector, who gave an address at Knutsford, was fined £4 at Warrington for defrauding the railway company (*Daily Chron.* Apr. 24, 1918).

conscript. The now common verbal use, for correct *conscribe*, L. *conscribere*, *conscript-*, to write together, originated in Civil War in US. *Conscription*, in sense of compulsory enlistment, appears in F. c. 1789. For sense-development cf. *enroll*, *enlist*.

Every atom of personality...is conscripted into the task (*Daily Chron.* Jan. 15, 1917).

consecrate. From L. *consecrare*, to make holy, *sacer*.

consecutive. F. *consécutif*, from L. *consequor*, *-secut-*, to follow.

consensus. L., consent.

consent. F. *consentir*, L. *consentire*, to feel together. Sense as noun has been affected by obs. *concent* (q.v.).

consequence. F. *conséquence*, L. *consequentia* (see *consecutive*). Mod. sense of *consequential*, self-important, springs from that

of important, pregnant with consequences or results; cf. *of consequence*.

une matiere de consequence: a matter of importance, moment, or weight (Cotg.).

conservatoire. F., It. *conservatorio*, orig. for "preserving" and rearing of foundlings, etc., to whom a musical education was given. First at Naples (1537).

conserve. F. *conserver*, L. *conservare*, to protect, from *servare*, to preserve. Cf. *conservancy* (of rivers, esp. Thames), a mistake of Johns. for earlier *conservacy*, OF. *conservacie*, MedL. *conservatia* for *conservatio*. *Conservation of energy* (*force*) occurs first in Leibnitz (c. 1692), *la conservation de la force absolue*. *Conservative* was suggested as substitute for *Tory* by J. Wilson Croker. It had previously been used by Canning.

What is called the Tory, and which might with more propriety be called the Conservative, party (Croker, *Quart. Rev.* Jan. 1830).

consider. Orig., as still in F., to view attentively. F. *considérer*, L. *considerare*, perh. orig. astron., from *sidus*, *sider-*, star (cf. *desire*, *contemplate*). Prep. *considering* replaced earlier and logical *considered*; the ellipt. use, as in *pretty well, considering* (all things), is found in Richardson. For *consideration*, regard, payment, cf. *regard*, *reward*. For illogical sense of *considerate* cf. *circumspect*.

consign. Orig. to mark with a sign or seal. F. *consigner*, L. *consignare*.

consist. L. *consistere*, to stand firm. Cf. *consistory*, F. *consistoire*, Late L. *consistorium*, standing-place, waiting room, hence council room of Roman Emperors. Now eccl., Papal, Episcopal, Presbyterian, etc.

consolation. F., L. *consolatio-n-*, from *consolari*, to console, from *solari*, to comfort (see *solace*). *Consolation prize* is from earlier (18 cent.) practice at cards of giving something to the loser.

console [*arch.*]. F., app. from *consoler*, to console, as F. *consolateur* occurs in same sense (1562). ? Idea of support, help.

consolateur: a consolator, solacer, comforter; also, a corbell (in building) or, as *console de bastiment* (Cotg.).

consolidate. From L. *consolidare*, from *solidus*. In current (1915) mil. sense, to *consolidate captured position*, etc., app. adapted from F. *consolider*.

consols. For *consolidated annuities*, various government securities consolidated into one fund in 1751.

consommé. Soup. F., p.p. of *consommer*, in this sense from L. *consumere*, to consume, the nourishment of the meat being completely used up for the soup.

consonant. F., from pres. part. of L. *consonare*, to sound with.

consort. First (c. 1400) as noun, partner, colleague, etc. F., L. *consors*, *consort-*, from *sors*, fate, lot. Constantly confused in form and sense with *concert* (q.v.).

conspectus. L., general view. Cf. *synopsis*.

conspicuous. From L. *conspicuus*, from *conspicere*, to see clearly, from *specere*. *Conspicuous by absence* was coined (1859) by Lord John Russell after Tacitus.

Praefulgebant Cassius atque Brutus eo ipso quod effigies eorum non visebantur (*Annals*, iii. 76).

conspire. F. *conspirer*, L. *conspirare*, lit. to breathe together.

constable. OF. *conestable* (*connétable*), Late L. *comes stabuli* (A.D. 438), count of the stable, translating Teut. *marshal* (q.v.), orig. principal officer of household of Frankish kings. For wide sense-development cf. *marshal*, *steward*, *sergeant*.

outrun the constable: to spend more than is got, or run out of an estate, to run riot (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

constant. F., from pres. part. of L. *constare*, to stand together, firm.

constantia. Wine from *Constantia Farm*, near Capetown.

They gave us some stuff under the name of Constantia, which to my palate was more like treacle and water than a rich and generous wine (Hickey's *Memoirs*, ii. 106).

constellation. F., L. *constellatio-n-*, cluster of stars (*stella*).

consternation. F., L. *consternatio-n-*, from *consternare*, ? for *consternere*, to bestrew, throw down, from *sternere*, to strew.

constipate. From L. *constipare*, to press together. See *costive*, *stevedore*.

constituency. First (1831) in Macaulay, but app. not his coinage.

constitute. From L. *constituere*, *-stitut-*, to place (*statuere*) together. *Constitution*, in sense of politic system of a state, was gradually evolved between the two great Revolutions (1689–1789). *Constitutional* (walk) was orig. a univ. word, now replaced at Camb. by *grind*.

constrain. OF. *constreindre* (*contraindre*), L. *constringere*, *constrict-*, to tighten, whence also *constrict-*. Cf. *strain*[1].

constriction. L. *constrictio-n-* (v.s.).

construct. See *construe*.

construe. L. *construere*, to pile together, construct, from *struere, struct-*, to heap. Esp. as gram. term, to analyse construction of sentence, interpret, etc., in which sense the later *construct* has also been used. With gram. sense goes to *put a good* (*bad, favourable*) *construction on*; cf. also *constructive blasphemy* (*possession, treason*, etc.), i.e. susceptible of being interpreted as such.

consubstantiation [*theol.*]. Formed (16 cent.) on *transubstantiation* (q.v.) to designate controversially the Lutheran conception of the Eucharist; but not accepted by Lutherans. L. *consubstantialis* (Tertullian) was used to translate G. ὁμοούσιος, of common substance.

consuetudinary. From L. *consuetudo*, custom (q.v.).

consul. L., ult. cogn. with *counsel* and *consult*. Mod. diplomatic sense was evolved (16 cent.) from the earlier meaning of a representative chosen by any society of merchants established in a foreign country. In MedL. & ME. the title was vaguely used as equivalent to count. The Roman method of denoting the years by consulships survives in the familiar *Consule Planco* (Hor.), which Byron (*Don Juan*, i. 212) renders "When George the Third was King."

consult. L. *consultare*, frequent. of *consulere*, to take counsel.

consume. L. *consumere*, to use up, from *sumere*, to take hold of. Hence *consumedly*, at first as expression of dislike (cf. *confoundedly*), but now app. felt as for *consummately*.

consummate. From L. *consummare*, from *summus*, highest, *summa*, total, for **supmus*, from *super*.

consumption. See *consume*. Med. sense is common in ME.

contact. From L. *contingere, contact-*, compd. of *tangere*, to touch. Hence also *contagion*, L. *contagio-n-*.

contadino. It. peasant, from *contado*, county.

contagion. See *contact*.

contain. F. *contenir*, VL. **contenire* for *continēre*, from *tenēre*, to hold.

contaminate. From L. *contaminare*, from *contamen*, contagion, for **contagmen*.

contango [*Stock Exchange*]. Percentage paid to postpone transfer, opposite of *backwardation*. ? Sp. *contengo*, I hold back, "contain," ? or arbitrary perversion of *continue*.

contemn. L. *contem(p)nere, contem(p)t-*. Hence *contempt, contemptible*, the latter used (since Sep. 1914) to render Ger. *verächtlich*, an epithet oddly applied by Wilhelm II of Germany to the finest army that ever took the field. Cf. *frightfulness*.

> This makes me naturally love a souldier, and honour those tattered and contemptible regiments that will dye at the command of a sergeant (*Religio Medici*).

contemplate. From L. *contemplari*, orig. used of augurs viewing a *templum* in the sky. Cf. *consider*.

contemporary. In sense of Late L. *contemporalis*, L. *contemporaneus* (whence F. *contemporain*), from *con-* and *tempus, tempor-*, time.

contempt. See *contemn*.

contend. L. *contendere*, intens. of *tendere*, to stretch.

content. F., L. *contentus*, p.p. of *continēre*, to contain. The *contented* man's desires are "bounded" by what he has (cf. adj. *continent*). The etym. sense (as in *cubic content*) and the fig. are combined in *to one's heart's content*.

> Such is the fullness of my heart's content (*2 Hen. VI*, i. 1).

conterminous. From L. *conterminus*, with common boundary.

contest. F. *contester*, L. *contestari*, to call to witness (*testis*), esp. as in *contestari litem*, to open proceedings.

context. L. *contextus*, from *contexere*, to weave together.

contiguous. From L. *contiguus*, from *contingere*, to be in contact.

continent. F., from pres. part. of L. *continēre*, to hold (*tenēre*) together. In geog. sense, for *continent* (i.e. continuous) *land*.

contingent. From pres. part. of L. *contingere*, from *tangere*, to touch. Mil. sense, orig. (18 cent.) proportion of force to be contributed by each contracting power, arises from that of "liable to occur" (cf. *contingency*).

continue. F. *continuer*, L. *continuare*, from *continuus*, from *continēre* (see *continent*).

conto. Million reis. Port., Late L. *computus*.

contort. From L. *contorquēre, contort-*, to twist together.

contour. F., from *contourner*, to follow the outline (see *turn*). It. *contorno* is used in same sense.

contra-. L., against, orig. a compar. formation from *con, cum*, with. Cf. native equivalent *with-*. Cf. *counter-*.

contraband. Sp. *contrabanda*, It. *contrabbando*, against law (see *ban*[1]). Dates in E. from illicit trade (c. 1600) with Sp. possessions in SAmer.

contract. L. *contractus*, a drawing together, from *contrahere*, from *trahere*, *tract-*, to draw. The same idea is seen in to *contract a disease* (*matrimonial alliance*, etc.). For current limited sense of *contractor*, as in *Builders and Contractors*, cf. *undertaker*.

contradict. From L. *contradicere*, *-dict-*, to speak against. *Contradiction in terms* is mod. for earlier *contradiction* (*Par. L.* x. 799).

contralto. It., "a counter treble in musicke" (Flor.). From L. *contra* and *altus*, high. Not orig. limited to female voice. Cf. obs. *contratenor*.

contraption [*dial. & US.*]. App. formed irreg. from *contrive*, on *deceive*, *deception*, etc.

contrapuntal. From It. form of *counterpoint* (q.v.).

contrary. OF. *contrarie* (*contraire*), L. *contrarius*, from *contra*, against. "The accent is invariably placed on the first syllable by all correct speakers, and as constantly removed to the second by the illiterate and vulgar" (Walker). The vulgar pronunc. is, as usual, the older.

> Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
> How does your garden grow?

contrast. F. *contraster*, Late L. *contrastare*, to stand against.

contravallation [*fort.*]. See *circumvallation*.

contravene. F. *contrevenir*, L. *contravenire*, to come against.

contre-danse. F. corrupt. of *country-dance* (q.v.).

contretemps. F., out of time. In E. first as fencing term.

contribute. From L. *contribuere*, *contribut-*. See *tribute*.

contrite. From L. *conterere*, *contrit-*, to bruise, crush. Cf. *attrition*.

contrive. ME. *contreve*, to invent, etc., esp. of evil devices, OF. *contruev-*, *-treuv-*, tonic stem of OF. *controver* (*controuver*), from *trouver*, of doubtful origin (see *trover*). OF. *ue*, *eu*, regularly become E. *ē*; cf. *retrieve*, *beef*, *people*.

> Guy Fawkes, Guy!
> He and his companions did contrive
> To blow all England up alive.

control. F. *contrôle*, OF. *contre-rolle*, register kept in duplicate for checking purposes, a sense not preserved in E. Cf. *counterfoil* and see *roll*. Much older than *control* is *controller*, whence corruptly *comptroller*. Now (1918) esp. in *Food Controller*. *Decontrol* is a neol. (1919).

> *contrerolle*: a controlement, or contrarolement; the copy of a role (of accounts &c.), a parallel of the same quality and content, with the originall (Cotg.).

controvert. Back-formation, by analogy with *convert*, *divert*, etc., from *controversy* (Wyc.), from L. *controversus*, turned against.

contumacy. L. *contumacia*, from *contumax*, *-tumac-*, prob. from *tumēre*, to swell.

contumely. L. *contumelia*, cogn. with above.

contuse. From L. *contundere*, *-tus-*, from *tundere*, to beat.

conundrum. "A cant word" (Johns.). Earliest sense (c. 1600) seems to have been whimsy, oddity, either in speech or appearance. Later, a play on words, "a low jest; a quibble; a mean conceit" (Johns.), and finally (late 18 cent.), a riddle. Prob. univ. slang (associated with Oxf., 1645) originating in a parody of some L. scholastic phrase. Cf. *panjandrum*, *hocus-pocus*. See quot. s.v. *bee*.

> Others weare a dead ratt tyed by the tayle and such like conundrums
> (*Travaile into Virginia*, c. 1612).
>
> I begin to have strange conundrums in my head
> (Massinger).

convalescent. From pres. part. of L. *convalescere*, to grow strong, from incept. of *valēre*, to be strong.

convection [*phys.*]. L. *convectio-n-*, from *convehere*, from *vehere*, *vect-*, to carry.

convenance. Usu. pl. F., from *convenir*, to agree, be fitting. Cf. *comely*.

convene. F. *convenir*, L. *convenire*, to come together. Mod. trans. sense, to summon, is due to double function of other E. verbs (*assemble*, *gather*, *disperse*, etc.).

convenient. F. *convénient*, from pres. part. of L. *convenire*, to come together, agree, suit. Cf. *convenance*.

convent. ME. usually *couvent*, *covent* (as in *Covent Garden*). F. *couvent*, Church L. *conventus*, assembly. Restored spelling *convent* is also found in OF., but now rejected for *couvent*. In ModE. esp. nunnery.

> *convent*: a covent, cloister, or abbey of monkes, or nunnes (Cotg.).

conventicle. L. *conventiculum*, meeting, place of meeting, from *convenire*, *convent-*, to come together, applied by Roman Christians (4 cent.) to their places of worship.

In Middle Ages assumed disparaging sense, being applied to illicit or heretical assemblies. Hist. sense dates esp. from *Conventicle Act* (1664).

That ye suffer no ryottes, conventiculs, ne congregasions of lewde pepull among you (*Coventry Leet Book*, 1451).

convention. F., L. *conventio-n-*, meeting, agreement, from *convenire*, to come together. Hence *conventional*, applied (19 cent.) to lang., art, etc.

converge. Late L. *convergere*, to incline together, from *vergere*, to bend.

conversation. Orig. association, frequentation, behaviour, as still in *crim. con.* From L. *conversari*, to dwell (lit. turn about) with; cf. *conversant*. Current sense from 16 cent.

Our conversation [*Vulg.* conversatio, G. *πολίτευμα*, *RV.* citizenship] is in heaven (*Phil.* iii. 20).

conversazione. It., social gathering, "at home," lit. conversation. From 18 cent.

converse. Opposite. L. *conversus*, p.p. of *convertere*, to turn about.

convert. As noun, substituted under influence of verb *convert* (v.s.) for earlier *converse*.

Conversis fro hethenesse to the lawe of Israel (Wyc. 1 *Chron.* xxii. 2).

convex. L. *convexus*, from *convehere*, to bring together (two surfaces). Cf. *concave*.

convey. OF. *conveier* (*convoyer*), VL. **conviare*, from *via*, way. Orig. to escort, accompany (cf. *convoy*). In 15–17 cents. euph. for *steal* (cf. current *expropriate*). Hence leg. *conveyance*, transfer of property. For vehicle sense cf. *carriage*. Dr Thompson, Master of Trinity, once suggested that a dispute as to a distinguished contemporary being the son of a lawyer or of a cabman might be settled by the compromise *conveyancer*.

Convey, the wise it call. Steal? foh! a fico for the phrase (*Merry Wives*, i. 3).

convict, convince. L. *convincere*, *convict-*, from *vincere*, to vanquish. *Convict* as noun dates from 16 cent. Use of *convincing* in "intellectual" jargon is mod. (not in *NED.*).

He that complies against his will
Is of his own opinion still (*Hudibras*, III. iii. 547).

The three-quarters, though more convincing than those of the other side, were given very little scope (*Daily Tel.* Apr. 17, 1919).

convivial. Late L. *convivialis*, from *convivium*, feast, from *con-* and *vivere*, to live.

convoke. F. *convoquer*, L. *convocare*, to call together. *Convocation*, in eccl. sense, dates from temp. Ed. I, in univ. sense from 15 cent.

convolution. From L. *convolvere*, *convolut-*, to roll together; cf. *convolvulus*, L., bindweed.

convoy. F. *convoyer* (see *convey*), keeping more of orig. sense, esp. mil. and naut.

The sinking of the great galiasse, the taking of their convoie, which in the East partes is called a carvana [*caravan*] (Camden, 1602).

convulse. From L. *convellere*, *-vuls-*, to pull violently.

convulsionnaire [*hist.*]. F., fanatic indulging in convulsions at tomb of François de Paris in graveyard of St Médard, Paris, where miracles were reported to take place. The prohibition of these performances led some humorist to fix to the church door the following—

De par le roi, défense à Dieu
De faire miracle en ce lieu.

cony. First in AF. pl. *conys*, from OF, *conil*, L. *cuniculus*; cf. It. *coniglio*, Sp. *conejo*. Orig. rimed with *honey*, *money*. Now usu. replaced by *rabbit* (q.v.). The animal is of southern origin, as no Celt. or Teut. names for it exist; cf. Ger. *kaninchen*, MHG. *küniklin*, etc., also from L. The L. word is supposed to be Iberian. The *cony* of the Bible is really the *hyrax Syriacus*, a small pachyderm resembling the marmot.

coo. Earlier *croo*. Imit., cf. F. *roucouler*. With double form cf. F. *croasser* (of raven), *coasser* (of frog).

roucoulement: the crooing of doves (Cotg.).

cooee, cooey [*Austral.*]. Adopted from native signal-cry. Cf. *yodel*.

cook. First as noun. AS. *cōc*, L. *coquus*, whence also Du. *kok*, Ger. *koch*, archaic F. *queux*, It. *cuoco*, etc. Verb from noun in ME. Teut. langs. had *bake*, *roast*, *seethe*, but no gen. term (cf. *kitchen*). With to *cook one's goose* cf. to *settle one's hash*. To *cook* (*accounts*, *statements*, etc.) is 17 cent. (cf. *concoct*).

cooky [*Sc.*]. Cake. Du. *koekje*, dim. of *koek*, cake; cogn. with Ger. *kuchen*. For LG. origin cf. *scone*.

cool. AS. *cōl*: WGer.; cf. Du. *koel*, Ger. *kühl*; cogn. with L. *gelidus*. See *cold*. The verb, earlier *kele* (whence Shaks. to *keel the pot*, for which see also quot. s.v. *confute*), has been assimilated to the adj. In application to sums of money perh. from idea of

deliberate counting. To *cool one's heels*, now iron., was orig. used of a rest on the march. A *cool hand* appears to be suggested by such expressions as *skilled* (*cunning*) *hand*.

"A cool four thousand, Pip!" I never discovered from whom Joe derived the conventional temperature of the four thousand pounds, but it appeared to make the sum of money more to him, and he had a manifest relish in insisting on its being *cool* (*Great Expectations*, ch. lvii.).

coolie, cooly. Prob. from *Kulī, Kolī*, name of aboriginal tribe of Guzerat. So used in 16 cent. Port. Cf. hist. of *slave*.

coomb[1], **combe**. Hollow, valley, esp. in S.W. of England. AS. *cumb*, prob. of Celt. origin. Very common in place-names. Cf. F. *combe*.

coomb[2]. Obs. dry measure. AS. *cumb*, vessel; cf. Ger. *kumpf*.

coon [*US.*]. Aphet. for *racoon* (q.v.). Fig. and prov. uses appear to come esp. from negro pastime of coon-hunting.

coop. ME. *cupe*, L. *cupa*, vat, cask, etc., whence F. *cuve*, vat. Existence of Ger. *kufe*, tub, suggests that the word may have been adopted also in AS. For changed E. sense cf. *basket*.

cooper[1]. Maker of casks. Du. *cuper*, MedL. *cuparius*, from L. *cupa*, cask (v.s.). Not immediately from *coop*, which has never meant cask in E. Earlier forms *couper, cowper* survive as surnames. Hence *cooper*, stout and porter mixed, favourite tap of brewery cooper (cf. *porter*[3]).

cooper[2], **coper**. Chiefly in *horse-co(o)per*. From Du. *koopen*, to buy; cf. Ger. *kaufen* and see *cheap, chapman*. Cf. also *co(o)per*, Du. ship trading with North Sea fishermen, "floating grog-shop."

cooperate. From Late L. *cooperari*, to work together, from *opus, oper-*, work. Hence *cooperation*, in econ. sense app. introduced (1817) by Owen.

co-opt. L. *cooptare*, to choose together. Earlier *cooptate* (Blount).

coordinate. From MedL. *coordinare*, to arrange together, from *ordo, ordin-*, order.

coot. Applied in ME. to various water-fowl. ME. *cote, coote*; cf. Du. *koet*. A LG. word of unknown origin.

What though she be toothless and bald as a coot? (Heywood, 1562).

cop [*slang*]. To seize. ? Northern pronunc. of obs. *cap*, OF. *caper*, L. *capere*. Hence a *fair cop, copper*, policeman. *No cop* is a variation on *no catch*.

copaiba [*med.*]. Balsam. Sp. Port., Brazil. *cupauba*.

copal. Resin. Sp., Mex. *copalli*, incense.

coparcener [*leg.*]. From obs. *parcener*, partner, OF. *parçonier*, from *parçon*, share, L. *partio-n-*.

cope[1]. Garment. ME. *cope*, earlier *cape*, Late L. *capa* (see *cap, cape*[1]). Hence verb to *cope*, cover (a wall), as in *coping*. Fig. in *cope* (i.e. *mantle*) *of night, of heaven*.

Halfe so trewe a man ther nas of love
Under the cope of hevene, that is above (Chauc. *Leg. Good Women*, 1526).

cope[2]. Verb. OF. *coper* (*couper*), to strike, from *coup*, blow, VL. **colapus*, for *colaphus*, G. κόλαφος, buffet. Influenced in sense by obs. *cope*, to traffic (see *cooper*[2]), occurring commonly in to *cope with* (cf. fig. sense of to *deal with*). Nor can F. *coupler*, "to couple, joyne, yoake; also, to coape, or graple together" (Cotg.), be left out of account (cf. *buff*, for *buffle*).

copeck. Small Russ. coin. Russ. *kopeika*, dim. of *kopyé*, lance. Effigy of Ivan IV with lance was substituted (1535) for that of his predecessor with sword. Cf. *tester*[2].

coper. See *cooper*[2].

Copernican. Astron. system of *Copernicus*, latinized form of *Koppernik*, Pruss. astronomer (1473–1543).

coping. See *cope*[1].

copious. F. *copieux*, L. *copiosus*, from *copia*, plenty, from *co-* and *ops*, wealth. See *copy*.

copper[1]. Metal. AS. *coper*, VL. *cuprum*, for *Cyprium aes*, Cyprian bronze, from *Cyprus*, G. Κύπρος. In most Europ. langs., e.g. Du. *kobber*, Ger. *kupfer*, ON. *kopar*, F. *cuivre*, etc. In *hot coppers* there is prob. the metaphor of the over-heated vessel, the kitchen *copper* dating from 17 cent. Sense of coin is in Steele, who uses it collect. (cf. *silver*).

copper[2] [*slang*]. Policeman. See *cop*.

copperas. ME. *coperose*; cf. F. *couperose*, It. *copparosa*, Ger. *kupferrose*. Origin uncertain; ? from Late L. adj. *cuprosa*, of copper (cf. *tuberose*), ? or an imitation of synon. G. χάλκανθος, flower (rose) of brass.

copperhead [*US. hist.*]. Venomous snake. Fig. northern sympathizer with Secession (1862).

coppice, copse. OF. *copeïs*, from *coper* (*couper*), to cut (see *cope*[2]), with suffix *-eïs*, L. *-aticius*. Cf. synon. F. *taillis*, from *tailler*, to cut. With dial. *coppy* cf. *cherry, pea*, etc.

copra. Dried kernel of coco-nut. Sp. Port. *copra*, Malayalam *koppara* (Hind. *khoprā*), coco-nut.

coprolite [*min.*]. From G. κόπρος, dung, λίθος, stone, from supposed composition.

copse. See *coppice*.

Copt. Native Egypt. Christian. ModL. *Coptus*, earlier *Cophtus*, Arab. *quft*, *qift*, Coptic *qyptios*, G. Αἰγύπτιος, Egyptian. Coptic lang. ceased to be spoken after 17 cent.

copulate. From L. *copulare*, from *copula*, bond, couple, from *co-* and *apere*, to fit.

copy. F. *copie*, L. *copia*, abundance, whence mod. sense via that of multiplying examples; cf. MedL. *copiare*, to transcribe. Sense of MS. for printer is in Caxton. *Copyhold* is from *copy* in ME. sense of transcript of manorial court-roll. *Copyright* is 18 cent. *Copy-book*, in current sense, is in Shaks. (*Love's Lab. Lost*, v. 2).

coquelicot. F., wild poppy. Imit. of cry of cock, suggested by resemblance of bright red flower to cock's comb.

coquette. Earlier also *coquet*. F. *coquet* (m.), *coquette* (f.), dim. of *coq* (see *cock*[1]).

coquette: a pratling, or proud gossip; a fisking, or fliperous minx; a cocket, or tatling houswife, a titifill, a flebergebit (Cotg.).

coquito. Palm. Sp., dim. of *coco* (q.v.).

cor. Measure (*Ezek.* xlv. 14). Heb. *kor*.

coracle. Welsh *cwrwgl*, *corwgl*, for *corwg*, trunk, carcase, coracle; cf. Ir. Gael. *curach*.

carabe: a corracle, or little round skiffe, made of ozier twigs woven together, and covered with raw hides (Cotg.).

coracoid [*anat.*]. Beaked. From G. κόραξ, κορακ-, raven, crow. Cf. *coccyx*.

corah. Unbleached or undyed silk. Urdu *kōrā*.

coral. OF. (*corail*), L. *corallum*, G. κοράλλιον.

coran. See *alcoran*.

cor anglais. F., English horn. L. *cornu*.

coranto [*archaic*]. Dance. F. *courante*, "a curranto" (Cotg.), lit. running (dance), italianized in form.

corban. Offering vowed to God (*Mark*, vii. 11). Heb. *qorbān*, offering. Cf. *taboo*.

corbel [*arch.*]. Bracket. OF. (*corbeau*), raven, dim. of OF. *corb*, VL. **corbus*, for *corvus*, raven, in ref. to beaked shape.

corbie [*Sc.*]. Raven. From OF. *corb* (v.s.). With *corbie-steps*, projections on edges of gable, cf. synon. Ger. *katzentreppe*, cat-stairs.

cord. F. *corde*, L. *chorda*, G. χορδή, gut, string of instrument (see *chord*). Native *rope* is used of thicker type, but *cordage* is applied to ropes also in collect. sense.

Cordelier. Franciscan friar wearing rope girdle. F., from *cordelle*, dim. of *corde*, rope. Hence one of the pol. clubs of the Revolution, housed in former convent of Cordeliers. Cf. *Jacobin*.

cordial. F., MedL. *cordialis*, from *cor*, *cord-*, heart. Earliest E. use is med.

For gold in phisik is a cordial (Chauc. A. 443).

cordillera [*geog.*]. Sp., from *cordilla*, OSp. dim. of *cuerda*, rope. Hence *las Cordilleras de los Andes*. Cf. *sierra*.

cordillêra: the running a long of a rock or hill in length, as a cord (Minsh.).

cordite. Explosive (1889), from string-like appearance.

cordon. F., dim. of *corde*, in various senses. With *cordon bleu*, highest distinction, orig. ribbon worn by Knights Grand Cross of the French Order of the Holy Ghost, cf. *blue ribbon*. Humorously applied to a distinguished *chef* (*de cuisine*). *Cordon sanitaire* is a precaution against infection.

A sanitary cordon to bar the road to Bolshevism (*Westm. Gaz.* Mar. 27, 1919).

cordovan. Of *Cordova*, esp. leather. See *cordwainer*.

corduroy, corderoy. Late 18 cent. Origin unknown. It may be a trade-name (*corde du roi*) of the *bovril* type, or from a maker's name, *Corduroy*, *Corderey*, etc., as surname, being a ME. nickname "king's heart." I have suggested elsewhere (*Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1910) that it may be contracted from the earlier material *colourderoy*, F. *couleur de roi*, orig. purple, but in Cotgrave's time the "bright tawnie."

cordwainer [*archaic*]. Worker in leather, shoemaker. OF. *cordouanier* (*cordonnier*), worker in *cordouan*, i.e. leather from *Córdova* (Sp.). Still in official use. F. *cordonnier* shows the same mistaken association with *cord(e)*.

core. First c. 1400, replacing in this sense earlier *colk* (see *coke*). Derived by the old etymologists from L. *cor*, heart, and nothing more plausible has been suggested. The final *-e* is not an insuperable difficulty as we find *core* also for *corn*[2], from F. *cor*, "a core in the feet" (Hollyband, 1580).

cuor: a hart or courage. Also a core of any fruit (Flor.).

corf [*techn. & dial.*]. Basket. Du. or LG. *korf*, L. *corbis*, early adopted in WGer.; cf. Ger. *korb*.

coriaceous. Leathery. From L. *coriaceus*, from *corium*, hide, cogn. with *cortex*, bark.

coriander. Plant. F. *coriandre*, L. *coriandrum*, from G. κορίαννον, prob. not of G. origin.

Corinthian [*archaic*]. Dandy, "toff" (18–19 cents.); earlier, profligate, dissipated, from proverbially licentious manners of Corinth. Cf. similar use of *Ephesian* (*Merry Wives*, iv. 5).

A Corinthian, a lad of mettle (1 *Hen. IV*, ii. 4).

cork. Earliest sense (14 cent.) is shoe, slipper, Sp. *alcorque*, "a corke shooe, a pantofle" (Minsh.), of Arab. origin (cf. Sp. *alcornoque*, cork tree). This was also the earliest sense of Ger. *kork*, and the substance was called *pantoffelholz*, slipper-wood. The above words are connected by some with L. *quercus*, oak, which seems unlikely. Their relation to Sp. *corcha*, cork, and of the latter to L. *cortex*, *cortic-*, bark, is a mystery. With *corker* (app. US.) cf. to *put the lid on*.

cork, bark: cortex (*Prompt. Parv.*).

corking-pin [*archaic*]. "A pin of the largest size" (Johns.). Earlier *calkin*, *cawking*, but relation to *calkin* (q.v.) is obscure.

cormorant. F. *cormoran*, earlier *cormaran*, *-ein*, *-in*, from OF. **marenc*, of the sea, from L. *mare* with Ger. suffix *-ing*, of which fem. survives in F. dial. *pie marenge*, cormorant. Cf. MedL. *corvus marinus*, sea raven, whence Port. *corvomarinho*. For E. *-t* cf. *pheasant*, *tyrant*, etc.

corn[1]. Grain. AS. *corn*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *koren*, Ger. ON. *korn*, Goth. *kaurn*; cogn. with L. *granum*. For double sense (single seed, as in *peppercorn*, and collect.) cf. *grain*. In US. esp. maize, whence *corn-cob*, *cornflour*. *Cornstalk*, native-born Australian (esp. NSW.), alludes to height and slimness. *Corned beef* is so called because preserved with "corns" (grains) of salt.

corn[2]. On foot. OF. *corn* (*cor*), horn, horny substance, L. *cornu*. See *core*.

cornbrash. Sandstone. From *corn*[1] and *brash* (q.v.).

cornea [*anat.*]. Of the eye. For L. *cornea tela*, horny web.

cornel. Tree. In 16 cent. *cornel-tree*, for Ger. *cornel-baum*, from MedL. *cornolius*, from L. *cornus*, cornel tree, named, like the *horn-beam*, from horny nature. Cf. F. *cornouiller*, cornel tree.

cornelian. Stone. ME. *corneline*, F. *cornaline*; cf. It. *cornalina*, Prov. *cornelina*. ? From L. *cornu*, horn (cf. *onyx*), or from resembling fruit of *cornel tree* (v.s.). The form *carnelian* (cf. Ger. *karneol*) is due to mistaken association with L. *caro*, *carn-*, flesh (v.i.).

cornaline: the cornix, or cornaline; a flesh-coloured stone (Cotg.).

corner. ME. & AF. *corner*, F. *cornier*, VL. **cornarium*, from *cornu*, horn. The verb to *corner* (commodities) arises from earlier sense (also US.) of driving into a corner. *The Corner*, Tattersall's, was formerly at Hyde Park Corner. *Corner-stone* is in Wyc. (*Vulg. lapis angularis*).

cornet[1]. Instrument. OF., It. *cornetto*, dim. of *corno*, horn, L. *cornu*.

cornet[2]. Head-dress, standard of troop of cavalry. F. *cornette*, dim. of *corne*, horn, L. *corn(u)a*, neut. pl. taken as fem. sing. With obs. *cornet* (of horse) cf. *ensign* (of foot).

cornice. Earlier also *cornish*, F. *corniche*, It. *cornice*. App. ident. with It. *cornice*, crow, L. *cornix*, *cornic-*. Cf. *corbel*.

Cornish [*ling.*]. Celt. lang. which became extinct in 18 cent.

cornopean. Cornet à piston. ? Arbitrary formation (19 cent.).

cornucopia. For L. *cornu copiae*, horn of plenty. Orig. horn of the she-goat Amalthaea which suckled infant Zeus.

corody. See *corrody*.

corolla. L., dim. of *corona*, crown, garland.

corollary. L. *corollarium*, gratuity, orig. one given for garland (v.s.). Math. sense is in Chauc.

corolaire: a corollaire; a surplusage, overplus, addition to, vantage above measure; also, a small gift, or largesse bestowed on the people at publique feastes, and playes (Cotg.).

coronach [*Sc.*]. Funeral lament. Gael. *corranach*, from *comh-*, together, *ránach*, outcry.

coronation. OF. *coronacion*, from *coroner* (*couronner*), to crown, from L. *corona*.

coroner. AF. *corouner*, from *coroune*, crown, F. *couronne*, L. *corona*. Orig. (from 1194) *custos placitorum coronae*, an official attending to private rights of crown, his functions being now limited. Also pop. *crowner*.

The crowner hath sat on her, and finds it Christian burial (*Haml.* v. 1).

coronet. OF. *coronete*, dim. of *corone* (*couronne*), crown.

corozo. SAmer. tree, whence vegetable ivory. Native name.

corporal[1] [*eccl.*]. Cloth covering Eucharistic elements. MedL. *corporalis* (sc. *palla*). Cf. *corporas*.

corporal[2]. Adj. L. *corporalis*, from *corpus*, *corpor-*, body.

corporal[3] [*mil.*]. OF. (replaced by *caporal*), MedL. *corporalis*, from *corpus*, *corpor-*, body. F. *caporal*, It. *caporale*, seems to be perverted under influence of It. *capo*, head, VL. **caporalis*, from *caput*; *capit-*, being abnormal.

corporas [*archaic*]. ME. & OF. *corporaus*, pl. of *corporal*, linen vestment, linen cloth used at Eucharist, MedL. *corporalis*, from *corpus*, *corpor-*, body. See *corporal*[1].

corporation. Late L. *corporatio-n-*, from *corporare*, to embody (v.s.). Slang sense, due to association with *corpulent*, dates from 18 cent. (Smollett).

corposant [*naut.*]. "St Elmo's fire." Port. *corpo santo*, holy body.

> *Ariel.* Now on the beak,
> Now in the waist, the deck, in every cabin,
> I flam'd amazement; sometimes I'd divide
> And burn in many places; on the topmast,
> The yards and bowsprit would I flame distinctly
> (*Temp.* i. 2).

corps [*mil.*]. F., body (v.i.), as in *corps d'armée*, *d'élite*, etc.

corpse. Restored spelling (influencing pronunc.) of ME. & OF. *cors*, L. *corpus*. Hence dial. sing. *corp* by back-formation. *Corse* survives in poet. style (*Burial of Sir John Moore*). Earlier also live body (see quot. s.v. *booze*), hence *dead corpse* (2 *Kings*, xix. 35), *lifeless corpse*, not orig. pleon. Cf. Ger. *leiche*, *leichnam*, corpse, orig. body (see *lich*).

corpulent. F., L. *corpulentus*, from *corpus*, body.

corpus. L., body; esp. in *Corpus Poetarum Latinorum* and other such comprehensive works. Cf. leg. *corpus delicti*, body (of facts forming part) of crime.

Corpus Christi. Thursday after Trinity (cf. F. *fête-Dieu*, Ger. *Fronleichnam*); constantly associated with early rel. drama.

> As clerkes in corpus christi feste singen and reden
> (*Piers Plowm.* B. xv. 381).

corpuscle. L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, body. From 17 cent.

corral. Enclosure, pen. Sp., from *correr*, to run, L. *currere*, as in *correr toros*, to hold a bull-fight. See *kraal*. With to *corral*, secure, cf. to *round up*.

corrasion [*geol.*]. From L. *corradere*, *-ras-*, to scrape together, after *corrosion*.

correct. From L. *corrigere*, *correct-*, from *regere*, to rule. *House of Correction* is 16 cent.

corregidor. Sp., magistrate. From *corregir*, to correct (v.s.).

correspond. F. *correspondre*, MedL. *correspondēre*. See *respond* and cf. to *answer to*. In journalistic sense gradually evolved since establishment of periodical literature (c. 1700).

corridor. F., It. *corridore*, from *correre*, to run, L. *currere*; cf. Sp. *corredor*. Replaced OF. *couroir* (see *couloir*).

> The corridor train is so named from a narrow passage which runs from end to end
> (*Daily News*, Mar. 8, 1892).

corrie [*Sc.*]. Circular glen. Gael. *coire*, cauldron.

corrigenda. L., neut. pl. gerund. of *corrigere*, to correct. Cf. *addenda*.

corroborate. From L. *corroborare*, to strengthen, from *robur*, *robor-*, strength. Cf. *robust*.

corroboree. Dance of Austral. aboriginals. According to *NED.*, from extinct native lang. of Port Jackson (NSW.). Morris gives native *korobra*, to dance.

corrode. L. *corrodere*, from *rodere*, *ros-*, to gnaw. Hence *corrosive*.

corrody [*hist.*]. Allowance, orig. preparation, outfit. AF. *corodie*, MedL. *corrodium*, for *corredium* (see *curry*[1]).

corrosion. See *corrode*.

corrugated. L. *corrugatus*, from *ruga*, wrinkle, furrow. With *corrugated iron* cf. F. *tôle gaufrée* (see *gopher*), Ger. *welleisen* (from *welle*, wave).

corrupt. From L. *corrumpere*, *corrupt-*, lit. to break up.

corsage. F., cf. *corset*.

corsair. F. *corsaire*, It. *corsare*, earlier *corsaro*, MedL. *cursarius*, from *cursus*, raid, incursion, from L. *currere*, *curs-*, to run. See *hussar*.

corse. See *corpse*.

corset. F., dim. of OF. *cors* (*corps*), body (see *corpse*). With mod. pl. *corsets* cf. hist. of *bodice*. *Corslet* is a double dim., *-el-et*.

> *corset*: a paire of bodies (for a woman) (Cotg.).

corslet [*hist.*]. See *corset*.

cortège. F., It. *corteggio*, from *corte*, court, "also a princes whole familie or traine" (Flor.).

Cortes. Legislative assembly. Sp. Port., pl. of *corte*, court.

cortical. Of bark, L. *cortex, cortic-*.

corundum [*min.*]. Tamil *kurundam*, Sanskrit *kuruvinda*, ruby.

coruscate. From L. *coruscare*, to glitter.

corvée. Forced labour. F., OF. *corovee*, p.p. fem. of OF. *cor-rover*, to call together, rendered in MedL. by *corrogata* (*opera*); but OF. *rover*, to ask, summon, is more prob. from OSax. *rōpan* (cf. Ger. *rufen*), to call (cf. Sc. *roop*, auction).

corvette. Small frigate. F., Port. *corveta*, L. *corbita* (sc. *navis*), from *corbis*, basket; reason of name unknown.

corvine. L. *corvinus*, of the crow, *corvus*.

Corybant. Priest of Phrygian worship of Cybele, wild dancer. F. *corybante*, L., G. Κορύβας, Κορυβαντ-.

Corydon. Conventional rustic (*Allegro*, 83). L., G. proper name Κορύδων (Theocritus).

corymb [*bot.*]. G. κόρυμβος, cluster, esp. of ivy-berries.

coryphaeus. Chorus leader (in Attic drama). G. κορυφαῖος, from κορυφή, head.

cos. Lettuce. From Aegean island, G. Κῶς, now Stanchio.

cosher[1]. To cocker, pamper. Ir. *cóisir*, feast.

cosher[2]. See *kosher*.

cosmetic. G. κοσμητικός, from κόσμος, order, adornment.

cosmos. G. κόσμος, order, a name given by Pythagoras to the universe. Often contrasted with *chaos* (q.v.). Cf. *cosmogony*, creation, from *-γονια*, begetting; *cosmopolite*, citizen of the world, from πολίτης, citizen; *cosmography*, etc.

coss, koss [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Varying measure of length (usu. about 2 miles). Hind. *kōs*, Sanskrit *krosa*, measure, orig. call showing distance.

> "The city is many koss wide," the Havildar-Major resumed (Kipling, *In the Presence*).

> 396 course of India make English miles 551½ (Peter Mundy, 1631).

Cossack. Earlier (16 cent.) *cassacke*, Turki *quzzāq*, adventurer, freebooter, etc.

> The Cossacks are a species of Tartars; their name signifies freebooters (Jonas Hanway, 1753).

cosset. To pamper. From *cosset*, spoilt child, young animal brought up by hand, "cade-lamb." Perh. AS. *cotsetla*, cot-dweller (cf. It. *casiccio*, pet lamb, from *casa*, house, and Ger. *hauslamm*, pet); but there is no record of the AS. word between Domesday and 1579, though the corresponding Ger. compd. survives (*kossat*, cotter).

cost. OF. *coster* (*coûter*), L. *constare*, from *stare*, to stand; cf. It. *costare*, Sp. *costar*. The L. idiom is curiously like ModE., e.g. *Hoc constitit mihi tribus assibus*, "stood me in." See *stand*.

costal [*anat.*]. Of the rib, L. *costa*.

costard. Apple, fig. head. ? From OF. *coste*, L. *costa*, rib, the apple being described as "ribbed"; cf. OF. *poire à cousteau*, app. ribbed pear. Hence *costard-monger*, apple-dealer, for extended sense of which (*costermonger*) cf. *chandler*. For the opposite cf. *stationer, undertaker*.

> *costardmonger*: fruyctier (Palsg.).

costive. OF. *costevé*, L. *constipatus*. For loss of suffix cf. *signal*[2], *trove*, *defile*[2], etc. See *constipate*.

costmary [*archaic*]. Plant. Earlier also *cost*, L. *costus*, G. κόστος, Arab. *qust*, Sanskrit *kustha*, name of plant found in Cashmere. Second element is *St Mary*; cf. synon. OF. *herbe sainte Marie*, Ger. *Marienblättchen*, etc. Has influenced *rosemary* (q.v.).

costume. F., It., custom, fashion, L. *consuetudo, -tudin-*, custom. Cf. double meaning of *habit*. Introduced as art term, and italicized up to c. 1750. Not in Johns.

cosy. Orig. Sc., comfortable, snug. Earliest (c. 1700) *colsie*. Origin doubtful. ? Norw. *koselig*, snug, cosy, from *kose sig*, to make oneself comfortable; cf. Ger. *kosen*, to chat familiarly, *liebkosen*, to caress, ult. ident. with F. *causer*, to talk.

cot[1], **cote**. Dwelling. AS. *cot*; cf. Du. LG. ON. *kot*; also AS. *cote*, whence *cote* in *sheep-cote, dove-cote*, etc. Prob. cogn. with *coat* (q.v.) with ground-idea of covering.

cot[2]. Bed. Hind. *khāṭ*, Sanskrit *khaṭwā*. From 17 cent. in mil. and naut. use. Child's *cot* first in Todd.

cote. See *cot*[1].

coterie. F., orig. association of peasants holding land from a lord, from OF. *cotier*, cot-dweller; cf. MedL. *coteria*. See *cot*[1].

cothurnus. Tragic buskin. L., G. κόθορνος.

cotillon. F., petticoat, double dim. of *cotte*, skirt, etc. (see *coat*). Reason for application to a dance is obscure.

cotta [*eccl.*]. Surplice. MedL. *cotta*. See *coat*.

cottage. AF. *cotage*, from *cot*[1]; cf. MedL. *cotagium*. Hence *cottage loaf*, easily made without elaborate apparatus.

cotter[1], **cottar, cottier**. Cottager. See *cot*[1].

cotter[2] [*techn.*]. Peg, wedge, in various senses. Earlier *cotterel*. Prob. fig. use of same words in ME. sense of servile tenant, villein, lit. cot-dweller, MedL. *cottarius, cotterellus*. Cf. Ger. *stiefelknecht*, bootjack.

cotton. F. *coton*, Arab. *qutn* (see *acton*). In most Europ. langs. The verb to *cotton*, orig. (16 cent.) to prosper, succeed, appears to be due to a fig. sense of raising a nap on cloth, or of getting materials to combine successfully. See quot. below, in which, however, the association may be forced. *Cottonocracy* is applied in E. to the cotton-lords of Lancashire, in US. to the planters.

> It cottens well; it cannot choose but bear a pretty nap (Middleton, 1608).

Cottonian. Library of *Sir R. Cotton* (†1631), nucleus of British Museum.

cotwal [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Head of police. Pers. *kot-wāl*, fort commander.

cotyledon [*bot.*]. Introduced by Linnaeus. G. κοτυληδών, cup-shaped cavity, from κοτύλη, hollow vessel.

couch. First as verb. F. *coucher*, OF. *colchier*, L. *collocare*, to place together; cf. It. *colcare*, Sp. *colgar*. Gen. idea, to lay horizontally, e.g. to *couch a lance*. Etym. sense survives in to *couch in obscure language* (*technical phraseology*, etc.), with which cf. F. *coucher par écrit*, to set down in writing. In med. *couching of cataract*, orig. sense is to lower, depress.

couch-grass. See *quitch*.

cougar. Puma, catamount. F. *couguar*, Buffon's adaptation of an earlier *cuguacu ara*, for Guarani (Brazil) *guazu ara*. Cf. *jaguar*.

cough. Found in AS. only in derivative *cohhetan*. Cf. Du. *kuchen*, to cough, Ger. *keuchen*, to pant, whence *keuchhusten*, whooping-cough. All imit. Synon. AS. *hwōstan* survives in Sc. *hoast*; cf. Ger. *husten*.

could. See *can*.

coulée [*geol.*]. Solidified lava. F., p.p. fem. of *couler*, to flow, L. *colare*.

coulisse. Side-scene on stage, etc. F., fem. form of *coulis*, from *couler*, to flow, slide, L. *colare*. Cf. *portcullis*.

couloir [*Alp.*]. Steep gorge. F., by dissim. for OF. *couroir*, corridor (q.v.).

coulomb. Unit of electricity. From *C. A. de Coulomb*, F. physicist (†1806). Cf. *ampère, volt*.

coulter. Of plough. AS. *culter*, from L. See *cutlas*.

council. L. *concilium*, assembly, ? lit. a calling together, L. *calare*. Unconnected with *counsel*, F. *conseil*, L. *consilium*, plan, opinion, ? lit. leaping together, from L. *salire*. But the two words were completely confused in E., though vaguely, and often incorrectly, differentiated from 16 cent. *Council* has encroached on *counsel*, while F. still limits *concile* to eccl. sense. So also *councillor* is for older *counsellor*, F. *conseiller*. *Counsel* as applied to individual (K.C.) is evolved from sense of body of counsellors. Cf. Ger. *geheimrat*, privy-councillor, lit. privy-council.

> But I do see by how much greater the council, and the number of counsellors is, the more confused the issue is of their councils (Pepys, Jan. 2, 1668).

counsel. See *council*. F. *conseil* had also in OF. the sense of (secret) plan, whence to *keep one's own counsel*.

count[1]. Title. OF. *conte* (*comte*), L. *comes, comit-*, companion, from *cum* and *ire*, to go; cf. It. *conte*, Sp. *conde*. Used in AF. for *earl*, but not recognized as E. word till 16 cent., though *countess, county* are common in ME.

count[2]. Verb. OF. *conter*, L. *computare*, from *putare*, to think, reckon. ModF. has *conter*, to tell (a story), *compter*, to count (cf. double sense of E. *tell*). For restored spelling of F. *compter* cf. E. *accompt*. Archaic to *count*, plead in a court of law, whence the *counts* of an indictment, belongs in sense to ModF. *conter*.

countenance. F. *contenance*, L. *continentia*, manner of holding oneself, bearing, from *continēre*, lit. to hold together. In E. gradually applied esp. to the "behaviour" of the features, e.g. to *change countenance*. Orig. sense of bearing appears in to *keep in* (*put out of*) *countenance*, whence *countenance*, moral support.

counter[1]. Adv. Esp. in to *run counter*. See *counter-*. Also with adj. sense, e.g. in *counter revolution*.

counter[2]. Of a shop. Extended use of same word meaning banker's desk, counting-house; cf. F. *comptoir*, MedL. *computatorium*.

counter[3]. Part of horse's breast. From *counter*[1]. Cf. origin of *withers* (q.v.).

counter[4]. Of a ship. Perh. as *counter*[3], ? from shape.

counter[5]. In fencing, boxing. For earlier *counter-parade, counter-parry* (see *counter-*).

counter[6]. Verb. From adv. *counter*[1], but in some senses aphet. for *encounter* and obs. *accounter*.

counter-. AF. form of F. *contre*, L. *contra*, against.

counterblast. App. from blast blown on trumpet in answer to challenge. Revived in 19 cent. as echo of James I's *Counterblast to Tobacco* (1604).

counterfeit. F. *contrefait*, p.p. of *contrefaire*, from *contre* and *faire*, L. *facere*. Not orig. with suggestion of fraud.

counterfoil. See *foil*[1].

counterfort [*arch.*]. F. *contrefort*, buttress, from *fort*, strong.

countermand. F. *contremander*, from *mander*, L. *mandare*, to order.

counterpane. Earlier *counter-point*, OF. *coute-pointe* (now corruptly *courte-pointe*), Late L. *culcita puncta*, stitched quilt, from *pungere*, to prick. The corrupted *contre-pointe* is found in OF., being explained by Cotg. as "wrought with the backe stitch." The altered ending in E. is perh. due to *pane*, *cover-pane*, F. *pan*, cloth (see *panel*), formerly used in similar sense. See also *quilt*.

> In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;
> In cypress chests my arras, counterpoints,
> Costly apparel, tents and canopies (*Shrew*, ii. 1).

counterpoint [*mus.*]. F. *contrepoint*, It. *contrappunto*, an accompaniment "pricked against" notes of melody. See *puncture*.

countervail. From tonic stem of OF. *contre-valoir*, from L. *contra* and *valēre*, to be worth. Cf. *avail*, *prevail*.

> The enemy could not countervail the king's damage (*Esth.* vii. 4).

counting-house. See *count*[2]. First record in *NED.* is 1440 (*Prompt. Parv.*), but *Nicholas del Countynghouse* is in *Issue Rolls* (1381).

country. F. *contrée*, Late L. *contrata*, (land) spread before one (*contra*). Cf. Ger. *gegend*, district, from *gegen*, against. The oldest E. sense is region, district, as F. *contrée*, and the three main existing meanings are all exemplified in *countryman*. Hence *country-dance*, in F. corrupted to *contre-danse*. *Countryside*, orig. Sc., or north., is a neol. in literary E. The Teut. word, in same senses, is *land*, which has prevailed in the other Teut. langs.

> In a country dress, she and others having, it seemed, had a country dance in the play
> (Pepys, May 22, 1667).

county. AF. *counté*, OF. *conté* (*comté*), L. *comitatus* (see *count*[1]). The *county court* translates the AS. *shire-moot*, the *county council* dates from 1888.

coup. F. (see *cope*[2]). Now common in E., e.g. *coup d'essai*, *coup d'État* (esp. in ref. to Louis Napoleon, 1851), *coup de grâce*, of mercy (putting opponent out of his misery), *coup de main*, *coup de théâtre*.

> Mr Lloyd George aimed at a *coup d'état*, but he has achieved a *coup de théâtre*
> (*Daily News*, Dec. 3, 1918).

coupé. F., p.p. of *couper*, to cut (in half). See *cope*[2].

couple. F., L. *copula*, bond. In ME. esp. leash, brace of hounds, as in to *uncouple*, *hunt in couples*, etc.

coupon. F., a "detachable" certificate, from *couper*, to cut (see *cope*[2]). In travel sense introduced by Cook (1864). Now (1918) one of the most familiar words in the lang. (cf. *control*, *censor*, etc.).

> On no account should voters be fooled by the fact that candidates have been couponed or ticketed by the Coalition (*Daily Mail*, Dec. 9, 1918).

> The election of December, 1918, may not impossibly be known in history as "the coupon election"
> (H. H. Asquith, Apr. 11, 1919).

courage. F., VL. **coraticum*, from *cor*, heart; cf. It. *coraggio*, Sp. *coraje*. In ME., as in F. up to 17 cent., commonly used for heart.

> Ce grand prince calma les courages émus (Bossuet).

courbash. See *kourbash*.

courier. Combined from F. *coureur*, runner, from *courir*, to run (corresponding to Sp. *corredor*, It. *corridore*, Late L. *curritor-em*), and 16 cent. F. *courrier*, courier, It. *corriere* (corresponding to MedL. *currerius*).

course. Combined from F. *cours*, L. *cursus*, whence also It. *corso*, Sp. *curso*, and the later fem. form *course*. Has taken over some senses of native noun *run*. Wyc. uses it in etym. sense of race (2 *Tim.* iv. 7, *Vulg. cursus*). Sense of routine order has given *of course*, *matter of course* (see also *cursitor*). Hence verb to *course*, now only hares, rabbits, but formerly also boars, wolves, etc.; cf. F. *courre le cerf*. The sense-development of naut. *course* (*fore-course*, *main-course*) is perh. connected with the "running" of ships under these sails.

court. OF. *court* (*cour*), L. *cohors*, *cohort-*, cogn. with *hortus*, garden, and used by Varro in sense of poultry-yard. It represents partly also L. *curia*, used as its MedL. equivalent in leg. and administrative sense. For double group of meanings cf. Ger. *hof*, yard, court (of prince, etc.). In *courteous* there has been change of suffix, F. *courtois*, ONF. *curteis*, L. *-ensis*, surviving in name *Curtis*. For *courtesy* see *curtsy*. *Courtesan*,

F. *courtisane*, It. *cortigiana*, is euph. (see *bravo*). *Courtier* is from OF. *cortoier*, to frequent court (F. *courtesan* = courtier, F. *courtier* = broker). With verb to *court* cf. F. *faire la cour*. *Court-plaster* was formerly used for "patches" by ladies of the court. *Court hand*, in writing, is that in which leg. enactments are copied. *Court martial* was earlier (16 cent.) *martial court*, the inversion being app. due to association with *provost marshal*, who carried out sentence of *court martial*. It is often spelt *court marshal* in 17 cent., *martial* and *marshal* being quite unconnected. *Court-yard* is pleon., the two words being synon. and ult. ident.

> For freend in court ay better is
> Than peny in purs certis (*Rom. of Rose*, 5541).

court-card. For earlier *coat-card*, from the pictures; cf. It. *carta di figura*, "a cote carde" (Flor.).

couscous. Afr. dish. F., Arab. *kuskus*, from *kaskasa*, to pound small.

cousin. F.; cf. It. *cugino*, MedL. *cosinus* (7 cent.), with meaning of L. *consanguineus*. *Cosinus* is supposed to be a contr. (? due to infantile speech) of L. *consobrinus*, "cousin germane, sisters sonne" (Coop.), but this seems hardly credible. But one might conjecture that the OL. form **consuesrinus̄* might have become **consuesinus* and so *cosinus*.

couvade. Custom ascribed to some races of father taking to his bed on birth of a child. F. (see *covey*). Earliest mention of the custom is prob. in the *Argonautica* of *Apollonius* (†186 B.C.).

cove[1]. Creek. In AS. chamber, cell, recess, etc., whence mod. sense of concave arch. AS. *cofa*. Com. Teut.; cf. Ger. *kofen*, pigsty (from LG.), *koben*, hut, ON. *kōfi*, hut. See *cubby-house*.

cove[2] [*slang*]. Earlier (16 cent. thieves' cant) *cofe*. Prob. ident. with Sc. *cofe*, hawker, cogn. with *chapman* (q.v.). Cf. degeneration of *cadger*.

covenant. Pres. part. of OF. *covenir* (*convenir*), to agree, L. *convenire*, to come together. As Bibl. word represents Heb. *berīth*, contract, rendered by διαθήκη in LXX. and in *Vulg.* by *foedus*, *pactum*, *testamentum*. Hence Sc. *Covenanter* (hist.), subscriber to the *National Covenant* (1638) or the *Solemn League and Covenant* (1643).

Coventry, send to. In current sense from 18 cent. Origin unknown.

> Bromigham [Birmingham] a town so generally wicked that it had risen upon small parties of the king's and killed or taken them prisoners and sent them to Coventry
> (Clarendon, *Hist. of Great Rebellion*).

> If Monsr de Foscani be weary of Coventry, where he has been alone I believe these ten months, I know no reason why he may not remove to Lichfield: he desired himself to be sent to Coventry to avoid being with the French
> (Marlborough, *Letter to Harley*, 1707).

cover. F. *couvrir*, L. *cooperire*; cf. It. *coprire*, Sp. *cubrir*. The vulgar *kiver* is ME. *kever*, regularly from OF. tonic stem *cuevr-* (cf. ME. *keverchefe*, kerchief). Some of the senses of the noun (*under cover*) are from F. *couvert*, orig. p.p. of *couvrir*, of which the OF. pl. was *coverz*. Hence *covert* for game. The participial sense survives in *covert glance* (*threat*, etc.). *Coverture*, protected state of married woman, *femme couverte*, is from Law F.

coverlet, coverlid. AF. *coverlit* (14 cent.), cover bed, formed like *curfew*, *kerchief* (q.v.). Not from ModF. *couvre-lit*, which is a neol.

covet. OF. *coveiter* (*convoiter*), VL. **cupiditare*, from *cupiditas*, desire; cf. It. *cubitare*, Prov. *cobeitar*.

covey. F. *couvée*, brood, p.p. fem. of *couver*, to brood, incubate, L. *cubare*; cf. It. *covata*, "a covie of partridges, a bevie of phesants, a broode of chickens, an ayrie of haukes" (Flor.).

cow[1]. Noun. AS. *cū*. Aryan; cf. Du. *koe*, Ger. *kuh*, ON. *kȳr*, Sanskrit *gāus* (see *nylghau*, *Guicowar*); ult. cogn. with G. βοῦς, βο-, L. *bos*, *bov-*. *Kine* is a southern form (cf. *brethren*) of pl. *kye*, AS. *cȳ* (cf. *mouse*, *mice*), which was usual up to 17 cent. *Cowboy* (US.) was orig. used hist. of sympathizers with England in War of Independence (see Fenimore Cooper's *Spy*). *Cowhide*, whip, is also US. For *cowpox*, first investigated by Jenner (1798), see *pox*.

cow[2]. Verb. ON. *kūga*, to cow, whence Norw. *kue*. First in Shaks. (*Macb.* v. 8). Owing to late appearance it is often felt as back-formation from *coward*.

cowage, cowitch. Plant. Hind. *kawāṅch*. Corrupted to *cowitch* owing to its stinging properties.

coward. Archaic F. *couard*, from OF. *coue* (*queue*), tail, L. *cauda*, with depreciatory suffix *-ard*, Ger. *-hart*, as in *bastard*, *laggard*, etc.; cf. It. *codardo*. No doubt an allusion

to the tail between the legs. *Cowardy custard* seems to be meaningless infantile alliteration.

cower. Prob. of Norse origin; cf. Sw. *kura*, Dan. *kure*, to squat, and Ger. *kauern*, to cower. Influenced in sense by *cow*[2], ME. meaning being to squat, crouch.

cowitch. See *cowage*.

cowl[1]. Garment. AS. *cugele*, Late L. *cuculla*, cowl, for *cucullus*, hood of a cloak; cf. MHG. *kugel*.

cowl[2] [*archaic*]. Tub. AS. *cũfel*, dim. from L. *cupa*; cf. Ger. *kübel*, tub, bucket, and see *coop*. Hence *cowl-staff*, for carrying a cowl.

cowrie. Hind. *kauṛī*. The use of the *cowrie* as money is mentioned by Chin. writers of 14 cent. B.C.

cowslip. AS. *cũ-slyppe*, cow dung. Cf. *oxlip* and dial. *bull-slop*.

cowslope, herbe: herba petri (*Prompt. Parv.*).

cox. See *coxswain*.

coxal [*anat.*]. Of the hip, L. *coxa*.

coxcomb. Cock's comb. Orig. ornamentation of head-dress of professional fool.

If thou follow him, thou must needs wear my coxcomb (*Lear*, i. 4).

coxswain. Earlier *cock-swain*. See *cockboat* and *swain*. Orig. sailor in charge of boat (cf. *boatswain*). Hence, by incorr. separation, *cox* as noun and verb.

coy. F. *coi*, VL. **quietus* for *quietus*. In ME. first in etym. sense and usu. in to *hold* (*keep*) *oneself coy*, for F. *se tenir coi*.

coyote. Prairie wolf. Sp., Mex. *coyotl*.

coz. For *cousin*, which is usu. spelt *cozen* in 17 cent., e.g. in Pepys.

cozen. It. *cozzonare*, "to breake horses, to plaie the horse-courser, or knavish knave" (Flor.), "to have perfect skill in all cosenages" (Torr.), from *cozzone*, "a horse-courser, a horse-breaker, a craftie knave" (Flor.). Cf. to *jockey*. *Cozzone* is L. *coctio-n-* (for *cocio*), whence OF. & ME. *cosson*, horse-dealer. The word was app. brought to England by young nobles who included Italy in the grand tour. Often punningly connected with *cousin*. Earliest recorded in noun *cousoner* (1561).

By gar I am cozoned, I ha married oon garsoon, a boy (*Merry Wives*, v. 5).

Cousins, indeed; and by their uncle cozened
Of comfort, kingdom, kindred, freedom, life
(*Rich. III*, iv. 4).

cozy. See *cosy*.

crab[1]. Crustacean. AS. *crabba*; cf. Du. *krabbe*, and LG. *krabben*, to scratch, claw. Cogn. with Ger. *krebs* (see *crayfish*) and with *crawl*[1]. With *crab*, capstan, orig. with claws, cf. *crane* and other animal names for mech. devices. With to *catch a crab*, as though a crab had got hold of the oar, cf. It. *pigliare un granchio* (crab), used of any kind of blunder. Verb to *crab*, to "pull to pieces," was orig. a term of falconry. Adj. *crabbed* referred orig. to the crooked, wayward gait of the crab, as still in *crabbed handwriting* (*style*, etc.), but has been affected in sense by the idea of sourness associated with *crab*[2]. For formation cf. *dogged*.

crabbyd, awk, or wraw: ceronicus, bilosus, cancerinus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

crab[2]. Apple. Possibly Sc. form *scrab* (Gavin Douglas), Sw. dial. *skrabba*, wild apple, is the older, in which case the E. form may have been assimilated to *crab*[1] as a depreciatory name for the fruit. Cf. double idea contained in *crabbed* (v.s.) and dial. *crabstick*, ill-tempered person, prop. crabtree cudgel. The existence of the common Yorks. surname *Crabtree* shows that the word must be some centuries older than the first *NED.* record (1420).

crack. First as verb, AS. *cracian*; cf. Du. *kraken*, Ger. *krachen*, F. *craquer*; of imit. origin, the name of the sound extending to the break which produces it. The ME. sense of uttering loudly survives in to *crack a joke*, and Sc. *crack*, to talk. That of boasting, praising, in to *crack up*, whence also use of *crack* for person or thing praised (*crack regiment*, etc.). *Crack of doom* is from *Macb.* iv. 1. *Cracksman*, burglar, is from *crack*, breaking open, in thieves' slang, as in to *crack a crib*, words popularized by Dickens (*Oliver Twist*). With *cracker*, thin, hard biscuit (now chiefly US.), cf. *cracknel* and *crackling*.

crackle. Frequent. of *crack*. Hence *crackling* (of roast pork). *Crackle*-china is so called from its fissured appearance; cf. synon. F. *craquelin*.

cracknel. Metath. of F. *craquelin*, from Du. *krakeling*; cf. E. dial. *crackling* and see *crack*.

craquelin: a cracknell; made of the yolks of egges, water, and flower; and fashioned like a hollow trendle (Cotg.).

And take with thee ten loaves, and cracknels [*Vulg. crustula*], and a cruse of honey (1 *Kings*, xiv. 3).

cracksman. See *crack*.

cracovienne [*archaic*]. Dance. F., from *Cracovie*, Cracow; cf. *varsovienne*, *polka*, etc.

-cracy. Earlier *-cratie*, F., MedL., G. *-κρατία*, from *κράτος*, power. Change of spelling is due to F. pronunc. Hence many jocular formations with connecting *-o-* (*mobocracy*, *cottonocracy*, *beerocracy*, etc.).

> A democracy, a theocracy, an aristocracy, an autocracy, or any other form of "cracy"
> (H. Belloc, *Daily News*, July 24, 1917).

cradle. AS. *cradol*, cogn. with OHG. *chratto*, basket; cf. Du. *krat*, basket. Applied techn. to various frame-works or rocking contrivances. *Cradle-walk* (Evelyn), overarched with trees, is translated from synon. F. *berceau*.

> *berceau*: a cradle; also, an arbor, or bower in a garden (Cotg.).

> The hand that rocks the cradle
> Is the hand that rules the world
> (W. R. Wallace, c. 1866).

craft. AS. *cræft*. Com. Teut. in sense of strength; cf. Du. *kracht*, Ger. *kraft*, ON. *kraptr*. Sense of skill, ingenuity, degenerating early to slyness, is peculiar to E. (cf. *artful*, *cunning*, *knowing*). This survives in *handicraft*, *witchcraft*, *craftsman*, *members of same craft*, etc. Sense of vessel, earlier only small vessel, and orig. (17 cent.) always accompanied by adj. *small*, prob. arose ellipt. from some such phrase as "vessels of small craft," small power and activity. *Aircraft* is, like all our air vocabulary, modelled on naut.

> The lyf so short, the craft so long to lerne
> (Chauc. *Parl. of Fowls*, 1).

> Of his [a hockey-player's] stickcraft there is no question (*Daily Chron.* Nov. 26, 1919).

crag. Celt.; cf. Gael. Ir. *creag*, Welsh *craig*; cogn. with place-name *Carrick*.

crake. In *corn-crake*. Cf. ME. & dial. *crake*, crow, ON. *krāka*, crow, *krākr*, raven. Imit.; cf. *croak*.

cram. AS. *crammian*, from *crimman* (*cram*, *crummen*), to insert, orig. to squeeze, press; cogn. with *cramp*. With *cram*, lie, cf. to *stuff up*. Locke uses *cram* of undigested learning.

> The best fattening of all fowls is, first, to feed them with good meat, secondly, to give it them not continually, as crammers do (*NED.* 1655).

crambo. 16 cent. *crambe*, used of a riming game, capping verses, now usu. *dumb crambo*, and orig. of distasteful repetition. L. *crambe*, cabbage, G. *κράμβη*, with ref. to *crambe repetita*, cabbage served up again.

> Occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros
> (Juv. vii. 154).

> From thence to the Hague again, playing at crambo in the waggon (Pepys, May 19, 1660).

cramoisy [*archaic*]. F. *cramoisi*, crimson. See *carmine*, *crimson*.

cramp. OF. *crampe*, bent, twisted, of LG. origin (cf. Du. *kramp*), and cogn. with Ger. *krampf*, cramp, orig. adj., bent. Cogn. with *cram*, *crimp*, *crump-le*. In mech. sense (e.g. *cramp-iron*) it is the same word, prob. through obs. Du. *krampe* (*kram*). Both origins unite in some senses of the verb.

cran [*Sc.*]. Measure of fresh herrings (37½ gallons). Gael. *crann*, share, lot.

cranberry. Ger. *kranbeere*, crane berry, taken to NAmer. by emigrants, and introduced, with the fruit, into E. in 17 cent. For the double voyage cf. *boss*[2]. Cf. Sw. *tranbär*, Dan. *tranebær*, from *trana*, *trane*, crane.

> Hujus baccas a Nova Anglia usque missas Londini vidimus et gustavimus (Ray, 1686).

crane. AS. *cran*; cf. Du. *kraan*, Ger. *kran-ich*; cogn. with L. *grus*, G. *γέρανος*, Welsh *garan*. The Norse langs. have *tr-*, e.g. ON. *trani*. The mech. application is found also in other langs. Cf. to *crane one's neck*, fig. to hesitate, like a horse "looking before leaping," *craning* at a fence.

> *grue*: a crane; also, the engine so called (Cotg.).

cranium. MedL., G. *κρανίον*, skull.

crank[1]. Instrument, handle. AS. *cranc*, in *cranc-stæf*. Orig. something bent, cogn. with *cringe*, *cringle*, *crinkle*. Hence used, after Milton's *quips and cranks* (*Allegro*, 25), of fanciful twists or turns of speech. Sense of eccentricity is 19 cent., and *crank*, eccentric person, is US. (cf. *crook*). With *cranky*, of mod. formation and representing various senses of *crank*, cf. Ger. *krank*, ill. The verb to *come cranking in* is after Shaks.

> See, how this river comes me cranking in,
> And cuts me from the best of all my land
> A huge half-moon, a monstrous cantle out
> (1 *Hen. IV*, iii. 1).

crank[2] [*naut.*]. Easily capsized. Earlier *crank-sided* (Capt. John Smith). From Du. *krengen*, to push over, careen a ship, ult. cogn. with *crank*[1], in sense of turn.

crannog. Celt. lake-dwelling. Ir. *crannóg*, Gael. *crannag*, from *crann*, tree, beam.

cranny. App. from F. *cran*, earlier *cren*, VL. **crennum*. The dim. appears in *crenelate* (q.v.). Cf. It. *crena*, notch, indentation on leaves. L. *crena*, from which these words were formerly derived, is now regarded as a wrong reading in Pliny.

crape. F. *crêpe*, OF. *crespe*, L. *crispa*, curly (sc. *tela*).

crapulous. From L. *crapula*, drunkenness, G. *κραιπάλη*, drunken head-ache, nausea.

crash[1]. Of noise, etc. First as verb in ME. Imit.; related to *crack* as *clash* to *clack*. Cf. Ger. *krach*, crash, commercial disaster, from *krachen*, to crack. Spec. application to fall of aeroplane dates from Great War.

crash[2]. Coarse linen used for towels. From Russ. *krashenina*, coloured linen. Usu. *crasko* in Hakl. and Purch.

crasis [*ling.*]. Running together of vowels, as in *κἀγώ* for *καὶ ἐγώ*. G. *κρᾶσις*, mixture, from *κεραννύναι*, to mix.

crass. L. *crassus*, fat, thick. In F. only in fem. (*ignorance crasse*), L. *crassus* giving F. *gras*.

-crat. See *-cracy*.

cratch [*dial.*]. Manger. F. *crèche*, OHG. *chrippa* (*krippe*), ident. with *crib* (q.v.). Cf. *match*[2], *patch*.

> Sche childide her firste born sone, and wlappide him in clothis, and puttide him in a cracche (Wyc. *Luke*, ii. 7).

crate. Du. *krat*, basket (see *cradle*). Prob. introduced with earthenware from Delft.

crater. L., bowl, G. *κρατήρ*, mixing-bowl (see *crasis*). Recorded for 1839 in mil. sense, now so familiar, of cavity caused by explosive.

craunch. Earlier used for *crunch* (q.v.). Prob. nasalized form of *crash*[1]. *Scraunch* is also found (cf. *scrunch*).

> Herke howe he crassheth these grystels bytwene his tethe (Palsg.).

> The queen...would craunch the wing of a lark, bones and all, between her teeth (*Gulliver*).

cravat. F. *cravate* (17 cent.), scarf like those worn by Croatian soldiers (Thirty Years War). Cf. F. *Cravate*, Croat, Ger. *Krabate*, Flem. *Crawaat*, Croato-Serbian *Hrvat*. There is at Woodchurch, Kent, an inn called the *Jolly Cravat*, perh. founded by some returned soldier of fortune.

> *crabbat*: ...a new fashionable gorget which women wear (Blount).

crave. AS. *crafiaṅ*, to demand as a right; cf. synon. ON. *krefja*; ? cogn. with *craft*, power. Current sense comes via that of asking very earnestly (*I crave your pardon*), as still in *cravings of hunger*, etc.

craven. ME. *cravant*, *cravand*, vanquished, cowardly, app. confused, esp. in to *cry craven*, with the commoner *creant*, aphet. for *recreant* (q.v.). Related to OF. *craventer*, *crevanter*, to overthrow, VL. **crepantare*, for *crepare* (whence F. *crever*, to burst, etc.). It may be the F. p.p. with suffix lost as in *costive*, *defile*[2], *trove*, or a verbal adj. of the same type as *stale*. Sense has been affected by association with *crave* (mercy, pardon, etc.).

craw. Crop of a bird. ME. *crawe*, cogn. with Du. *kraag*, neck, OHG. *chrago*; cf. Ger. *kragen*, collar, Sc. *cra(i)g*, neck. These forms point to an AS. **craga*.

crawfish. See *crayfish*.

crawl[1]. Verb. ON. *krafla*, to claw; cf. Norw. *kravle*, to crawl, climb, Sw. *krafla*. Orig. to claw one's way. Cogn. with *crab*[1]; cf. Ger. *krabbeln*, to crawl, from LG.

crawl[2] [*WInd.*]. Pen in water for turtles, etc. Var. of *corral*, *kraal* (q.v.).

crayfish, crawfish. Corrupted from ME. *crevesse*, F. *écrevisse*, OF. also *crevice*, OHG. *krebiz* (*krebs*), crab.

> *escrevisse*: a crevice, or crayfish (Cotg.).

crayon. F., pencil, from *craie*, chalk, L. *creta*. Formerly used for *pencil* (q.v.).

craze. To break, crack, whence *crazed*, *crazy*. Aphet. for OF. *acraser*, var. of *escraser* (*écraser*), from Sw. *krasa*, to break, prob. related to *crash*[1]. Orig. sense survives in ref. to china-ware (cf. *crackle*).

> With glas
> Were al the wyndowes wel y-glased
> Ful clere, and nat an hole y-crased (Chauc. *Blanche the Duchess*, 322).

> I was yesterday so crased and sicke, that I kept my bedd all day (*Plumpton Let.* temp. Hen. VII).

creak. First used in ME. of cry of crows, geese, etc. Imit., cf. *crake*, *croak*.

cream. F. *crême*, OF. *cresme*, L. *chrisma* (see *chrism*). Referred by 16 cent. etymologists to L. *cremor lactis*, "creame of milke" (Coop.), which has no doubt influenced the sense-development. *Cream-laid paper* is *laid* (i.e. rolled, not wove) *paper* of *cream* colour and should rather be *cream laid-paper* (cf. *bespoke bootmaker*). *Cream* replaced native *ream* (see *reaming*).

crease[1]. Inequality. Earlier (16 cent.) *creaste*, OF. *creste* (*crête*), crest, ridge, Lat. *crista*. Orig. the ridge as opposed to the corresponding depression. F. *crête* means

ridge, not peak, e.g. *la crête d'une vague, d'un toit*, etc. Cf. US. *crease*, to stun (a horse, etc.) by a shot through the "crest" or ridge of the neck.

A rough harde stone, full of creastes and gutters (Lyte's *Dodoens*, 1578).

Creasing consists in sending a bullet through the gristle of the mustang's neck, just above the bone, so as to stun the animal (Ballantyne, *Dog Crusoe*, ch. xv.).

crease[2], **creese**, **kris**. Dagger. Malay *kirīs*, *krīs*, of Javanese origin.

Their ordinary weapon is called a crise, it is about two feet in length, the blade being waved, and crooked to and fro, indenture like (Scot's *Java*, 1602–5).

creator. Church word, occurring earlier than the verb to *create*. F. *créateur*, L. *creator-em*, used in ME. for AS. *scieppend* (cf. Ger. *schöpfer*). *Creature*, in sense of drink, esp. Ir. *cratur*, is a spec. application of the word in the sense of product, thing created for the use of man (cf. *creature comforts*).

Good wine is a good familiar creature (*Oth.* ii. 3).

For, after death, spirits have just such natures
They had, for all the world, when human creatures (Dryden).

crèche. Late 19 cent. from F., orig. manger in which Christ was born. Ger. *krippe* is used in same sense. See *cratch*, *crib*.

credence. F. *crédence*, It. *credenza*, VL. **credentia*, from *credere*, to believe. Sense of faith, confidence, is archaic in F., usual meaning being side-board, as in eccl. E. *crĕdence-table* (19 cent.). This arose from the practice of "assaying" meat and drink at the side-board so as to inspire confidence against poison. Cf. *salver*.

credenza: credence, credite, trust, confidence, safe-conduct. Also a cubboarde of plate, a butterie.... Also the taste or assaie of a princes meate and drinke (Flor.).

credentials. From 17 cent., for earlier *letters of credence* (14 cent.).

credit. F. *crédit*, It. *credito*, p.p. of *credere*, to believe, trust. A *creditable* action orig. inspired trust.

credo. L., I believe, first word of Apostles' and Nicene Creeds. So in most Europ. langs. Cf. *angelus*, *ave*, *dirge*, etc.

credulous. From L. *credulus*, from *credere*, to believe.

creed. AS. *crēda*, L. *credo* (q.v.). Early Church word. The *Apostles' Creed*, trad. ascribed to the Apostles, dates from 4 cent. (exposition of Rufinus). See *Athanasian*, *Nicene*.

creek. Cf. F. *crique*, Du. *kreek*. In ME. usually *crike*, from F. ? ON. *kriki*, nook, bend, cogn. with *crook*.

He knew wel alle the havenes, as they were,
From Gootlond to the Cape of Fynystere,
And every cryke in Britaigne and in Spayne (Chauc. A. 406).

a creek, crook, or nook to unload wares: crepido (Litt.).

creel. OF. *greille*, grill, sieve, VL. *craticula*, from *crates*, wicker-work, hurdle; cf. OF. *creil*, hurdle. *Creel* is still in techn. and dial. use for various frame-works. See *grill*. Cf. It. *gradella*, creel.

creep. AS. *crēopan*, orig. strong (*crēap*, *cropen*); cf. Du. *kruipen*, ON. *krjūpa*. Cf. *cripple*.

creese. See *crease*[2].

cremation. L. *crematio-n-*, from *cremare*, to burn. Hence *crematorium*, MedL., after *auditorium*, etc.

cremona. Violin from *Cremona*, in Lombardy. Also used wrongly for *cromorne* (q.v.).

crenate [*bot.*]. ModL. *crenatus*, notched (v.i.).

crenelate. To embattle. For earlier *crenel*, F. *créneler*, from OF. *crenel* (*créneau*), battlement, dim. of OF. *cren* (*cran*), notch (see *cranny*). The noun was common in ME. in forms *carnel*, *kernel*, etc.

creole. F. *créole*, earlier *criole*, Sp. *criollo*, orig. applied to all West Indians (white or black) wholly or partly of foreign parentage; now usu. to those of Europ. ancestry. Perh. corrupt. or dim. of Sp. *criado*, foster-child, L. *creatus*, said to have been orig. applied to the indoor slaves. Cf. OPort. *gallinha crioula*, pet hen.

criollos: those that are borne of the Spaniard and Indians (Minsh.).

creosote. Mod. formation from G. κρέας, flesh, and σώζειν, to save; from antiseptic properties. Discovered (1832) by Reichenbach.

crêpe. F., see *crape*.

crepitate. From L. *crepitare*, frequent. of *crepare*, *crepit-*, to crack, resound.

crépon. F., from *crêpe*, crape.

crepuscular. From L. *crepusculum*, twilight.

crescendo [*mus.*]. It., from L. *crescere*, to grow. Often fig. as noun, e.g. *a crescendo of admiration*.

crescent. Restored spelling, on L. *crescens*, *crescent-*, of ME. *cressant*, OF. *creissant* (*croissant*), pres. part. of *creistre* (*croître*),

to grow, L. *crescere*. First applied to the growing moon. Often wrongly used, owing to its adoption by the Turk. Sultans, as a symbol of Mohammedanism in general. Russ. churches are often surmounted by the cross standing on the over-turned crescent, and *Red Crescent* is applied to a Turk. organization corresponding to our *Red Cross*.

cress. AS. *cærse, cerse, cresse*. WGer.; cf. Du. *kers*, Ger. *kresse*; also borrowed by Scand. & Rom. langs., e.g. F. *cresson*; perh. cogn. with OHG. *chresan*, to creep. Older form still in place-names, e.g. *Kersey*, cress island, and in *not to care a curse* (see *curse, damn*).

cresset. Portable beacon. OF. *craisset*, lantern, from OF. *craisse* (*graisse*), grease (with which a *cresset* is filled). See *grease*.

crest. OF. *creste* (*crête*), L. *crista*, crest of cock or helmet. *Crestfallen* belongs to cock-fighting. The *crest* of a horse is the neck ridge (see *crease*[1]).

cretaceous. From L. *cretaceus*, from *creta*, chalk, orig. p.p. of *cernere*, to separate (sc. *terra*).

Cretan. Liar (*Tit.* i. 12). Cf. *syncretism*.

> An introduction to Dora might inspire some of these modern Cretans with a wholesome respect for the truth (*Pall Mall Gaz.* Jan. 30, 1918).

cretic [*metr.*]. Amphimacer. L. *Creticus*, of *Crete*.

crétin. Deformed idiot, in Alps. F., from Swiss dial. *crestin, creitin*, Christian. Cf. similar use of *innocent, natural*, also F. *benêt*, fool, L. *benedictus*.

cretonne. Made at *Creton* (Eure).

crevasse [*Alp.*]. F., see *crevice*.

crevice. ME. *crevace*, F. *crevasse*, from *crever*, to burst, L. *crepare*.

crew. Earlier (15 cent.) *crue*, also *accrue*, p.p. fem. of F. *croître, accroître*, to grow, OF. *creistre*, L. *crescere*. Orig. reinforcement, mil. or nav.; cf. *recruit*.

> The forts thereabouts were not supplied with anie new accrewes of soldiers (Holinshed).

crewel. Earlier (1500–1600), *crule, crewle, croole, croile*, also *crewe, crue*. Origin doubtful ? F. *écru*, unbleached, L. *ex* and *crudus*, raw, as in *fil escru*, unbleached yarn (13 cent.), altered as *scroll* (q.v.). Another suggestion is OF. *escrouelles*, shreds (see *scroll*), which suits the form, but hardly the sense. It is not certain whether the name was orig. applied to the yarn or to the material on which it was worked.

> j fyne counterpoynt [counterpane] of sylk and cruell of Joseph and Mary (*Rutland MSS.* 1543).

crib. AS. *cribb*, ox-stall, etc. WGer.; cf. Du. *krib*, Ger. *krippe* (see also *cratch, crèche*); cf. MHG. *krebe*, basket, a common meaning of *crib* in E. dial., whence *crib*, to steal (cf. *cabbage*[2]), and hence, to cheat in schoolboy sense. The game of *cribbage* is from the *crib*, or store of cards, secured by the dealer. Earliest records refer chiefly to the *crib* in which Christ was born, hence later child's *crib*. The sense of small dwelling, etc., e.g. a *snug crib*, is evolved from that of ox-stall, the latest shade of meaning appearing in the burglar's to *crack a crib*.

> Now, my dear, about that crib at Chertsey (*Oliver Twist*, ch. xix.).

Crichton. All round gifted man. *James Crichton*, called "the Admirable" by Urquhart, soldier, scholar, swordsman, etc., killed in a brawl at Mantua (1585).

crick. Prob. cogn. with *crook*; cf. synon. F. *torticolis*, It. *torcicollo*, lit. twist-neck. Another name was *schote* (in *Prompt. Parv.* with *cryk*), with which cf. Ger. *schuss*, shooting, as in *hexenschuss*, lumbago.

cricket[1]. Insect. F. *criquet*, from *criquer*, "to creak, rattle, crackle" (Cotg.), imit. of sound; cf. Du. *krekel* and F. *cri-cri*. The *cricket on the hearth* is from Dickens after Milton (*Penseroso*, 82). With *merry as a cricket* (1 *Hen. IV*, ii. 4) cf. *grig*.

cricket[2]. Game. First recorded (*creckett*) 1598. App. first used of the wicket; cf. OF. *criquet*, stake used as goal at bowls, from Flem. *krick*, "scipio, baculus" (Kil.), cogn. with *crutch*. Cotg. gives *cricket-staffe* as one meaning of F. *crosse*, and Urquhart (*Rab.* i. 22) renders *la crosse* by *cricket*. The adoption of the word as emblem of fair-play is mod.

> Last week a tryal was brought at Guildhall before the Lord Chief Justice Pratt, between two companies of cricket players, the men of Kent plaintiffs, and the men of London defendants, for sixty pounds, played for at cricket, and after a long hearing, my Lord, not understanding the game, ordered them to play it over again (*Mist's Journal*, Mar. 28, 1719).

crikey [*vulg.*]. Euph. alteration of *Christ*. Cf. *lawks*.

crim. con. [*leg.*]. For *criminal conversation*.

crime. F., L. *crimen, crimin-*, from root of *cernere*, to separate, decide.

We share Dr Topinard's dislike of the term "criminal anthropology," and may adopt the term "criminology" till a better can be found (*Athenaeum*, Sep. 6, 1890).

criminy, crimine [*colloq.*]. Suggested by *Christ* (cf. *crikey*) and *jiminy* (q.v.).

crimp. Du. *krimpen*, "contrahere, diminuere, arctare, coarctare, extenuare" (Kil.); cogn. with *cramp, crumple*. Fish are *crimped* to make their flesh contract. From the verb comes naut. *crimp*, perh. via an obs. (17 cent.) card-game.

to play crimp: to lay or bet on one side, and (by foul play) to let t'other win, having a share of it (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

crimson. Earlier (15 cent.) *cremesyn*, OSp. *cremesin* (*carmesí*) or OIt. *cremesino* (*cremesi*), Arab. *qermazi*; cf. F. *cramoisi*. Ult. source is Arab. *qirmiz*, kermes, cochineal insect. See *kermes, carmine*.

cringe. Orig. trans. ME. *crengen*, causal of AS. *cringan*, to fall in battle, orig. to become bent, "succumb"; cogn. with *crank*[1].

cringle [*naut.*]. Ring. Earlier *creengle* (Capt. John Smith, 1627). From LG. or Du. Cf. Du. Ger. *kring*, circle, etc., ON. *kringja*, to encircle; cogn. with *crank*[1], *crinkle*.

crinite [*biol.*]. L. *crinitus*, from *crinis*, hair.

crinkle. Earlier also *crenkle*, frequent. from AS. *crincan*, var. of *cringan* (see *cringe*), or from cogn. LG. or Du. *krinkel*, turn, twist; cogn. with *crank*[1], *cringle*. Cf. *crinkum-crankum*, elaborately intricate, full of "crinks" and "cranks."

The house is crynkled to and fro,
And hath so queynte weyes for to go,
For it is shapen as the mase is wroght
(Chauc. *Leg. Good Women*, 2012).

crinoline. Orig. (c. 1830) stiff fabric with warp of thread and woof of horse-hair. F., 19 cent. coinage from *crin*, horse-hair L. *crinis*, and *lin*, flax, L. *linum*. Cf. *linoleum*. *Crinolette* is from c. 1880.

cripple. AS. *crypel*, cogn. with *crēopan*, to creep, crawl; cf. Du. *kreupel*, Ger. *krüppel* (from LG.), ON. *cryppill*.

crisis. L., G. *κρίσις*, decision, from *κρίνειν*, to judge. Earliest (16 cent.) in medicine.

crisp. AS. *crisp, cyrps*, L. *crispus*, curled. Hence surnames *Crisp, Cripps*. Mod. sense, opposed to flabby, now often fig., is from 16 cent.

crispin [*archaic*]. Shoemaker. From *St Crispin*, patron saint of the craft.

criss-cross. Now regarded as redupl. of *cross*, but orig. suggested by *christ-cross row* (see *Christ*).

la croix de par Dieu: the Christes-crosse-row; or, the hornebooke wherein a child learnes it (Cotg.).

cristate [*biol.*]. L. *cristatus*, from *crista*, crest.

criterion. G. *κριτήριον*, from *κριτής*, judge.

critic. L. *criticus* or F. *critique*, G. *κριτικός* from *κρίνειν*, to judge (v.s.). *Critique* is restored spelling, after F., of earlier *critick*, criticism.

croak. ME. *crouken, crowken*. Imit., cf. *crake, creak*, Ger. *krächzen*, F. *croasser*. Slang to *croak*, die, is from the sound of the death-rattle. *Croaker*, prophet of evil, alludes to the raven.

I would croak like a raven; I would bode, I would bode (*Troil. & Cress.* v. 2).

Croat [*hist.*]. See *cravat*. The lang. is Serb.

crochet. F., dim. of *croc*, hook (see *crook*). Cf. Ger. *häkeln*, to crochet, from *haken*, hook.

crocidolite [*min.*]. Named (1831) from G. *κροκίς, κροκιδ-*, var. of *κροκύς*, nap of cloth, and *λίθος*, stone.

crock[1]. Vessel. AS. *crocc, crocca*, pot. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *kruik*, Ger. *krug*, ON. *krukka*; also in Rom. langs., e.g. F. *cruche*, and with cogn. forms in Celt. ? Cogn. with *cruse*.

crock[2]. Duffer. Earlier (16 cent. Sc.) worn-out ewe; hence applied to horse and person. Various words of somewhat similar meaning in *krak-*, found in Scand. & LG., are app. related to *crack*, so that a *crack* and a *crock* may be etym. ident. It may however be noted that F. *cruche*, pitcher, crock[1], from OHG., also has the meaning of duffer, simpleton.

kraecke: jumentum coriaginosum (Kil.).

crocket [*arch.*]. AF. from ONF. form of *crochet*, hook. See *crochet, crotchet*.

Crockford. Clergy directory. From compiler of first issue (1865). Cf. *Bradshaw*.

crocodile. Restored spelling of ME. & OF. *cocodrille*, with corresponding forms, now also restored, in other Rom. langs. L., G. *κροκόδειλος*, lizard, applied by Herodotus to the crocodile of the Nile (cf. history of *alligator*). St Asterius, bishop of Amasia (4 cent.), explains that the crocodile weeps over the head of his victim, after devouring the body, not from repentance or sorrow, but because he regrets that the bony nature of the head makes it unsuitable for food—*εἰς βρῶσιν οὐκ ἐπιτήδειον*.

crocus. L., G. *κρόκος*, crocus, saffron; prob. of Semit. origin; cf. Heb. *karkōm*, Arab. *karkam*.

Croesus. King of Lydia (6 cent. B.C.), famed for wealth.

croft [*dial.*]. Small enclosed piece of arable land, and, in Sc., one worked by peasant tenant, *crofter*. Very common, also as *craft*, in place-names and surnames, but unfamiliar in some parts of the south. AS. *croft*, small field; cf. Du. *kroft*, *krocht*, hillock, land above water-level.

cromlech. Welsh, crooked stone, from *crom* fem. of *crwm*, bent, and *llech*, flat stone. Cf. *crumpet*.

cromorne [*mus.*]. Reed-stop in organ. F., Ger. *krummhorn*, crooked horn. Incorr. *cremona*.

crone. Usu. identified with archaic and dial. *crone*, worn-out ewe (cf. *crock*[2]), archaic Du. *kronje*, *karonje*, from Picard *carogne* (*charogne*), carrion (q.v.). The sense of hag is, however, much the older (Chauc.); and, though F. *charogne* is used as a term of abuse, the mental picture of a bent or crooked crone suggests a possible connection with Walloon *cron*, bent, hunchbacked, Du. *krom* (cf. Ger. *krumm* and see *crumpet*).

> This olde sowdanesse, cursed krone (Chauc. B. 432).
>
> *kronie*: adasia, ovis vetula, rejecula; *ang.* crone (Kil.).
>
> *karonie*: cadaver, corpus mortuum (*ib*).
>
> *an old crone*: vieille accroupie (Sherwood).
>
> Marie Stuart avait eu des bontés pour le cron, Rizzio (V. Hugo, *L'Homme qui rit*).

crony. Earlier *chrony*. G. *χρόνιος*, from *χρόνος*, time, used in univ. slang for contemporary (v.i.). Skinner (1671) explains it as *vox academica*.

> The scholar...content to destroy his body with night labours and everlasting study to overtake his chronyes and contemporaries (1652, in *Hist. MSS. Various Collections*, ii. 207).

crook. ME. *crok*, ON. *krōkr*; cogn. with obs. Du. *croec*, OHG. *krāko*. The same root is represented in VL. (see *crochet*, *crocket*, *croquet*, *crosier*). US. *crook*, swindler, one who is not "straight," was perh. partly suggested by synon. F. *escroc*.

croon. Orig. Sc. Prob. of LG. origin; cf. Du. *kreunen*, earlier *kronen*, to whimper, groan.

crop. AS. *cropp*, head of herb, bunch of flowers, ear of corn, crop (of bird), kidney. Ground-sense appears to be swelling; cf. Du. *krop*, Ger. *kropf*, crop of bird, ON. *kroppr*, hump. Has passed into Rom. langs. (see *group*). Sense of sprout, hence, in ME., product of soil, is E. only. Verb to *crop*, intrans. and trans. (to *crop up*, to *crop the hair*), arises naturally from the agricultural sense. *Crop-ear*, orig. of horses and dogs, was applied by Cavaliers to Roundheads, to suggest loss of ears at hands of executioner; cf. *croppy*, Ir. rebel (1798) wearing short hair as sign of sympathy with F. revolution. Sense of head, top-end, is obs. exc. in *neck and crop*, to *come a cropper* (cf. *header*). *Hunting-crop*, orig. switch, preserves the sense of shoot, slender growth, as in Chauc. (v.i.). See also *croup*[1].

> Whan Zephirus eek with his swete breeth
> Inspired hath in every holt and heeth
> The tendre croppes (Chauc. A. 5).
>
> *houssine:* a riding rod of holly; a holly wand; a crop of holly (Cotg.).

croquet. Popular in Ireland (c. 1830), introduced into England (c. 1850). Said to be from Brittany and to be etym. ident. with *crochet* (q.v.), ? curved stick used for mallet. But *croquet*, as now used in F., is from E. An earlier game of the type was *pall-mall* (q.v.).

croquette. Kind of rissole. F., from *croquer*, to crunch.

crore [*Anglo-Ind.*]. One hundred lakhs (of rupees). Hind. *kroṛ*, Sanskrit *koṭi*.

> Words unintelligible to English ears, with lacs and crores, zemindars and aumils (Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*).

crosier, crozier. For *crosier-staff*, the *crosier* being orig. the bearer (hence surname *Crosier*), ME. *crosier*, OF. *crossier*, from *crosse*, crook, pastoral staff, VL. **croccia*, bent (see *crook*). Not immediately related to *cross*, though often confused with it in ME. and by mod. eccl. writers. The first quot. below shows that the *crosse* was a "crook," not a "cross," while the second is an example of early confusion between the two. Cf. *lacrosse*.

> A bisschopes crosse [*var.* croce]
> Is hoked in that one ende to halie men fro helle (*Piers Plowm.* B. viii. 94).
>
> *crocer*: crociarius, cruciferarius (*Prompt. Parv.*).

cross. The adoption of the Roman gibbet as symbol of Christianity has resulted in a large contribution to the Europ. vocabulary. Lat. *crux*, *cruc-*, gave F. *croix*, Sp. *cruz*, It. *croce*, Ger. *kreuz*, and late AS. *crūc*, replacing earlier *rōd* (*rood*). From AS

crūc comes ME. *cruche, crouche* (whence *Crutched Friars, Crouch End*, etc.), gradually superseded by northern *cross*, late AS. *cros* (in north country place-names), from ON. *kross*. In southern ME. *crois*, from OF., is the usual form. *Crossbow*, contrasted with *longbow*, is 15 cent., but the weapon (*arbalest*) is much older. As adj. applied to persons (from 17 cent.) *cross* is a fig. use of earlier sense of athwart, opposed to; cf. *cross as two sticks*. *Cross-patch* preserves archaic *patch*, fool, child. *Cross-grained* was first used of "obstinate" timber, and quot. below is much earlier than *NED*. With *on the cross* (slang), i.e. not straight, cf. *queer*. As prefix *cross-* is sometimes aphet. for *across-*, e.g. in *cross-country*, with which cf. *long-shore*.

His Majesty [James I] protested very earnestly the cross grain was in the men and not in the timber (Phineas Pett, 1609).

crosse. See *lacrosse*.

crotalus. Rattle-snake. From G. *κρόταλον*, rattle.

crotch [*dial. & US.*]. Fork in various senses. F. *croche*, fem. of *croc*, hook, VL. **croccus* (see *crook*); but in some senses for *crutch* (q.v.).

crotchet [*mus.*]. F. *crochet*, little hook (v.s.). It is doubtful, in spite of Cotg. (v.i.), whether *crotchet*, whim (16 cent.), arises from the mus. sense; it seems rather to contain the idea of kink, twist, "crank."

crochüe: a quaver in musicke; whence *il a des crochües en teste* (we say) his head is full of crotches (Cotg.).

croton. G. *κροτών*, a tick, dog-louse, and hence the castor-oil plant, named from the shape of its seed.

crouch. Late ME., perh. suggested by combination of *crook, cringe* and *couch*. Cf. *lion couchant* and *crouching lion*. OF. *crochir*, given by some, is a very rare word, and would hardly give *crouch*.

Issachar is a strong ass couching down between two burdens (*Gen.* xlix. 14).

croup[1]. Of a horse. F. *croupe*, of Teut. origin and ident. with *crop* (q.v.), in sense of rounded protuberance. Cf. ON. *kroppr*, hump, protuberance, Norw. Dan. *krop*, body, trunk. See *crupper, group*.

croup[2]. Disease. Sc., orig. verb, to croak hoarsely. Imit.

croupier. F., orig. one who rides behind, *en croupe*, hence one acting as second to gamester, etc. See *croup*[1].

Le cavalier croupier se laissa tomber à terre (Scarron).

crow[1]. Bird. AS. *crāwe*, imit. of cry, AS. *crāwan*, to crow; cf. Du. *kraai, kraaijen*, Ger. *krähe, krähen*, etc. So also L. *cornix, corvus*, from imit. *cor*! To *have a crow to pluck* (15 cent. *pull*) *with* suggests animals struggling over prey, and has numerous parallels in other langs.

So longe mote ye live, and alle proude,
Til crowes feet be growe under your ye (Chauc. *Troil.* ii. 402).

crow[2]. Tool, crowbar. Now usu. *crow-bar*. Although early associated with *crow*[1] and fig. use of L. *corvus*, this is a separate word. The oldest examples are always *crows* (*croes*) *of iron*, representing synon. OF. *cros* (pl. of *croc*, hook, crook) *de fer*. In early use we find in same sense *crome, crone*, both ult. from Du. *krom*, bent.

crow[3]. Mesentery, esp. in *liver and crow*. Cf. obs. Du. *kroos*, giblets, Ger. *gekröse*, cogn. with *kraus*, curly, from appearance. See *frill*.

crowd[1]. Multitude. First as verb; noun only from 16 cent., replacing earlier *press*. AS. *crūdan*, to press, push (cf. to *crowd sail*). US. *crowd*, to hustle, bully (*Brer Rabbit*), is prob. from cogn. LG. or Du. form. For sense-development cf. *press, throng*, and F. *foule*, crowd, from *fouler*, to trample, press. See *curd*.

One crowded hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without a name
(quoted by Scott, *Old Mortality*, ch. xxxiv., from T. O. Mordaunt).

crowd[2] [*archaic & dial.*]. Fiddle (*Ivanhoe*, ch. xli.). Welsh *crwth*. See *rote*[1]. Hence surname *Crowder, Crowther*.

He herde a symphonye and a crowde . . . . (Wyc. *Luke*, xv. 25).

crown. AF. *coroune*, OF. *corone* (*couronne*), L. *corona*, from G. *κορωνός*, curved. In most Europ. langs., but rendered in AS. by *cyne-helm*, royal helmet, the (royal) crown being orig. Oriental. The *crown of the head* was orig., like F. *couronne*, applied to the tonsure. With *the crown of the causeway*, i.e. the highest and central part of the road, cf. F. *le haut du pavé*, both expressions going back to a time when there were no side-walks and the "weakest went to the wall." The first E. *crown-pieces* were coined (1526) by Henry VIII, the name having been used earlier for various

F. coins marked with the crown. *Crown octavo* had a crown as watermark; cf. *foolscap, crown Derby. Crowning mercy* was used by Cromwell in his dispatch after Worcester (1651).

The crowning mercy of Ypres in 1914 (*Daily Tel.* Oct. 31, 1917).

crowner. See *coroner.*

croydon. Gig. From *Croydon* (Surr.); cf. *berlin, landau.*

crozier. See *crosier.*

crucial. Explained by Bacon as from L. *crux,* cross, in sense of finger-post at cross-roads, where decision has to be made as to course, "parting of the ways." In mod. use associated with *crux,* difficulty, from scholastic L. *crux* (martyrdom, torture) *interpretum.*

crucible. MedL. *crucibulum,* as though from *crux,* cross, with suffix as in *thuribulum,* censer; cf. OF. *croiseul, croiset, creuseul,* crucible (now *creuset*). But the first element is prob. MHG. *krūse,* earthen pot (see *cruse*).

creuset: a crucible, cruzet, or cruet; a little earthen pot, wherein goldsmiths melt their silver, etc. (Cotg.).

cruciferous [*bot.*]. Plant with flower having four petals arranged cross-wise. See *cross, -ferous.*

crucifix. Orig. the Crucified One. F., L. *cruci fixus,* fixed to the cross. *Crucify,* F. *crucifier,* is Late L. **crucificare* for *cruci figere.*

He that swears by the Cross swears by the Holy Crucifix, that is, Jesus crucified thereon (Jeremy Taylor).

crude. L. *crudus,* raw, cogn. with *cruor,* blood.

cruel. F., L. *crudelis,* from *crudus* (v.s.).

cruet. In E. first of vessel used in Eucharist. AF. dim. of OF. *cruie,* pot, OLG. *krūga, krūca* (cf. Ger. *krug,* E. *crock*), whence also F. *cruche,* pitcher.

Waischingis of cuppis and cruetis [Tynd. cruses] (Wyc. *Mark,* vii. 4).

cruise. Spelt (17 cent.) after Du. *kruisen,* from *kruis,* cross (cf. Ger. *kreuzen* from *kreuz*); but prob. from Sp. Port. *cruzar,* to cruise, or F. *croisière,* a cruise. In any case ult. from L. *crux,* cross, with ref. to varying direction.

crumb. AS. *cruma*; cf. Du. *kruim,* Ger. *krume* (from LG.); cogn. with Ger. *krauen,* to scratch. Hence *crumble.*

crump. A hard hit, from verb *crump,* orig. of "crunching" food. Much used of shells at the front.

Until he's got a crump on his coker-nut, the old Turk doesn't know when he's beat (T. Atkins).

crumpet. App. ME. *crompid,* p.p. of *crump,* to bend, curl up, from archaic adj. *crump,* crooked (still as surname), AS. *crump,* cogn. with *cramp, crimp*; cf. Ger. *krumm,* OHG. *krumpf.* Gael. Ir. *crom,* bent, crooked, whence *Crummie,* "cow with crumpled horn," is prob. cogn. For final *-t* cf. *pouncet-box, stickit minister.*

A crusted cake spreynde with oyle, a crompid cake [*Vulg.* lagenum, *AV.* wafer] (Wyc. *Ex.* xxix. 23).

crumple. From obs. *crump* (v.s.). *Crumpled roseleaf* goes back to the Sybarite mentioned by Seneca (*De Ira,* ii. 25), who felt ill "quod foliis rosae duplicatis incubuisset."

crunch. Mod. var. of *craunch* (q.v.), perh. influenced by *crump.*

crupper. Orig. tail-strap. F. *croupière*; see *croup*[1]. For transference to part of body cf. *saddle* (of mutton).

crural [*anat.*]. L. *cruralis,* from *crus, crur-,* leg.

crusade. Earlier *croisad, croisado, crusada,* etc.; cf. F. *croisade,* replacing (after Sp. *cruzada*) OF. *croisée,* p.p. fem. of *croiser,* to take the cross. A 16 cent. word in E., superseding earlier *croiserie, croisee,* from OF.

The Americans are the greatest crusaders there iver was—for a shorrt distance (*Dooley,* 1919).

crusado. Coin. Port. *cruzado,* marked with cross; cf. Ger. *kreutzer.*

cruse [*archaic*]. Cf. Du. *kroes,* Ger. *krause,* ON. *krūs.* Ult. source unknown, but app. Teut. and cogn. with *crock*[1]. Cf. *crucible.*

kroes: a cup to drink out. *smelt-kroes*: a crucible (Sewel).

crush. OF. *croissir, cruissir*; cf. It. *crosciare,* Sp. *crujir*; of Teut. origin; cf. Goth. *kriustan,* to gnash the teeth (*Mark,* ix. 18). In E. orig., as in OF., of clash of weapons, its earlier senses now being taken by *crash.* In current sense since Shaks. With archaic to *crush a pot* (*cup*) (*Rom. & Jul.* i. 2) cf. to *crack a bottle* (see 2 *Hen. IV,* v. 3).

crust. OF. *crouste* (*croûte*), L. *crusta,* or, in some senses, immediately from L. Cf. *crustacean,* hard-shelled. *Crusty,* ill-tempered, ? hard and cornery like crust, has perh. been associated with *curst,* peevish, shrewish, used repeatedly of Katherine in the *Taming of the Shrew.*

Thou crusty batch of nature (*Troil. & Cress.* v. 1).

crutch. AS. *crycc*; cf. Du. *kruk,* Ger. *krücke*; cogn. with *crook,* orig. sense being staff

with bent handle. AS. *crycc* is also used for crosier. Some connect this group with L. *crux, cruc-*, cross, staff with cross-piece.

Crutched Friars. Order of friars carrying, or wearing, a cross, ME. *crouch* (see *cross*). They appeared in E. in 1244 and were suppressed in 1656. Hence street in London; cf. *Blackfriars, Whitefriars, Austin Friars*.

Fratres dicti cruciferi, dicti sic, quia cruces in baculis efferebant (Matt. Paris, 1259).

crux. L., cross. See *crucial*.

cry. F. *crier*, ? VL. **critare*, L. *quiritare*, to summon to one's help the *Quirites*, citizens; cf. It. *gridare*, Sp. *gritar*. A rival, and more likely, etym. is from Goth. **kreitan*, to cry out, shriek, corresponding to MHG. *krizen*, Ger. *kreischen*. Also it is prob. that *quiritare* is of imit. origin and only connected by folk-etym. with *Quirites*. Since 16 cent. has replaced *weep* in colloq. E. *Much cry and little wool* is from the proverbial uselessness of shearing hogs (see *wool*). A *crying injustice* (*wrong*, etc.) is one that "cries to heaven" for vengeance (*Gen.* iv. 10). The *crier* became the rival of the beadle c. 1300.

Does ever any man cry stinking fish to be sold?
(Jer. Taylor)

cryo-. From G. κρύος, frost.

crypt. L. *crypta*, G. κρυπτή, vault, etc., from κρύπτειν, to hide. First in sense of grot (q.v.), arch. sense being mod. Cf. *cryptic*, hidden, mysterious; *cryptogram*, hidden writing, cipher, esp. in ref. to Ignatius Donnelly's Bacon-Shakspeare cryptogram (1888); *cryptogamia* (bot.), without stamens or pistils, from G. γάμος, marriage.

crystal. Restored spelling of F. *cristal*, G. κρύσταλλος, clear ice, from κρύος, frost.

cteno-. From G. κτείς, κτεν-, comb.

cub. Orig. young fox (Palsg.), as still in *cub-hunting*; cf. Norw. *kobbe*, Icel. *kobbi*, seal, which, like *cub*, are prob. related to Norw. *kubbe, kub*, block, stump, cogn. with *cob*[1], from idea of shapelessness (v.i.). Has replaced *whelp* in some senses. *Unlicked cub* refers to the popular belief that the bear "licks into shape" its young; cf. F. *ours mal léché*.

cubby-house. From archaic and dial. *cub*, crib, partition, etc., with various LG. cognates. Cf. Ger. *koben*, from MHG. *kobe*, sty, cage, cogn. with *cove*[1] (q.v.). *Cobhouse* occurs in ME. (*Cleanness*, 629).

cube. F., L., G. κύβος, orig. a die for play. Hence *cubist* (neol.), eccentric artist.

cubeb. Berry. F. *cubèbe*, MedL. *cubeba* (as in It. & Sp.), Arab. *kabābah*.

cubicle. L. *cubiculum*, from *cubare*, to lie. A ME. word revived in 19 cent.

cubit. L. *cubitus*, arm from elbow to finger tips, from *cubare*, to recline. Cf. *ell, foot*, etc.

cucking-stool [*hist.*]. Instrument for punishing scolds, etc. From obs. verb *cuck*, stercorare, ON. *kūka*. From its orig. form.

That ther be a cookestowle made to punysche skolders and chidders (*Coventry Leet Book*, 1423).

cuckold [*archaic*]. ME. *cukeweld, cokewald*, etc., OF. *cucualt, coucuol*, formed, with suffix *-ald*, Ger. *-wald*, from *coucou*, cuckoo, from some belief as to the habits of the hen-bird; cf. F. *cocu*.

Who hath no wyf he is no cokewold
(Chauc. A. 3152)

cuckoo. F. *coucou*, imit. of cry. Cf. L. *cuculus*, G. κόκκυξ, Ger. *kuckuck*, etc. The AS. name was *gēac*, cogn. with Ger. *gauch*, now meaning fool, gowk.

cucumber. OF. *cocombre* (*concombre*), L. *cucumis, cucumer-*. Spelt and pronounced *cowcumber* in 17–18 cents., as by the author's grandfather (†1876), a country schoolmaster. Cf. *sparrowgrass*.

cud. AS. *cwudu, cudu*, cogn. with OHG. *chuti, quiti*, glutinous substance (*kitt*, plaster, glue). Cf. *quid*[1]. For fig. sense cf. *ruminate*.

cudbear. Dye from lichen. Coined from his own name by patentee, *Cuthbert Gordon* (18 cent.).

cuddle. Of late appearance (18 cent.). App. a mod. variation (after *mull, muddle, mell, meddle*, etc.) on archaic *cull, coll*, to embrace, OF. *acoler*, from *col*, neck.

cuddy[1] [*naut.*]. Du. *kajuit*, earlier *kajute*, F. *cahute*, little hut, perh. from *hutte*, hut, influenced by *cabane*, cabin. In Pepys (May 14, 1660).

kaiute, kaiuyte: cubile naucleri, cubiculum navarchi. *Gal.* cahute, casa (Kil.).

cuddy[2] [*dial.*]. Donkey. From name *Cuthbert* (cf. *Cuddy Headrigg* in *Old Mortality*); cf. *dicky, neddy*, in same sense.

cudgel. AS. *cycgel*. Earliest sense perh. dart (cf. OF. *boujon, garrot, materas*, all of which mean heavy-headed dart and also club); cogn. with Ger. *kugel*, ball, *keule*, cudgel. Currency of to *cudgel one's brains* (cf F. *se rompre la tête*, Ger. *sich den kopf zerbrechen*) is revived from Shaks. (*Haml.* v. 1).

I am ready to take up the cudgels in his defence
(T. Brown, c. 1700).

cue[1]. Pigtail, billiard cue. F. *queue*, tail (also in both E. senses), L. *cauda*. See *queue*. ? Orig., in billiards, applied to the tapering end of the stick.

cue[2] [*theat.*]. Earlier *q*, explained in 17 cent. as abbrev. of L. *quando*, when (to come in), in stage-directions. Hence to *take one's cue from, be in the cue for*, etc.

"Deceiving me" is Thisbe's cue; she is to enter, and I am to spy her through the wall
(*Mids. N. Dream*, v. 1).

cuff[1]. Mitten. ME. *coffe, cuffe*. If orig. sense was covering in general, it may be related to *coif* (q.v.); or, if it were possible to fill in the history of *handcuff* (q.v.) between AS. and Defoe, it might be a playful application of that word. L. *manica* means both cuff and handcuff.

cuff[2]. Buffet. First as verb. Cf. synon. LG. *kuffen*, Sw. dial. *kuffa*, to push roughly; ? cogn. with *cow*[2].

I cuffe one, I pomell hym about the heed: je torche (Palsg.).

cui bono. L., to whose advantage? Attributed by Cicero to Lucius Cassius. Often wrongly used in E., as though, to what purpose?

Lucius Cassius ille, quem populus Romanus verissimum et sapientissimum judicem putabat, identidem in causis quaerere solebat, "Cui bono fuisset?"
(*Pro Roscio Amer.* cap. xxx.).

cuirass. F. *cuirasse*, from *cuir*, leather, L. *corium*; cf. It. *corazza*, Sp. *coraza*. A back-formation *curat* was common in 16–17 cents.

These arrowes...pierce quilted breast-plates or curates (Purch. xvi. 430).

cuisine. F., VL. *coquina* (from *coquere*, to cook), for *culina*; cf. It. *cucina*, and see *kitchen*.

cuisse, cuish [*hist.*]. Thigh armour (1 *Hen. IV*, iv. 1). ME. pl. *cuissues*, OF. *cuisseaux*, pl. of *cuissel* (from *cuisse*, thigh, L. *coxa*, hip), became *cuisses*, whence new sing.

Culdee [*hist.*]. Scoto-Ir. rel. order (Iona, 8 cent.). OIr. *céle dé*, friend or servant of God. Later form is due to a fancied etym. *cultor Dei*.

cul de lampe, cul de sac. F. *cul*, bottom, L. *culus*.

-cule. L. dim. suffix *-culus, -a, -um*.

culinary. L. *culinarius*, from *culina*, kitchen. See *kiln*.

cull. F. *cueillir*, from L. *colligere*, to collect. Cf. *coil*[1].

cullender. See *colander*.

culm[1] [*dial.*]. Soot, coal-dust. Also *coom*. ? Cf. Ger. *qualm*, Du. *kwalm*, reek, smoke.

colme of a smek: ffuligo (*Prompt. Parv.*).

culm[2] [*bot.*]. L. *culmus*, stalk.

culminate. From Late L. *culminare*, from *culmen, culmin-*, summit.

culpable. Restored spelling of ME. *coupable*, F., L. *culpabilis*, from *culpa*, fault.

culprit. Prop. only in "Culprit, how will you be tried?" said by Clerk of Crown to prisoner pleading not guilty. Supposed to have arisen from written contr. *cul. prest*, for Law F. *culpable; prest à averer nostre bille*, (you are) guilty; (I am) ready to prove our case. *Culprit* occurs first in trial for murder of Earl of Pembroke (1678), but *non cul. prist* is found in a 16 cent. abridgment of Assize records of 13 cent. The above explanation, given by Blackstone, is not altogether satisfactory.

cult. F. *culte*, L. *cultus*, from *colere, cult-*, to cultivate, worship, etc. Cf. *culture*.

cultivate. From Late L. *cultivare* from *cultiva* (*terra*), from *colere, cult-* (v.s.). Cf. *colony, kultur*.

culver [*archaic*]. Dove, pigeon. AS. *culfre*. No cogn. forms known, unless it was in some way altered from L. *columba*.

He say the Spirit of God cummynge doun as a culver [Tynd. dove] (Wyc. *Matt.* iii. 16).

culverin [*hist.*]. Long cannon. F. *couleuvrine*, from *couleuvre*, snake, from L. *coluber*. Cf. *falconet*, Ger. *feldschlange*, etc.

culvert. From c. 1770. ? Name of some engineer or bridge-builder (cf. *macadam*).

cumber. First as verb (c. 1300), corresponding to F. *encombrer*, from Late L. *combrus*, barrier, weir, of doubtful origin, prob. Celt. Cf. Du. *kommer*, Ger. *kummer*, It. *ingombro*, etc., from Late L.

Cumbria. See *Cambria*.

cumin, cummin. AS. *cymen*, L. *cuminum*, G. *κύμινον*, Heb. *kammōn* or Arab. *kammūn*. In most Europ. langs., e.g. It. *cumino*, Ger. *kümmel*. Now usu. with ref. to *Matt.* xxiii. 23.

The false values which our educational authorities attach to the mint and cummin of theology
(*Sunday Times*, Mar. 3, 1918).

cummer, kimmer [*Sc. & north.*]. Female friend, gossip. F. *commère*, fellow godmother. See *compeer, gossip*.

cummerbund. Urdu *kamar-band*, loin-band, from Pers.

cummin. See *cumin*.

cumulate. From L. *cumulare*, from *cumulus*, heap.

cuneate, cuneiform. From L. *cuneus*, wedge.

cunning. Midl. form of pres. part. of ME. *cunnen*, to know, AS. *cunnan*. Later extended to south. For degeneration cf. *knowing, crafty*, etc. See *can*[1], *con*[1].

> The sone of Ysaye Bethlemyte, kunnynge [*Vulg.* sciens] to harpe (Wyc. 1 *Sam.* xvi. 18).

cup. AS. *cuppe*, Late L. *cuppa* for *cupa* (see *coop*); cf. F. *coupe*, Sp. Port. *copa*. Du. *kop*, OHG. *kopf*, beaker (now, head), etc. With *in one's cups* cf. obs. *in one's pots* (Purch.). A *cupboard* was orig. a table, side-board.

> The cups that cheer, but not inebriate
> (Cowper, *Task*, iv. 39).

> A cupboard love is seldom true (*Poor Robin*, 1757).

cupel. Vessel used in assaying. F. *coupelle*, dim. of *coupe*, cup, goblet.

cupid. L. *cupido*, from *cupere*, to desire. Cf. *cupidity*, L. *cupiditas*; *cupidinous* (Meredith).

cupola. It., from L. *cupa*, cask, tun (see *coop*).

cupreous. From L. *cupreus*, from *cuprum*, copper (q.v.).

cur. Earlier (13 cent.) *cur-dog*, prob. from Sw. or Norw. dial. verb *kurre, korre*, from ON. *kurra*, to grumble. This seems confirmed by the same word having been applied to the gurnard (q.v.), and also to a kind of duck with croaking cry.

> *cuculo*: a fish called a gournard or cur (Flor.).

curaçao. From name of island off Venezuela, whence also *curassow*, kind of turkey. Commonly misspelt (cf. *cocoa*).

curare. Indian arrow poison from Guiana. Carib *ourari, ourali*, etc., the *c-* being an attempt at a native init. "click." Cf. *wourali*. Laurence Keymis (1596) gives *ourari* as one of the "poysoned hearbes" of Guiana.

> Mason showed some of the curari, or Indian arrow poison (*Nottingham Guard.* Feb. 5, 1917).

curassow. See *curaçao*.

curate. MedL. *curatus*, entrusted with a cure (of souls), whence F. *curé*, from L. *cura*, care, cure (of souls). ModE. sense (about equivalent to F. *vicaire*) is evolved from that of priest put in charge during absence of incumbent. See *vicar*, and cf. *curator* (L.).

curb. F. *courber*, to bend, VL. **curbare* for *curvare*. Hence *curb-stone, kerb*.

curcuma. Arab. *kurkum*, saffron, turmeric.

curd. ME. *crudde*, prob. from AS. *crūdan*, to press (see *crowd*[1]); cf. relation of L. *coagulum*, curd, to *cogere* (*co-agere*), to press; hence *curdle*.

cure[1]. To heal. F., L. *curare*, from *cura*, care. Oldest E. sense, of spiritual care, as in *cure of souls*. Sense of healing, found in Wyc., though *A.V.* prefers *heal*, develops from gen. sense of caring for, seeing to (cf. to *cure bacon*). *Curator* is in Lydgate.

cure[2] [*slang*]. Short for *curio* or *curiosity*.

curé. F., see *curate*.

curfew. AF. *covre-fu, cure-fu*, cover (imper.) fire. See *cover* and *focus*. In gen. use in Med. Europe; not introduced by the Conqueror.

curia. Court, esp. Papal; hence *curial-ism*. L., division of orig. Roman tribe; hence, senate, senate-house.

curio. Abbrev. (19 cent.) of *curiosity*.

curious. F. *curieux*, L. *curiosus*, inquisitive, caring for, from *cura*, care. The later objective sense, exciting attention, has many parallels in the hist. of adjectives, e.g. *nauseous* was earlier used in sense of squeamish. For an opposite example see *fastidious*.

curl. First as adj. ME. *crul*; cogn. with Du. *krul*, Ger. *krolle*, curl (from LG.). For metath. cf. *curd, cress*. The game of *curling* is so called from the curving path of the stones, like that of a bowl. Cf. Flem. *krullebol*, bowl[2].

> With lokkes crulle as they were leyd in presse
> (Chauc. A. 81).

curlew. F. *courlieu, courlis*, with many dial. vars. App. imit. of cry (cf. *peewit*).

curmudgeon. "An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard" (Johns.). Origin unknown. Johns. gave, from an "unknown correspondent," as suggested etym., F. *cœur méchant*, which led Ash in his *Dict.* (1775) to give the derivation from F. *cœur* unknown, and *méchant*, a correspondent. It may be noted, however, that the spelling *curmegient* is found (1626), and that *Curmegan*, occurring as a medieval nickname or surname (*Ramsey Cartulary*), is not impossibly F. *cœur méchant*.

currant. Orig. (14 cent.) AF. *raisins de Coraunte*, Corinth grapes, the small fruit imported dried from the Levant. Applied, from resemblance of clusters, to garden currant (*riba*) introduced in 16 cent. This was called by Lyte (1578) the "beyond sea gooseberry" or "bastard currant."

Both the gooseberry and garden currant are called *groseille* in F.

Pro viij lb. racemorum de Coraunt
(*Earl of Derby's Exped.* 1390–93).

groiselles: gooseberries; thorne-berries; fea-berries; *groiselles noires*: blacke gooseberries, blacke ribes; an ill-tasting kinde of the beyond-sea gooseberrie; *groiselles rouges*: red gooseberries, beyond-sea gooseberries, garden currans, bastard currans (Cotg.).

currency. Former name for Austral. born, from fig. comparison between colonial and imperial (sterling) currency.

You're a regular currency lass...always thinking about horses (Rolf Boldrewood).

current. From pres. part. of L. *currere*, to run, replacing ME. *corant*, *couraunt*, from OF. With *current coin* cf. F. *argent de cours*.

curricle [*archaic*]. L. *curriculum*, race-course, racing chariot, dim. of *currus*. Cf. *curriculum*, academic "course."

curry[1]. To dress (a horse or leather). OF. *correer* (*corroyer*, *courroyer*), to prepare, VL. **con-red-are*, from Teut. root of *ready* (q.v.); see *array*, and cf. It. *corredare*, to fit out. ModF. *courroyer* is partly due to association with *courroie*, strap, L. *corrigia*. For limitation of sense cf. Ger. *gerben*, to tan, lit. to make ready, from *gar*, cogn. with Shaks. *yare* (*Temp.* i. 1). To *curry favour* is folk-etym. for ME. *curry favel* (c. 1400), from *Favel*, OF. *Fauvel*, the name of a fawn coloured horse (see *fallow*) used as type of hypocrisy in a 14 cent. F. allegory. The name is explained for edification as an acrostic from the vices *Flatterie*, *Avarice*, *Vilenie*, *Variété*, *Envie*, *Lâcheté*. Hence we have to *curry acquaintance* (*pardon*, etc.).

curryfavell, a flatterar: estrille-fauveau (Palsg.).

curry[2]. Dish. Earlier (16–17 cents.) *carriel*, *carree* (cf. F. *cari*, Port. *caril*).. Tamil *kari*, Canarese *karil*, sauce, relish.

curse. First as noun, late AS. *curs*, of unknown origin. I suggest that it may be F. *courroux*, or rather OF. *coroz* (10 cent.), Norman *curuz* (*Laws of William the Conqueror*). The first example of *curse* is *Goddes curs* (11 cent.) which may very well mean orig. wrath. With the verb, late AS. *cursian*, cf. OF. *corocier* (*courroucer*), *corecier*, *curcier*, the last form being esp. AF., VL. **corruptiare*, with forms in other Rom. langs. Not to *care a curse* is prob. ME. *kers*, cress (*Piers Plowm.*), though there is a gap between that and mod. use (see note on *damn*). The *curse of Scotland*, i.e. nine of diamonds (recorded from 1710), is prob. from its resemblance to the arms (nine lozenges on a saltire) of Dalrymple, Lord Stair, instigator of the Massacre of Glencoe (1692) and of the Parliamentary union (1707).

Wisdome and witte now is nought worth a carse [*var.* kerse] (*Piers Plowm.* B. x. 17).

cursitor [*hist.*]. AF. *coursetour*, MedL. *cursitor*, clerk of Court of Chancery who made out writs *de cursu*, of common routine. Hence *Cursitor Street*, Chancery Lane (where Mr Snagsby lived).

cursive. MedL. *cursivus*, running, from L. *cursus*, from *currere*, *curs-*, to run. Cf. *cursory*, L. *cursorius*, from *cursor*, runner.

curt. L. *curtus*, short, cogn. with G. *καρτός*, from *κείρειν*, to cut. A mod. word (17 cent.), but appearing much earlier in derived *kirtle* (q.v.).

curtail. Mentally associated with *tail*, or with F. *tailler*, to cut, but evolved as verb from earlier *curtal*, horse with docked tail (or ears), OF. *courtald* (*courtaud*), from *court*, short, L. *curtus*, and suffix *-ald*, Ger. *-wald*; cf. It. *cortaldo*. *Cut-tail*, as in *long and cut-tail*, is prob. the same word.

courtault: a curtall, a horse (Palsg.).

cortaldo: a curtall, a horse without a taile (Flor.).

curtain. ME. *curtine*, F. *courtine*, Late L. *cortina* (*Vulg. Ex.* xxvi. 1), perh. a transl. of G. *αὐλαία*, curtain, *αὐλή*, hall, court, being regarded as equivalent to *cohors* (see *court*). *Curtain lecture*, "a reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed" (Johns.), is recorded for 17 cent. *Curtain fire* is now replaced by *barrage* (q.v.). *Curtain-raiser* (theat.) is after F. *lever de rideau*.

curtal-axe, curtle- [*hist.*]. Corrupt. (16 cent. to Scott) of *cutlas* (q.v.). Cf. *pickaxe*.

curtana [*hist.*]. Pointless "sword of mercy" borne before E. monarchs at coronation. Cf. OF. *cortain*, the sword of Ogier le Danois. ? From L. *curtus*, short.

curtilage [*leg.*]. Court-yard, etc. OF. *cortilage*, from *cortil*, court, enclosure, from *cort* (*cour*), court. Cf. *village* from *ville*.

curtle-axe. See *curtal-*.

curtsy. Var. of *courtesy*. Cf. fig. use of *reverence*, *obeisance*.

curule chair. Of highest Roman magistrates. L. *cur(r)ulis*, supposed to come from *currus*, chariot.

curve. L. *curvare*. A late substitution for ME. *curb* (q.v.). As noun it is for *curve line*; cf. F. *ligne courbe*.

curvet. It. *corvetta*, from archaic *corvo* (*curvo*), bent, L. *curvus*; cf. F. *courbette*, "a curvet, or the curvetting of a horse" (Cotg.). See *cavort*.

cuscus. Indian grass. Urdu *khas khas*, from Pers.

cushat [*dial.*]. Wood-pigeon, ring-dove. AS. *cūsceote*, first element of which is prob. from cry, *coo*, second perh. cogn. with *scēotan*, to shoot. Cf. relationship of *dove* to *dive*.

cushion. F. *coussin*, OF. *coissin*, VL. **coxinum*, from *coxa*, thigh (cf. L. *cubital*, elbow-cushion, from *cubitus*, elbow); cf. It. *cuscino*, Sp. *cojín*. The OF. & ME. forms are very numerous, and more than 400 spellings of the pl. *cushions* have been noted in ME. wills and inventories.

cushy [*neol.*]. Associated with *cushion*, but said to be Hind., from Pers. *khūsh*, pleasure.

> The making of cushy jobs in these days of labour famine is an evident evil
> (*Daily Expr.* Feb. 7, 1917).

cusp. L. *cuspis*, point.

cuspidor [*US.*]. Spittoon. Port., from *cuspir*, to spit, L. *conspuere*.

cuss. Colloq. US. for *curse* (cf. *bust* for *burst*). Hence *cussedness*. But a *rum cuss* is prob. rather for *customer*; cf. hist. of *chap*, or Sc. *callant*, from F. *chaland*, customer.

> I do not heed their coarse remarks, but, with their playful cusses,
> They frighten from our healthful parks the children with their nusses (*Punch*).

custard. Altered from ME. *crustade*, a pie with a crust; cf. It. *crostata*, "a kinde of daintie pye, chewet, or such paste meate" (Flor.). The recipes in a 15 cent. cookery-book for *custard* and *crustade* are ident.

custody. L. *custodia*, from *custos*, *custod-*, keeper.

custom. OF. *coustume* (*coutume*), L. *consuetudo*, *-tudin-*; cf. *costume*. In spec. sense of "regular" due has superseded *toll*. With *queer customer*, etc. (from 16 cent.), cf. *chap*, Sc. *callant*, and see *cuss*.

custos rotulorum [*hist.*]. L., keeper of the rolls.

cut. Replaces in many senses, from c. 1300, AS. *ceorfan*, *snīthan*, *scieran*. Origin obscure. Some connect it with F. *couteau*, knife (see *cutlas*). It has perh. been affected by F. *écourter*, VL. **ex-curtare*, from *curtus*, short. *Cutty* (*pipe*, *sark*) corresponds exactly to F. *écourté*; see also *cut-tail* (s.v. *curtail*). To *draw cuts*, i.e. lots, is very suggestive of F. *tirer à la courte paille*. A *cut above* is perh. from *cut*, style, fashion. To *cut and run*, i.e. to cut the cable and sail away, and to *cut out*, are both orig. naut. To have *one's work cut out* perh. refers to a difficult piece of tailoring. To *cut up well*, i.e. leave money, likens the defunct to a joint, and to *cut up rough*, etc. is a variation on the same idea. To *cut one's stick* is to prepare for a journey by providing oneself with a staff. *Cut and dried* was orig. used of herbs ready for use.

> Il li ont sun somer de la coue escurté
> (*Anglo-Norm. Life of Becket*, 12 cent.).

> Anon to drawen every wight bigan,
> And, shortly for to tellen as it was,
> Were it by aventure, or sort, or cas,
> The sothe is this, the cut [i.e. the short straw] fil to the knyght (Chauc. A. 842).

> *court festu* [straw]: drawing of cuts (Cotg.).

> Upon all such occasions, thou hast a thousand excuses ready cut and dry'd for the purpose
> (T. Brown, c. 1700).

cutaneous. From MedL. *cutaneus*, from *cutis*, skin.

cutcha [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Mud brick. Hind. *kachchā*, raw, crude, etc. Often contrasted with *pucka* (q.v.).

> The only objection that could be made [to the house] was its being cutcha, that is, built with mud instead of mortar (Hickey's *Memoirs*, ii. 134).

cutcherry [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Office, administration. Hind. *kachahrī*, audience room.

> The prodigious labours of cutcherry
> (*Vanity Fair*, ch. lvii.).

cute. Aphet. for *acute*. In Bailey (1731).

Cuthbert. Used of late (early 1917) of "knut" supposed to be escaping mil. service by holding government employ. Perh. suggested by music-hall song on "Cuthbert, Clarence and Claude."

> From Whitehall we could raise regiments of Cuthberts (*Ev. News*, Apr. 5, 1917).

Cuthbert duck. From *St Cuthbert*, apostle of Northumbria, because it breeds on the Farne islands (see also *Marmion*, ii. 16).

cuticle. L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, skin.

cutlas. F. *coutelas*, augment. of OF. *coutel* (*couteau*), L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, ploughshare. Often corrupted into *curtal-axe*, *cutlash*, etc. Cf. It. *coltellaccio*, "a curtelax, or chopping knife" (Flor.).

cutler. F. *coutelier*, from OF. *coutel* (v.s.).

cutlet. F. *côtelette*, double dim. of *côte*, rib, L. *costa*. No connection with *cut*.

cutter. Vessel. ? From *cut*; cf. *clipper*. Some identify it with *catur*, a vessel used on Malabar coast, perh. from Sanskrit *chatura*, swift. The *NED*. rejects this too readily. *Catur* was adopted by Port., and is used in E. (1643) a century before the first record of *cutter* (1745). There are other examples of Eastern boat-names adopted by the navy (see *dinghy*, *launch*), and we have always been easily familiarized with such exotic words (*junk*, *sampan*, *catamaran*, *kayak*, etc.), and have been expert in corrupting them (*jolly-boat*, *barquentine*).

catur: (an Indian word), a sort of small man-of-war (Vieyra).

cuttle-fish. AS. *cudele*, glossed as *wasescite*, ooze shooter. Found also in OLow Frankish c. 1100. Cogn. with *cod*[1], with allusion to the bag that contains the black fluid. The explanatory *-fish* is added from 16 cent.

cutty. See *cut*.

cwt. For hybrid *centum weight*, for *hundredweight*. Cf. *dwt*.

cyanide [*chem*.]. From G. κύανος, dark blue.

cycad. Palm. ModL. *cycas*, *cycad-*, from supposed G. κύκας, scribal error for κοΐκας, acc. pl. of κοΐξ, the Egypt. doum-palm.

cyclamen. From G. κυκλάμινος, perh. from κύκλος, circle, in allusion to round roots.

cycle. G. κύκλος, circle. Orig. astron. in E. For *bicycle* since c. 1870. Cf. *Cyclades*, islands lying in a circle round Delos.

cyclo-. See *cycle*.

cyclone. Irreg. (19 cent.) from G. κύκλος, circle.

cyclopaedia. For earlier *encyclopaedia* (q.v.).

Cyclops. L., G. Κύκλωψ, from κύκλος, circle, ὤψ, eye.

cyder. See *cider*.

cygnet. Dim. from F. *cygne*, swan, L. *cygnus*, earlier *cycnus*, G. κύκνος, cogn. with L. *ciconia*, stork.

cylinder. From L., G. κύλινδρος, roller, from κυλίνδειν, to roll.

> When it suits the purpose of the military chieftains they [German statesmen] are allowed to let loose peace cylinders...to poison the atmosphere
> (D. Lloyd George, May 24, 1918).

cyma [*arch*.]. Moulding. G. κῦμα, anything swollen or waved.

cymar [*hist*.]. F. *simarre*, earlier *cimarre*, It. *cimarra*. Cf. *chimer*.

> The purple robe, the cymar, the coronet
> (*Ingoldsby*).

cymbal. L., G. κύμβαλον, from κύμβη, hollow of vessel, whence L. *cymba*, boat. See *chime*.

cyme [*bot*.]. F. *cime*, summit. As *cyma* (q.v.).

Cymric. From Welsh *Cymru*, Wales (see *Cambria*).

cynanche [*med*.]. See *quinsy*.

cynic. G. κυνικός, dog-like, from κύων, κυν-, dog. Cf. *hunks*. "In the appellation of the Cynic philosophers there was prob. an original reference to the κυνόσαργες, a gymnasium where Antisthenes taught" (*NED*.). Cf. hist. of *stoic*.

cynocephalus. Dog-headed baboon. From G. κεφαλή, head (v.s.).

cynosure. F., L., G. κυνόσουρα, dog's tail (οὐρά). Constellation of Ursa Minor, in tail of which is pole star. Esp. in *cynosure of neighbouring eyes* (*Allegro*, 77).

cypher. See *cipher*.

cypres [*leg*.]. Law F., for *si près*, as nearly as possible.

cypress[1]. Tree. Restored spelling of ME. & OF. *cipres* (*cyprès*), Late L. *cypressus* for *cupressus*, G. κυπάρισσος.

cypress[2] [*archaic*]. Fabric. Esp. in *cypress-lawn* (*Penseroso*, 35). Used in ME. of various fabrics from *Cyprus*. Earlier *cipre*, from OF.

Cyprian. Of *Cyprus*; hence, licentious. Cf. *Corinthian*.

Cyrenaic. Of *Cyrene*, G. Κυρήνη, G. colony in Afr. Esp. in ref. to hedonistic philosophy of Aristippus of Cyrene (5 cent. B.C.).

Cyrillic. Alphabet used by Slav. nations of Greek church. Attributed to *St Cyril*, apostle of Slavs (9 cent.).

cyst. From G. κύστις, bladder.

Cytherean. Of Aphrodite, or Venus, from her favourite isle of Κύθηρα, now Cerigo.

cytisus. Shrub. G. κύτισος. Cf. F. *cytise*.

czar, tzar, tsar [*hist*.]. Russ. *tsar*, OSlav. *césare*, L. *Caesar*, adopted in various forms by Slav. langs. The spelling *czar* is due to an early Ger. form, our knowledge of Russ. matters having as a rule passed through Germany. The title was used in Russia in 15 cent., but not formally adopted by the Emperor till 1547 (Ivan IV). Cf. *kaiser*. *Czarina*, F. *tsarine*, *czarine*, and corresponding It. Sp. Port. forms in *-ina*, all represent Ger. *zarin*, with the Ger. fem. suffix *-in* (see *vixen*). The correct Russ. word is *czaritza*, *tsaritsa*. *Czarevitch*, *czarevna*, son, daughter, of *czar*, had ceased to be offic. titles before the Revolution of 1917. See also *cesarevitch*.

Czech. Native and lang. (Slav.) of Bohemia. Also *Tschekh*; cf. F. *Tchèque*, Boh. *Chech*, Pol. *Czech*.

D. For 500, in Roman numerals, is an approximate imitation of half the peculiarly shaped Roman CIↃ, i.e. M (for *mille*, thousand).

dab[1]. Verb. Perh. imit. of a short quick blow, its ME. sense, and influenced later by F. *dauber* (see *daub*), as in *wattle and dab*. Hence prob. *dab*, small flat fish, likened to a *dab* (of wax, paint, etc.), as *pat* (of butter) from verb to *pat*.

dab[2]. Adept. Also *dabster* (from c. 1700). Slang. Origin obscure. ? Corrupt. of *adept*.

dab: expert, exquisite in roguery (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

dabble. Obs. Du. *dabbelen*, frequent. of earlier *dabben*. First in Tusser (16 cent.). Perh. related to *dab*[1].

dabben, dabbelen: pulverem sive lutum versare manibus aut pedibus (Kil.).

dabchick. Earlier also *dap-*, *dip-*, *dob-*, related to *dip* and *dive*. Cf. synon. *didopper* (q.v.).

daboya. Viper. Hind. *daboyā*, from *dabnā*, to lurk.

dabster. See *dab*[2].

da capo [*mus.*]. It., from beginning (head).

dace. In ME. also *darse*, OF. *dars*, nom. of *dard*, dart, dace. The fish is supposed to be named from its darting motion; but the name is prob. of Gaulish origin and unconnected with *dart*. For loss of *-r-* cf. *bass*[1].

dard: a dart, a javeling, a gleave; also, a dace, or dare fish (Cotg.).

dachshund. Ger., badger hound. *Dachs* is OHG. *dahs*, whence Late L. *taxus*, *taxo*, F. dial. *taisson*, badger, and It. name *Tasso*.

dacoit. Hind. *dakait*, *dākāyat*, robber belonging to armed band.

dactyl [*metr.*]. L., G. δάκτυλος, finger (– ∪ ∪).

dad, daddy. From infantile speech; cf. *mammy*, *baby*, etc. Corresponding forms in most langs., e.g. Sanskrit *tata*. Recorded c. 1500, but prob. prehistoric.

dado. It., L. *datum* (see *die*[2]). Orig. the die-shaped part of pedestal; then, part of wall representing continuous pedestal. Hence *dado round the dining-room*, knitted abdominal belt (T. Atkins, 1914).

daedal. Maze-like, etc. From G. name Δαίδαλος, "the cunning one," constructor of the Cretan labyrinth.

daemonic. See *demon*.

daff. Occasional var. of *doff* (q.v.).

daffodil. For earlier *affodil*, F. *asphodèle* (see *asphodel*). For *d-*, prob. playful elaboration, cf. *dapple-grey*. *Daffadowndilly* is in Spenser.

asphodile: the daffadill, affodill, or asphodill, flower (Cotg.).

Daffy's elixir [*archaic*]. Invented by *Thomas Daffy*, a Leicestershire clergyman (17 cent.).

daft. AS. *gedæfte*, gentle, meek, cogn. with *gedafenian*, to be fitting, becoming, whence the sense preserved in *deft* (q.v.); cf. Goth. *gadaban*, to be fitting. For degeneration of *daft* cf. *silly* (q.v.).

dag[1] [*hist.*]. Short hand-gun. Prob. F. *dague*, dagger (q.v.). Cf. F. *pistolet*, which formerly meant dagger as well as pistol, while, according to Howell (v.i.), both *dag* and *dagger* were used indifferently in the two senses.

a dagge: (F.) pistolet; (It.) pistola, daga; (Sp.) pistol, pistolete, daga.

a great horseman's dagger or pistoll: (F.) pistole; (It.) pistola; (Sp.) pistol (Howell, *Lex. Tetraglot.* 1660).

"This shall prove whether thou art human or not," cried Henry, taking deliberate aim at him with his dag (Ainsworth, *Windsor Castle*).

dag[2] [*ven.*]. Pointed horn of young stag. F. *dague*, "a dagger, also the head of the young deere, called a spitter, or pricket" (Cotg.).

dagger. Cf. F. *dague*, It. Sp. *daga*, Ger. *degen*, sword (from F.). MedL. *daggarius* occurs c. 1200. Origin unknown. Earliest record (12 cent.) is E. With *at daggers drawn*, earlier also *at daggers drawing* (Pepys, Dec. 3, 1665), cf. F. *à couteaux tirés*. With to *look daggers* cf. Shaks. to *speak daggers* (*Haml.* iii. 2). Both above phrases only became common in 19 cent.

daggle. Frequent. of dial. *dag*, in same sense; cf. noun *dag*, tag, clotted lock of wool, etc. Associated in meaning with *dabble*, *draggle*, and also with dial. *dag*, dew, ON. *dögg*.

I daggyl or I dagge a thing with myer: je crotte (Palsg.).

dago [*US.*]. Orig. Spaniard, now also Italian and Portuguese. Sp. *Diego*, a form of James, taken as typical name (cf. *John Bull*, *Fritz*). This was anticipated under the Stuarts (v.i.).

The Diego [the Spaniard] was a dapper fellow (Dekker, 1613).

dagoba. Buddhist shrine for relics of saint. Singhalese *dāghaba*, Sanskrit *dhātu-garbha*, relic receptacle.

Dagon. Fish-tailed deity of Philistines (*Judges*, xvi. 23). Heb. *dāgōn*, dim. of *dāg*, fish.

dags, to do. Schoolboy perversion of *dare*. Cf. *fag*[1], *fug*.

daguerreotype. Earliest photograph. From *Daguerre*, F. inventor (1839).

dahabeeyah. Large sailing barge on Nile. Arab. *dhahabīyah*, the golden, from *dhahab*, gold; orig. gilded barge of Moslem rulers.

dahlia. Discovered in Mexico by Humboldt and named (1791) in honour of *Dahl*, Sw. botanist.

Dail Eireann [*neol.*]. Gael. Ir. *dáil*, meeting, and genitive of *Eire*, Ireland (see *Erse*).

> The Dail Eireann, or Irish Constituent Assembly, met in the Mansion House at Dublin (*Daily Mail*, Jan. 22, 1919).

daimio. Obs. title of great Jap. noble. Chin. *dai*, great, *mio*, name.

dainty. First as noun, meaning honour, regard, etc. OF. *deintié*, L. *dignitas*, *-tat-*, from *dignus*, worthy. For development of adj. from noun cf. *choice*, and for wide range of senses cf. *nice*. Sense of pleasing, esp. to the palate, appears early (Wyc., Chauc.). Cf. *deign*, *disdain*.

dairy. ME. & AF. *deierie*, *dayerie*, from ME. *dey*, woman, servant, AS. *dæge*, for which see *lady*. Cf. the similarly formed *pantry*, *laundry*, *buttery*, all of F. origin. The native compd. was *dey-house*, still in dial use.

> Le chat lui mena...en le deyerie (Bozon).
> *deyerie*: vaccaria (*Prompt. Parv.*).

dais. F., L. *discus*, disk, quoit, G. δίσκος; in Late L. table; cf. *desk*, *dish*, *disk*. Orig. raised table, high table, as in OF. In ModF. canopy.

daisy. AS. *dæges ēage*, day's eye, from its opening in the morning and also from its appearance. *Daisy-cutter* (cricket), ball that keeps low, was earlier applied to a horse that kept its feet close to the ground in trotting.

> Men by resoun wel it calle may
> The dayesie, or elles the ye of day (Chauc. *Leg. Good Women*, 183).

dak, dawk. Hind. & Mahratti *dāk*, post, orig. transport by relays of men and horses. Hence *dak-bungalow*, rest house in India.

daker. See *dicker*.

Dalai Lama. Mongolian *dalai*, ocean, to indicate the extent of power of the Grand Lama of Tibet. See *lama*.

dale. AS. *dæl*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *dal*, Ger. *tal* (see *thaler*), ON. *dalr*, Goth. *dal*. Prevalence in north is due to ON. influence, more gen. term being *dean*[2] (q.v.).

dallastype [*phot.*]. Invented (1875) by *D. C. Dallas*.

dally. OF. *dailler*, *dallier*, to chaff, from OF. *dail*, sickle, blade. Orig. in F. to slash, then used of cut-and-thrust repartee; hence, in E., conversation, and finally, frivolous preoccupation, etc. OF. *dail* is of unknown origin; cf. Norw. *dælje*, Sw. dial. *dalja*, LG. *daljen*, to strike and hew, which may be of Teut. rather than OF. origin. From F. comes Ger. *dahlen*, to trifle.

> Patrick de Graham, ke demourt et daille
> Del espé furbie [slashes with his bright sword] (Langtoft).
>
> Pur ceo nous aprent coment devoms dalier [behave, deal judiciously] od gentz qi sont en power de baillye ou de seignurie (Bozon).
>
> Lewd and schrewd dalyauns [i.e. conversation] (*Paston Let.* i. 514).

dalmatian. Dog from *Dalmatia*. Hence also *dalmatic*, vestment, F. *dalmatique*. Cf. *cravat*.

> Dalmatica vestis primum in Dalmatia provincia Graeciae texta est, tunica sacerdotalis candida cum clavis ex purpura (Isidore).

Daltonism. Colour-blindness. *John Dalton* (†1844), famous E. chemist, originator of atomic theory, was colour-blind. Term is of F. introduction, *daltonisme* (Prévost, professor at Geneva).

dam[1]. Barrier. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *dam* (as in *Amsterdam*), MHG. *tam* (*damm*), ON. *dammr*. Noun not recorded in AS., which has, however, *fordemman*, to obstruct, with which cf. Goth. *faurdammjan*.

dam[2]. Mother. Var. of *dame* (q.v.), from which it is differentiated since 16 cent. In lang. of venery correlative to *sire*. For application to birds see *Deut.* xxii. 6.

> Dam Fortone...turnes about ay hir whele (Hampole, 14 cent.).

damage. OF. (*dommage*), from OF. *dam*, harm, L. *damnum*. Hence leg. *damage feasant*, damage due to trespass of animals, AF. *feasant*, OF. *fesant* (*faisant*). *What's the damage?* is app. a playful variation on earlier *what's the shot?*

damascene, -keen. To ornament with incised patterns as famous armourers of *Damascus*. Cf. *bilbo*, *toledo*.

damask. From *Damascus*, through It. *Damasco*; cf. F. *damas*, damask, and the material called *damassé*. Also *damask rose*, whence fig. rosy, beautiful cheek (*As You Like It*, iii. 5).

> *rose de Damas*: the damaske, or muske rose (Cotg.).

dambrod, damboard [*Sc.*]. Draught-board. Du. *dambord* or Dan. *dambret*, the name coming from F. *jeu des dames*, as distinguished from *jeu des rois* (chess). See *dam*[2].

dame. F., L. *domina*; cf. It. *donna*, Sp. *doña*, *dueña* (*duenna*). Orig. used indifferently with *dam*[2] (q.v.). Gradually extended to women of lower rank (*dame's school*), but still leg. title for wife of knight or baronet. See *damsel*. The weakening of vowel in F. is perh. due to its unemphatic use as title. Cf. *sir* (q.v.), *m'm*.

damn. F. *damner*, L. *dam(p)nare*, to condemn to a penalty. Theol. sense from 14 cent. Coverd. uses it four times in *Joshua*, vi. 18. Pope's *damn with faint praise*, aimed at Addison, is borrowed from the prologue to Wycherley's *Plain Dealer*. As oath recorded from 16 cent., but the English were known in earlier OF. as *godons*, *goddams* (temp. Joan of Arc), from their habitual oath. The *NED.* rejects the suggestion that not to *care a damn* is from Hind. *dām*, a small copper coin. I believe that at any rate the popularity of the expression is of this origin. In all langs. expressions of this kind are from (i) small coins and sums (*twopence*, *brass farthing*), or (ii) objects of no value (*button*, *straw*). Such expressions swarm esp. in OF. I know no parallel to *damn* in this sense, for not to *care a curse* (see *curse*) is really an argument in favour of the small coin suggestion. The popularizer in E. of the *twopenny damn*, in which the coin association seems to survive, was a great Anglo-Indian, the Duke of Wellington. With euph. *d—d* cf. Du. *verdijd*, for *verdomd*.

> England expects that every tank will do its damnedest
> (Admiral of the Tank Fleet, Nov. 20, 1917).

Damnonian. Of Devonshire. From L. *Damnonia*, Roman name for county.

Damocles, sword of. Imminent peril waiting on apparent prosperity. *Damocles*, feasted by Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse (4 cent. B.C.), suddenly noticed sword suspended by horse-hair above his head.

Damon and Pythias. Types of ardent friendship; cf. *David and Jonathan*. *Damon*, condemned to death by Dionysius (v.s.), left *Pythias* as surety while he returned home to settle his affairs. See Schiller's ballad *die Bürgschaft*.

damp. Prob. a LG. word. Quot. below, referring to coal-mine *damp*, is some centuries older than *NED.* records. Cf. Du. *damp*, Ger. *dampf*, steam, Norw. Dan. *damp* (from LG.); cogn. with Ger. *dumpf*, close, oppressive. Cf. verb to *damp*, choke, smother. Orig. sense of exhalation, vapour, survives in miners' *fire-damp*, *choke-damp*. Hence *damper*, flour and water cake of Austral. bushmen (1827). To *put a damper on* is from mus. sense of muffling sound.

> Ventus qui vocatur "le damp"
> (*Wollaton MSS.* 1316).

damsel. ME. & OF. *dameisele* (*demoiselle*), VL. **dominicella*, from *domina* (see *dame*); cf. It. *donzella*, Sp. *doncella*. Orig. maiden of gentle birth. Archaic *damosel*, *-zel*, was revived by romantic poets, esp. Scott. OF. had also masc. form *dameisel* (*damoiseau*), young squire.

damson. ME. *damascene*, *damsin*, etc., plum of *Damascus*. See *damask*.

> *damaisine*: a damascene, or damsen plum (Cotg.).

dan[1] [*archaic*]. OF., lord, L. *dominus*; masc. of *dame* (q.v.). Hence ME. *daun*, common in Chauc., who is also called *Dan Chaucer* by Spenser; cf. It. *donno*, Sp. *don*. For vowel cf. *dame*.

dan[2] [*naut.*]. Small buoy used by trawlers. ? From name *Daniel*.

> Let go your warp and put a dan on the end of it
> (Skipper T. Crisp, R.N.R., V.C.).

Danaid. G. Δαναΐδες, daughters of *Danaus*, king of Argos, condemned, for the murder of their husbands, to attempt to fill sieves with water. Hence *Danaidean* (endless, hopeless) *task*.

dance. F. *danser*; cf. It. *danzare*, Sp. *danzar*, Ger. *tanzen* (from It.). ? All from OHG. *dansōn*, to draw along, cogn. with OHG. *dinsan* and Goth. *at-thinsan*, to draw towards one (*John*, vi. 44). Hence app. first of choric or processional dancing; but this etym. is prob. wrong. In ME. replaced AS. *sealtian*, L. *saltare*. The *Dance of Death* represented the equality of all men before Death (see *macabre*).

> I purpose verrely, with Goddes grace, therafftre to daunce atendaunce most abowt your plesure and ease (*Paston Let.* iii. 130).

dancette [*arch.*], **dancetté** [*her.*]. Cf. OF. *danché*, indented, Late L. *denticatus*, from *dens*, *dent-*, tooth.

dandelion. F. *dent de lion*, from toothed edge of leaf. Cf. synon. Ger. *löwenzahn*, lit. lion's tooth.

dander [*U.S.*]. Temper, as in to *get one's dander up*. ? Fig. use of WInd. *dander*, fermentation (of sugar), usu. *dunder*, from Sp. *redundar*, to overflow, L. *redundare*.

Dandie Dinmont. See *dandy*.

dandiprat. Insignificant dwarf. Also (16 cent.) small copper coin. For double sense cf. obs. *scuddick*, small coin, dwarf. ? Of the same family as *Jack Sprat*.

> This Jack Prat will go boast
> And say he hath cowed me
> (*Misogonus*, ii. 1, c. 1550).

dandle. From 16 cent. Cf. It. *dondolare*, F. *dodeliner*, prob. cogn. with F. *dodo*, baby word for *dormir*, as in *faire dodo*, go to by-by. Has been confused with *dangle* (q.v.).

dandruff, dandriff. Second element is ON. *hrufa*, scab (cf. Ger. *rufe*, OHG. *hruf*), whence E. dial. *hurf*; first doubtful. Cf. AS. *hrēofla*, leper.

> *porrigo*: scurfe or scaules in the head, dandraffe (Holyoak).

dandy[1]. Fop. First on Sc. border at end of 18 cent., hence prob. for *Andrew*. Cf. mod. use of *Johnny*. From Scott's *Dandie Dinmont* (*Guy Mannering*) comes name of terrier; cf. *King Charles' spaniel*.

dandy[2] [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Hammock slung on pole for carrying. Hind. *ḍāṇḍi*, from *ḍāṇḍ*, staff.

Dane. From Dan. *Daner*, ON. *Danir*. Hence also (hist.) *Danegeld*, ODan. *Danegjeld* (see *yield*), and *Danelaw, -lagh* (see *law*). With *great dane* (dog), cf. earlier F. *grand danois* (Buffon); cf. also *dalmatian, pomeranian*, etc. The *Dane John* (Canterbury) is supposed to be corrupted from *donjon* (q.v.).

> Within an hour all Canterbury was in commotion.... From St George's Gate to St Dunstan's suburb, from the Donjon to the borough of Staplegate, all was noise and hubbub (*Ingoldsby*).

Danebrog. See *Dannebrog*.

dane-hole. See *dene-hole*.

dang. Euph. for *damn*; cf. *darn*[2].

danger. F., VL. **dominiarium*, for *dominium*, rule, lordship. Change of vowel (OF. also *dongier*) is due to association with *damnum*. Sense-development took place in OF., earliest meaning surviving in *in danger of*, orig. subject to the jurisdiction of, e.g. in *Matt.* v. 22, where it represents *Vulg. reus*.

In the *Paston Let.* constantly used in sense of being in debt to.

> Metons nos hors de lor dangier (Wace).
>
> You stand within his danger, do you not?
> (*Merch. of Ven.* iv. 1).

dangle. From 16 cent., with cogn. forms in Scand. & NFris. A frequent. verb, related by ablaut to *ding*[1] (q.v.), in sense of setting in motion. Confused in senses with *dandle*.

Daniel. Wise and upright judge (*Merch. of Ven.* iv. 1). From *Daniel* of Apocrypha.

Danish. AS. *Denisc*; cf. ON. *Danskr*. In ME. usu. *densh*, whence surname *Dench*; also *daneis*, from OF., whence *Dennis*. Lang., one of the mod. forms of ON., is almost ident. with Norw., and the hist. Danes also came mostly from Norway.

Danite. Member of supposed murderous organization among early Mormons, taking name from Bibl. *Danites* (*Gen.* xlix. 16).

dank. Now usu. replaced as adj. by *damp* (q.v.). Origin obscure; believed to be cogn. with Ger. *dunkel*, dark. Earliest records refer to dew.

Dannebrog, Danebrog. Dan. national flag. Second element is thought to be ODan. *brog*, breech, clout (see *brogues*); but some regard the word as a perversion of Jutish *danbroget*, red with white "blaze" and fetlocks, perh. from Fris. *dan*, red. This would have a parallel in OF. *bausant*, the Templars' black and white flag (*Ivanhoe*, ch. xii.), prop. a horse with a "blaze," and ident. with E. dial. *bawson*, badger (q.v.).

danseuse. F., see *dance*.

daphne. Laurel. G. δάφνη, derived in myth. from name of nymph changed into laurel to escape pursuit of Apollo.

dapper. Du., brave, sprightly; cf. Ger. *tapfer*, brave, OSlav. *dobli*, strong, doughty. ON. *dapr*, sad, is the same word, the intermediate sense being grim; cf. hist. of *moody*, or relation of Ger. *dreist*, audacious, to L. *tristis*, sad.

> *dapyr, or praty*: elegans (*Prompt. Parv.*).
>
> The pert fairies and the dapper elves (*Comus*, 118).

dapple. Back-formation from *dapple-grey*, for unrecorded **apple-grey*, the markings being likened to the splashes of colour on an apple; cf. F. *gris pommelé*, It. *pomelato*, Ger. *apfelschimmel*, etc., all rendered *dapple-grey* in early dicts. So also ON. *apalgrār* and Russ. *yablochnyĭ*, dappled,

from *yabloko*, apple. For prefixed *d-* cf. *daffodil*.

This reve sat upon a ful good stot,
That was al pomely grey, and highte Scot
(Chauc. A. 615).

His steede was al dappull-gray (*ib.* B. 2074).

darbies [*slang*]. Handcuffs. Origin unknown, but earliest records (v.i.), always *Derby's bands* (*bonds*), suggest that *Darby* (from *Derby*) was some noted usurer, or perh. officer of the law.

To binde such babes in father Derbies bands
(Gascoyne, *Steel Glass*, 16 cent.).

Darby and Joan. First used of attached old couple in song in *Gentleman's Mag.* (1735), perh. characters from real life.

dare. An old preterite-present verb, as shown by orig. absence of *-s* in third person, *he dare not* (cf. *can*, *may*, etc.). AS. *dearr*, with past *dorste* (*durst*), cogn. with G. *θαρσεῖν*, to dare; cf. OSax. *gidar*, OHG. *tar*, Goth. *ga-daursan*. Absent from ON. *Daredevil* is formed like *cutthroat*, *scapegrace*, *Shakespear*, etc.

dark. AS. *deorc*, cogn. with OHG. *tarchanjan*, to conceal, but without other parallel forms. Opposite of *light* in lit. and fig. senses. *Dark horse* (racing, politics) is 19 cent. *Dark Continent* appears to have been coined by Stanley. *Dark Ages*, as applied to the Middle Ages, is a mod. impertinence. To *darken one's door* may be one of Benjamin Franklin's coinages. *Darkle* is a back-formation from adv. *darkling* (cf. *grovel*). *Darky*, negro, is US.

darling. AS. *dēorling*, *dīerling*, double dim., *-l-ing*, of *dear*[1].

darn[1]. To mend. Also earlier *dern*, *dearn*. Appears c. 1600 and is prob. a spec. use of *dern*, *darn*, to hide, common in ME. and still in dial. use, from AS. *dierne*, hidden, secret, cogn. with Ger. *tarnkappe*, coat of invisibility in *Nibelungenlied*. Cf. Ger. *strümpfe stopfen*, to darn (lit. stop up) stockings.

darn[2] [*US.*]. Euph. for *damn*. So also *darned*, *darnation* (*tarnation*).

darnel. Used in early Bible translations indifferently with *tares* and *cockle*. Cf. F. dial. *darnelle*. Second element is F. *nielle*, cockle, L. *nigella*, first is of unknown origin, but app. contains idea of stupefying; cf. F. *ivraie*, tares, from *ivre*, drunk, L. *ebrius*, and the L. name *lolium temulentum*, drunken tare, from stupefying properties; also Du. *dolik*, darnel, from *dol*, mad.

yvraie: the vicious graine called ray, or darnell
(Cotg.).

dart. F. *dard*, OF. also *dart*; cf. It. Sp. *dardo*. Of Teut. origin; cf. AS. *daroth*, *-eth*, javelin, found also in OHG., whence prob. the continental forms; also ON. *darrathr*.

dartre. Ulcer. F., for OF. *derte*, *darte*. ? From Gaulish *derbita*.

Darwinian. Of *Charles Darwin*, the naturalist (†1882), but applied earlier to his grandfather, *Erasmus Darwin*, the poet (†1802).

dash[1]. Of hasty movement, etc. ME. also *dasse*, *dassch*. Prob. imit., of same type as *bash*, *smash*, etc.; cf. Sw. *daska*, Dan. *daske*, to beat, slap, etc. Oldest sense as in mod. to *dash in pieces*. Noun, in various senses, from idea of sudden, rapid movement contained in verb. To *cut a dash* is for earlier to *cut a feather* (see *feather*). *Dashed*, euph. for *damned*, contains an allusion to the *dash* in *d—d* (cf. *blank*, *blankety*).

dash[2] [*WAfr.*]. Present, commission. App. native word of long standing (v.i.).

When they have bestowed their monie, then we must give them some-what to boot, which they call dache (Purch. *Descript. of Guinea*).

dastard. Formed with depreciatory suffix *-ard* (cf. *sluggard*) from p.p. of *daze*. Orig. dullard and synon. with obs. *dasiberd*, lit. dazy beard. See *daze*. Cf. obs. Du. *dæsærd*, "delirus, insanus, phantasticus, perterritus" (Kil.).

Daff, or dastard, or he that spekyth not in tyme
(*Prompt. Parv.*).

Dastard, or dullard (*ib.*).

dasyure. "Brush-tailed possum," "native cat" (Austral.). From G. *δασύς*, hairy, *οὐρά*, tail.

data. L., things given. From *dare*, *dat-*, to give.

dataller [*dial.*]. Day-taler, day-labourer. From *day* and *tale*. Common in Midlands and north.

date[1]. Fruit. OF. (*datte*), L., G. *δάκτυλος*, finger; cf. OIt. *dattilo*, whence Ger. *dattel*. From shape; ? cf. *banana*, and also L. *dactylis*, "a long grape like a finger" (Coop.). Some suggest that L. *dactylus* in this sense is merely an imit. form of an Arab. word, but the opposite is more likely (cf. *carat*, *apricot*, etc.).

date[2]. Time. F., L. *data*, p.p. neut. pl. of *dare*, to give, as in *Data Romae prid. kal. Apr.*, (these) given at Rome March 31, but in MedL. understood as fem. (sc. *epistola*). *Up to date* is orig. from book-keeping.

dative [*gram.*]. L. *dativus*, rendering G. *δοτική* (*πτῶσις*), giving (case).

datum. Assumption taken as basis of calculation. Sing. of *data* (q.v.).

datura. Narcotic plant. Hind. *dhatūra*, from Sanskrit.

daub. F. *dauber*, L. *dealbare*, to plaster, from L. *albus*, white. *Daubing* was orig. a handicraft (cf. *wattle and daub*), now replaced by plastering.

daughter. AS. *dohtor*. Aryan; cf. Du. *dochter*, Ger. *tochter*, ON. *dōtter*, Goth. *dauhtar*, G. *θυγάτηρ*, Sanskrit *duhitar*. ? From Sanskrit root *dugh*, to milk. Found in the same langs. as the cognates of *son*. Normal form *doughter* (Tynd., Coverd.) was replaced by *daughter* (Cranmer).

daunt. OF. *danter*, *donter* (*dompter*), L. *domitare*, frequent. of *domare*, to tame (q.v.). For vowel cf. *dan*[1], *dame*, *danger*.

Dauphin [*hist.*]. Title assumed (1349) by eldest son of king of France. The province of Dauphiné took its name from the *Dauphin* family, lit. dolphin (q.v.), a common early surname in E. & F.

Daulphin de France: the dolphin, or eldest son of France; called so, of Daulphiné, a province given, or (as some report it) sold in the year 1349, by Humbert Earle thereof to Philippe de Valois, partly on condition, that for ever the French Kings eldest sonne should hold it (during his fathers life) of the empire (Cotg.).

davenport. Writing-table (19 cent.). Maker's name. Cf. *chippendale*, *tilbury*, etc.

David and Jonathan. Cf. *Damon and Pythias*.

davit [*naut.*]. Earlier (15 cent.) *daviot*. AF. & OF. *daviet*, *daviot*, dim. of name *David*. Cf. Ger. *jütte*, davit, from *Judith*, and numerous meanings of *jack*. In 17 cent. usu. *david*. ? Allusion to David being let down from a window (1 *Sam.* xix. 12). Some suggest that OF. *daviet* is a naut. perversion of Sp. *gavíete*, davit, which belongs to *gaff*[1].

davy[1]. Lamp. Invented (1815) by *Sir Humphry Davy*.

davy[2]. Vulgar for *affidavit* (q.v.).

Davy Jones. Spirit of the sea in naut. myth. Reason for choice of name unknown. Cf. *blue Peter*, *round robin*, *Mother Carey's chicken*, all naut. ? Reminiscence of *Jonah*, ii. 5, the prophet, formerly called *Jonas*, being made into *Jones* and supplied with a fitting Welsh christian name. Hence *Davy Jones' locker*, the sea (see *lock*[2] for early quot.).

daw. Now usu. *jackdaw* (cf. *magpie*, *tomtit*, etc.); cf. Sc. *caddow*, from ME. compd. *ca-daw*, of which both parts are prob. imit. of cry. Ger. *dohle*, earlier *dahle*, MHG. *tahele*, from *tahe*, OHG. *tāhā*, may be related. The F. name *choucas* is from E. *chough*.

chouca: a chough, or Jack Daw (Cotg.).

dawdle. Became popular in 18 cent. Not in Bailey or Johns. Prob. dial. var. of *daddle*, to walk unsteadily, trifle. Cf. *dadder*, *dodder*, *dither*, all with idea of unsteady movement; also obs. or dial. *dade*. There are also LG. parallels, e.g. Hamburg *daudeln*, to waste one's time.

dawk. See *dak*.

dawn. First as verb (c. 1500), replacing earlier *daw*, AS. *dagian* (from *day*). Thus *dawn of day* is pleon. Earliest is *dawning* (c. 1300) app. of Norse origin; cf. Sw. Dan. *dagning*. The *Prompt. Parv.* has both *dawyn* and *dawnyng*.

The cock may craw, the day may daw (Burns).

day. AS. *dæg*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *dag*, Ger. *tag*, ON. *dagr*, Goth. *dags*. Orig. time of sunlight, the 24 hours being represented by *night* (q.v.). *Dayspring*, archaic for dawn, usu. after *Luke*, i. 78 (*Vulg. oriens*), is app. from *spring*, ?but cf. Norw. *dagsbryn*, ON. *dagsbrūn*, dawn, lit. day's brow. In *now-a-days*, *twice-a-day*, etc., *a* is for earlier *on*. *One of these days* is used by Coverd. (1 *Sam.* xxvii. 1) for *Vulg. aliquando*. Ger. *der tag*, the day, is said to have been a pre-war toast in the Ger. navy, alluding to the coming encounter with the British fleet.

In the fulness of his heart, he [Mr Brass] invited Mr Swiveller to partake of a bowl of punch with him at that remote and indefinite period which is currently denominated "one of these days"
(*Old Curiosity Shop*, ch. xxxv.).

daysman [*archaic*]. Umpire. Usu. after *Job*, ix. 33. Contains a reminiscence of archaic use of *day*, in sense of time appointed for judgment. Cf. Ger. *tagen*, to hold assembly (as in *Reichstag*, *Landtag*) and see *diet*[2].

daze. ON. **dasa*, as in reflex. *dasask*, to become exhausted (cf. *bask*, *busk*[2]); cf. ON. *dasi*, dullard, whence Norw. *daase*. In ME. to numb, become numbed, dazzled, etc.

dazzle. Frequent. of *daze*. Earliest intrans., of eyes. Hence *dazzle-ship* (1917), camouflaged so as to confuse hostile gunners, invented by Lieut. Commander N. Wilkinson.

de-. L. *de*, from, downward, but often a mere intens. (*demur*, *denigrate*). In words of F. origin usu. for *dé-*, OF. *des-*, L. *dis-*,

which largely replaced *de-* in VL. Often in nonce-words or neols. (*decelerate, decode*).

deacon. AS. *dīacon*, L., G. διάκονος, servant. Orig. business helper of the apostles (*Acts*, vi. 1–6). Cf. mod. nonconformist use. Dan. *degn*, Norw. dial. *dekn* mean sexton.

dead. AS. *dēad*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *dood*, Ger. *tot*, ON. *dauthr*, Goth. *dauths*; cogn. with *die*[1] (q.v.). In many fig. uses (*dead certainty, shot, dead on the target*) with sense of the inevitable, or to express silence and stagnation (*dead of night*). *Dead as a doornail* is in *Piers Plowm.* From the idea of unrelieved continuity comes *dead wall*. *Deadhead* (US.) was orig. applied to passengers not paying fare, likened to dead head (of cattle), as opposed to live stock. Naut. *deadeye* was earlier (15 cent.) *dead man's eye*. *Dead heat* (19 cent.) was earlier simply *dead*. *Dead-alive*, now used of places, was in 16 cent. applied to people; cf. *living death*. *Dead letter* was applied first to lit., as opposed to spiritual, meaning (*2 Cor.* iii. 6), then to writ or law becoming inoperative, and finally (18 cent.) became a postal term. *Deadlock* is from wrestling, each being afraid to let go. *Dead reckoning* may be from naut. abbrev. *ded.* (= *deduced*) in log-book (cf. F. *route estimée*).

> Mammon well follow'd, Cupid bravely led;
> Both touchers; equal fortune makes a dead
> (Quarles, 1635).

deaf. AS. *dēaf*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *doof*, Ger. *taub*, ON. *daufr*, Goth. *daufs*; cogn. with G. τυφλός, blind, common idea being dullness, obtuseness, a sense of *deaf* in ME.; cf. our *blind nettle* with Ger. *taubnessel*, deaf nettle. *Deaf as a post* was earlier *as a doorpost*, or *doornail*. With *deaf nut* (without kernel) cf. Ger. *taube nuss*. Till 18 cent. rimed with *thief*, as still in dial. and US.

> Till Death shall bring the kind relief,
> We must be patient, or be deaf (Prior, 1717).

deal[1]. Share, quantity. AS. *dǣl*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *deel*, Ger. *teil*, Norw. Dan. *del*, Goth. *dails*. See also *dole*[1]. Orig. part, as in *good* (*great*) *deal*. Hence verb to *deal*, distribute (cards, blows, etc.), take a share in business, and finally, have transactions with. Mod. sense of bargain, often with suggestion of dishonesty, is US.

> This werke I departe and dele in sevene bookes
> (Trev. i. 27).
>
> With the one lamb a tenth deal of flour
> (*Ex.* xxix. 40).

deal[2]. Timber. A LG. word, introduced by Baltic trade (c. 1460). Orig. plank, hence kind of tree or timber from which planks were made. Cf. Du. *deel*, Ger. *diele*, plank, also from LG. Cogn. with E. *thill* (q.v.), OHG. *dilli*, ON. *thilja*, rower's bench.

dean[1]. Church dignitary. OF. *deien* (*doyen*), L., Church G. δεκανός, from δέκα, ten. Used in *Vulg.* in sense of *decurio* (v.i.). In eccl. sense (*dean and chapter*) orig. chief of ten monks. In sense of senior (professor, ambassador, etc.) F. *doyen* is sometimes used in E.

> Ordeyne thou of hem tribunes, and centuriouns, and quinquagenaries, and deenys
> (Wyc. *Ex.* xviii. 21).

dean[2], **dene**. Valley. AS. *denu*, valley. Esp. in place-names, often alternating with *-den* in Kent. Cogn. with *den*.

dear[1]. Precious, beloved. AS. *dēore, dīere*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *duur*, costly, Ger. *teuer*, ON. *dȳrr*. For two groups of meanings cf. F. *cher*. In exclamations, such as *O dear!* it is prob. for *dear Lord*; cf. Ir. *Dear bless you, Dear knows*, etc. This will, however, hardly account for *Dear me*, which has been conjectured to be from some such It. phrase as *Dio mi* (*salvi*).

dear[2] [*archaic*]. AS. *dēor*, bold, fierce, perh. ult. ident. with *dear*[1]. In AS. & ME. poetry, revived by Spenser and used by Shaks. and later poets, by whom it was prob. felt as an oxymoronic application of *dear*[1], as in *dearest foe*.

> I, made lame by fortune's dearest spite
> (*Sonnet* xxxvii.).

dearth. From *dear*[1] (q.v.). Not found in AS., but cf. corresponding ON. *dȳrth*, glory, OHG. *tiurida*, honour, preciousness, showing the other sense of *dear*[1]. Mod. sense of scarcity appears earliest in ME., but must have been evolved from etym. sense of costliness (cf. synon. Ger. *teuerung*, from *teuer*, dear, costly). In *Prayer in the Time of Dearth and Famine* (*PB.*) *scarcity and dearth* are contrasted with *plenty and cheapness*.

death. AS. *dēath*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *dood*, Ger. *tod*, ON. *dauthi*, Goth. *dauthus*; cogn. with *die*[1], *dead*. Already personified in AS. *Black Death*, for the oriental plague which reached Europe in 14 cent., was app. introduced into E. by Mrs Markham (1823), corresponding descriptions occurring earliest in Sw. & Dan. (16 cent.). It is recorded

as MedL. *mala mors* (1358). *In at the death* is from fox-hunting.

debacle. F. *débâcle*, orig. "bust-up" of ice on river; hence, stampede. From *débâcler*, from *bâcler*, to fasten up, Prov. *baclar*, to bar, from L. *baculus*, staff, crossbar. In mil. sense esp. since Zola's novel *La Débâcle* (1892).

debar. App. of E. formation from *bar* (q.v.). F. *débarrer*, OF. *desbarer*, has almost opposite sense, to unbar (door, window).

debark. F. *débarquer*. See *bark*[2]. Now usu. replaced by *disembark*.

debate. F. *débattre*. Orig., in F. & E., to fight (see *combat*). Cf. *daughter of debate* (Mary, Queen of Scots). Hence *debatable ground*, esp. as recognized Tudor name for part of the Border claimed by both countries.

> And over that his cote-armour,
> As whit as is a lilye flower, . .
> In which he wol debate (Chauc. B. 2056).

debauch. F. *débaucher*, OF. *desbaucher*, orig. to lead astray, as in *debauchee*, from F p.p. Origin unknown. Parallel of *delirium* (q.v.), and of such mod. expressions as to *run off the line*, suggests formation from Teut. *balk*, in gen. sense of line, ridge, boundary (see *balk*). Perh. orig. ploughing metaphor.

debenture. Earlier (15 cent.) *debentur*, they are owing, from L. *debēre*, to owe. Supposed to have been init. word of document. Cf. *affidavit*, *item*, *purview*, etc. Orig. voucher for goods supplied to government, etc. Current sense from middle of 19 cent.

debility. F. *débilité*, L. *debilitas*, from *debilis*, weak.

debit. F. *débit*, L. *debitum*, from *debēre*, to owe. Cf. *credit*.

debonair. OF. *debonaire* (*débonnaire*), for *de bon' aire*, of good race, orig. of hawks (see *aery*, *eyry*), hence "thorough-bred." Very common in ME. for docile, courteously well-bred (hence surname *Bonar*, *Bonner*), but obsolescent after Milton. Mod. sense is somewhat altered. OF. had also the opposite *demalaire*.

> E! gentilz hum, chevaliers de bon aire (*Rol.* 2252).
> Ahi, culvert [caitiff], malvais hum de put aire (*ib.* 762).

deboshed. Archaic var. of *debauched*, revived by Scott.

debouch. Mil. word of 18 cent. F. *déboucher*, OF. *desboucher*, from *bouche*, mouth, L. *bucca*, lit. cheek, used in VL. for *os*. Cf. It. *sboccare*, "to mouth or fall into the sea as a river" (Flor.). See *disembogue*.

débris. F., from *débriser*, from *briser*, to break. See *bruise*.

debt. Restored spelling of ME. *det*, *dette*, F. *dette*, L. *debita*, p.p. neut. pl. of *debēre*, to owe. *Debt of honour* (17 cent.) is so-called because it cannot be legally enforced. *Debt of nature*, death, is ME. The *National Debt* is the sum of a number of *national debts* from end of 17 cent. onward.

debus [*neol.*]. This and *embus* were officially used (1914) on the model of *debark*, *embark*, *detrain*, *entrain*.

début. F., from *débuter*, to lead off at bowls, etc. From *but*, mark, goal.

deca-. G. δέκα, ten.

decade. F., L., G. δεκάς, δεκάδ-, group of ten, δέκα.

decadent. F. *décadent*, from pres. part. of VL. **decadere* (*decidere*), to fall, decay. Applied to themselves (c. 1885) by a group of unwholesome young F. writers, "unpleasant little anthropoids with the sexless little Muse and the dirty little Eros" (G. Du Maurier), who affected admiration for literature of Roman decadence.

decalogue. F., L., G. δεκάλογος (sc. *βίβλος*), from phrase οἱ δέκα λόγοι, Ten Commandments, in LXX. Used by Wyc.

Decameron. It. *Decamerone*, title of Boccaccio's (†1375) collection of tales, supposed to occupy ten days. From G. δέκα, ten, ἡμέρα, day. Cf. F. *Heptaméron* (seven days), tales of Marguerite de Navarre (16 cent.). Both are formed on MedL. *hexameron*, incorr. contr. of G. ἑξαήμερον.

decamp. F. *décamper*, orig. to break up camp, OF. *descamper*; cf. It. *scampare*, and see *scamper*. A mil. word from 17 cent.

decanal [*eccl.*]. Of a *dean*[1] (q.v.). Hence *ruri-decanal*, of a *rural dean*.

decani [*eccl.*]. Dean's side of choir. Genitive of L. *decanus*, dean. Cf. *cantoris*.

decant. Orig. in alch. F. *décanter*, MedL. *decanthare*, from *canthus*, corner, lip of jug, supposed to be from G. κανθός, corner of eye. See *cant*[1].

> *decant*: from the Lat. Barb. decantare, a word lately found out by more barbarous chymists; which those mighty Zoilus's derive from the Lat. de, and the Gr. κάνθος, a corner (*Gazophylacium Anglicanum*, 1689)

decapitate. After F. *décapiter*, from Late L. *decapitare*, from *caput*, *capit-*, head.

decay. OF. *decaïr*, dial. form of *decheeir* (*déchoir*), VL. **decadēre*, for *decidere*, to "fall off"; cf. Sp. *decaer*.

decease. ME. *deces*, F. *décès*, L. *decessus*, lit. "departure," euph. for *mors*. In F. & E. chiefly offic.

Le Décès, ce spectre bureaucratique qui gère le cimetière comme un arrondissement silencieux (Paul de Saint-Victor).

deceit. OF. *deceite*, p.p. fem. of *deceveir* (*décevoir*), VL. **decipēre* for *decipere*, from *capere*, to catch. The normal OF. was *decete* (cf. *recette* from *recepta*), but the vowel has been assimilated to the OF. tonic stem *deceiv-*, whence also E. *deceive*, riming with *save* in 17 cent.

decelerate [*neol.*]. A scient. word. First used in railway sense in offic. notice as to modification of railway service (Jan. 1917). Cf. the *decertification order* (*Nott. Guard.* April 24, 1918) and more recent *decontrol*.

December. F. *décembre*, L. *december*, from *decem*, ten, with suffix *-ber*, of obscure origin. Replaced AS. *ærra gēola*, earlier Yule. With *Decembrist*, from abortive Russ. revolution (Dec. 1825), cf. more recent *Octobrist*.

decemvir [*hist.*]. L., sing. of *decem viri*, ten men, appointed (5 cent. B.C.) to draw up the laws of the Twelve Tables. Later, Venet. Council of Ten.

decennial. From L. *decennium*, ten years, from *decem* and *annus*.

decent. F. *décent*, from pres. part. of L. *decēre*, to be fitting. Cf. *decorate*.

deci-. F., abbreviated from L. *decimus*, tenth, in terms of metric system.

decide. F. *décider*, L. *decidere*, *decis-*, from *caedere*, to cut. Cf. F. *trancher la question*, to come to a "decision."

deciduous. From L. *deciduus*, from *decidere*, to fall down, from *cadere*.

decimal. MedL. *decimalis*, from *decem*, ten, applied to the Arab. notation, and later to *decimal fractions*, an extension of the same. Hence *decimal coinage*.

decimate. From L. *decimare*, to put to death every tenth man of unit, as punishment for mutiny, etc. Much misused by mod. journalists ("literally decimated"), as almost equivalent to annihilate. Earliest sense in L. & E. is to take tithe.

decimare: to tieth, to take the tenth part. *decimare legiones*: to punish or put to death the tenth man of every legion (Coop.).

decision. See *decide*.

deck[1]. Of ship. Du. *dek*, covering, roof, cogn. with E. *thatch* (q.v.). Du. has *verdek* in naut. sense; cf. Ger. *verdeck*. Earliest E. sense is covering (15 cent.), and the naut. *deck* was at first regarded rather as a roof than a floor; cf. F. *plafond*, ceiling, lit. floor (*plat fond*, flat bottom). So also verb to *deck*, adorn, meant orig. to cover.

Ye decke youre selves, but ye are not warme (Coverd. *Haggai*, i. 6).

deck[2] [*archaic*]. Pack of cards (3 *Hen. VI*, v. 1); still usual in US. Ident. with *deck*[1]; cf. dial. *deck*, used of things of same shape piled one on another.

While I had the cards that night, I marked every one in every deck (O. Henry).

deckle-edge. Of paper, rough edge caused by the *deckle*, or covering over the mould, Ger. *deckel*, cover, lid (see *deck*[1]).

declaim. For earlier *declame*, L. *declamare*, altered on *claim* (q.v.).

declare. F. *déclarer*, L. *declarare*, to make clear, *clarus*; hence, to announce, proclaim. With ellipt. *Well, I declare!* cf. archaic use of *protest, vow*.

déclassé. F., unclassed, one who has lost class.

declension. F. *déclinaison*, L. *declinatio-n-*, from *declinare*, to decline. Cf. *case* (gram.). Form has been affected by *extension, dimension*, etc.

decline. F. *décliner*, L. *declinare*, to bend away; cf. G. *κλίνειν*, to bend; cogn. with *lean*[2]. Sense has been affected by interpreting *de-* as downward, e.g. *decline of life*. Trans. meaning, euph. for *refuse*, as in to *decline an invitation*, is evolved from earlier to *decline* (i.e. turn away, avert) *a contest, argument*, etc. Cf. synon. Ger. *ablehnen*, lit. to lean away.

declivity. L. *declivitas*, from *declivis*, sloping down, from *clivus*, slope; cogn. with *decline*.

decoction. OF., from L. *decoquere*, *decoct-*, to boil down.

decode [*neol.*]. Coined on *decipher*.

decollation. Chiefly in connection with *Feast of Decollation* of St John the Baptist (Aug. 29). From L. *decollare*, to behead, from *collum*, neck.

décolleté. F., lit. uncollared, from *collet*, dim. of *col*, collar, L. *collum*, neck.

decompose. See *compose*. Sense of putrefaction from 18 cent.

decorate. From L. *decorare*, from *decus*, *decor-*, ornament.

decorticate. From L. *decorticare*, from *cortex*, *cortic-*, bark.

decorum. L. neut. adj., fitting. Cf. *decent*, *decorate*.

decoy. Orig. pond into which wild fowl are lured. First (1625) in *decoy-duck*, with which cf. Du. *kooieend* (*eend*, duck). Earlier *coy*, Du. *kooi*, cage, Late L. *cavea* (see *cage*). The *de-* may be Du. def. art., *de kooi*, the cage, or be due to influence of *decoy*, card-game of 16 cent., of unknown origin. Prob. affected in meaning by obs. *coy*, to smooth down, coax, from adj. *coy* (q.v.).

kooyen, endt-vogelen vangen: to catch wild duckes in the quoyes with quoy ducks (Hexham).

decrease. ME. *discrese*, OF. *descreiss-*, stem of *descreistre* (*décroître*), VL. **discrescere* for *decrescere*, from *crescere*, to grow; cf. It. *discrescere*, Sp. *descrecer*.

decree. First as noun. OF. *decré* (*décret*), L. *decretum*, from *decernere*, to decree, from *cernere*, *cret-*, to separate, etc. *Decree nisi*, "unless" cause to the contrary is shown within six months.

decrement. L. *decrementum*, from *decrescere*, to decrease.

decrepit. F. *décrépit*, L. *decrepitus*, "very olde; at the pittes brinke" (Coop.), from *crepare*, to creak.

decretal. Orig. (14 cent.) papal decree. Cf. MedL. *decretales epistolae*.

decry. F. *décrier*, OF. *descrier*, from *dis* and *crier* (see *cry*), orig. to announce withdrawal of coin from currency. In E. usu. understood as from *de-*, as though to "cry down."

on le descrie comme la vieille monnoye: he hath a very bad report among the people; his credit is wholly crackt, fame blemished, reputation lost (Cotg.).

decuman. Usu. with wave, billow. L. *decumanus*, powerful, orig. of the tenth cohort, and applied to the chief entrance of camp. Already in L. *decumanus fluctus*, associated with the superstition that the tenth wave is the largest. Cf. *decumana ova*, large eggs.

decumbent. From pres. part. of L. *decumbere*, to recline.

decuple. F. *décuple*, L. *decuplus*, ten-fold. Cf. *simple*, *double*, etc.

decurion [*hist.*]. L. *decurio-n-*, from *decem*, ten. Cf. *centurion*.

decussate [*bot.*]. X-shaped. From L. *decussare*, to divide cross-wise, from *decussis*, the number ten (X), the ten-as piece. Cf. *chiasmus*.

dedal. See *daedal*.

dedicate. From L. *dedicare*, to proclaim, devote in set words, in earliest E. sense to the Deity.

deduce. L. *deducere*, to lead down; *deduce*, *deduct* were formerly used indifferently. Hence *deductive*, opposed to *inductive*.

dee. D-shaped piece of harness; cf. *cee-spring*.

deed. AS. *dǣd*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *daad*, Ger. *tat*, ON. *dāth*, Goth. *dēds*. See *do*[1]. For later sense of document cf. *act*. With *indeed* cf. Ger. *in der tat*, L. *de facto*.

deem. AS. *dēman*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *doemen*, OHG. *tuomian*, ON. *dœma*, Goth. *dōmjan* (see *doom*). Hence *deemster*, judge, etym. a fem. form of *deemer*, still used in I. of Man.

For in what dome ye demen, ye shulen be demyd (Wyc. *Matt.* vii. 2).

deep. AS. *dēop*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *diep*, Ger. *tief*, ON. *djupr*, Goth. *diups*; cogn. with *dip*. Most of the fig. senses appear already in AS., e.g. *the deep* (*Luke*, v. 4), orig. as opposed to shallows near shore.

deer. AS. *dēor*, wild animal. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *dier*, Ger. *tier*, animal, Icel. *dȳr*, Goth. *dius*; prob. cogn. with *dear*[2], but not with G. *θήρ*. Spec., as well as gen., sense found in AS. Gradually replaced in gen. sense by *beast*, *animal*.

But mice, and rats, and such small deer,
Have been Tom's food for many a year (*Lear*, iii. 4).

deface. OF. *desfacer* (see *face*); cf. It. *sfacciare*.

defalcate. From MedL. *defalcare*, to lop off, from L. *falx*, *falc-*, sickle, pruning hook; cf. F. *défalquer*, to deduct. E. sense of embezzle is 19 cent. Or perh. borrowed, with other financ. terms, from It. (v.i.), and associated in sense with *default*.

diffalcare: to deduce or deduct in reckonings, to defalke, to abate, to bate (Flor.).

default. Earlier *defaut*. See *fault*.

defeasance [*leg.*]. Annulment, etc. AF. *defesaunce*, OF. *desfesance*, from *desfaire* (*défaire*), to undo (v.i.).

defeat. From *défait*, p.p. of F. *défaire*, to undo, VL. **disfacere* for *deficere*. In ME. to undo, destroy, etc., mil. sense being later, e.g. not in Shaks. *Defeatist* was adopted (1917) from F. *défaitiste*, applied

to a man suspected of working against his own country.

defecate. From L. *defaecare*, to clear from dregs, *faex*, *faec-*.

defect. L. *defectus*, from *deficere*, *defect-*, to undo.

defend. L. *defendere*, to ward off (cf. *fend*, *fence*), earlier also in F. sense of prohibit, e.g. *defended fruit* (*Par. Lost*, xi. 84). *Defender of the Faith* is for L. *Fidei Defensor*, title conferred (1521) on Henry VIII by Leo X for writing against Luther. With *defendant*, from F. pres. part., cf. *complainant*.

defer[1]. To delay. Etym. ident. with *differ* (q.v.), F. *différer*, from L. *differre*, to set aside, postpone, from *ferre*, to bear. Form has been influenced by *delay*.

My master wyl differ his commynge
(Tynd. *Matt.* xxiv. 48).

defer[2]. To submit. F. *déférer*, from L. *deferre*, to submit (trans.), from *ferre*, to bear. Usual mod. sense comes from reflex. use, to submit oneself.

defervescence. See *effervescence*.

deficient. From pres. part. of L. *deficere*, to fail, etc.

deficit. F. *déficit*, L. *deficit*, there lacks, as introductory word in clauses of inventory. Cf. *item*.

defilade [*mil.*]. To protect from enfilading fire. Coined on *enfilade* (q.v.).

defile[1]. Verb. ME. *defoul*, *defoil*, OF. *defouler*, to trample upon (see *fuller*), with sense influenced by E. *foul* and by the corresponding verb *file*, AS. *fȳlan*, to make foul, filthy.

To no thing it is worth over, no bot it be sent out, and defoulid [AS. fortreden] of men
(Wyc. *Matt.* v. 13).

It's a foul bird that files its ain nest (Galt, *Entail*).

defile[2]. Narrow way. Earlier *defilee*, F. *défilé* (mil.), from *défiler*, to march past, from *file*, file[3] (q.v.). For loss of ending cf. *signal*[2], *costive*, etc.

defile or *defilee*: a straight, narrow lane, through which a company of soldiers can pass only in file
(Kersey).

define. Orig. to determine the end or limits. OF. *definer*, from *fin*, end, now replaced by *définir*, L. *definire* (see *fine*[1]). With *definition* cf. *aphorism* (q.v.).

deflagrate. From L. *deflagrare*, to burn away.

deflate. Mod. coinage on *inflate*; misuse of L. *deflare*, to blow away.

deflect. L. *deflectere*, to bend aside.

deflower [*archaic*]. F. *déflorer*, L. *deflorare*, from *flos*, *flor-*, flower. Orig. to strip of flowers, hence ravish, defile. In ME. often to make extracts from book (cf. *anthology*).

deformation. Acquired deformity. F. *déformation*.

The great word of reformation, or rather deformation, in the worship of God (Nicholas Bacon).

deformity. OF. *deformité*, L. *deformitas*, from *deformis*, ill-formed. ModF. has *difformité*, from *difformis* (*dis-*).

defray. F. *défrayer*, from OF. *frai*, cost (now only in pl. *frais*), OHG. *fridu*, peace (*friede*), whence MedL. *fredum*, fine. For sense-development cf. *pay*[1] (q.v.). A rival etym. is from L. *fractum*, broken, with some idea of paying the damage (cf. F. *dédommager*, to defray); but OF. *desfroi*, expense, supports the first. Cf. *affray* (q.v.).

deft. AS. *gedæfte*, mild, gentle; cf. Goth. *gadaban*, to befit. For sense-development cf. *handy*, which partly represents ME. *hende*, courteous. See also *daft*.

That defte meiden, Marie bi name (*NED.* 13 cent.).

defunct. L. *defunctus*, p.p. of *defungi*, to accomplish one's duty.

defy. F. *défier*, VL. **disfidare*, from *fidus*, faithful. Orig. to proclaim breach of alliance. Secondary F. sense, distrust, is due to association with L. *diffidere*, whence *diffident*.

dégagé. F., free, unembarrassed. See *gage*[1].

degenerate. From L. *degenerare*, from *genus*, *gener-*, race. Noun, in sense of unwholesome crank or sexual freak, is a quite mod. use of the adj. as employed in biol.

deglutition. F. *déglutition*, from L. *deglutire*, to swallow down. See *glut*.

degrade. F. *dégrader*, Church L. *degradare*, to reduce in rank, from L. *gradus*, degree, etc.

degree. F. *degré*, VL. **degradus*, from *gradus*, step; cf. Prov. *degrat*. The other Rom. langs. use forms of the simple *gradus*. For fig. senses cf. *scale*[3], and mil. to *get one's step*, i.e. promotion. Univ. sense is in Wyc.

dehiscent [*biol.*]. From pres. part. of L. *dehiscere*, from *de* and *hiscere*, incept. of *hiare*, to gape. Cf. *hiatus*.

dehort. L. *dehortari*, to dissuade.

deictic. Directly demonstrative. G. δεικτικός from δεικνύναι, to show.

deify. F. *déifier*, L. *deificare*, to make into a god, from *deus* and *facere*.

deign. OF. *deignier* (*daigner*), VL. *dignare*, for *dignari*, to deem fit, *dignus*. Cf. *disdain*, *dainty*.

deipnosophist. One skilled in art of dining. From title of work by Athenaeus (3 cent.). From G. δεῖπνον, dinner.

deist. F. *déiste*, from L. *deus*, god. Orig. opposed to *atheist* and interchangeable with *theist* as late as c. 1700 (Locke).

deity. F. *déité*, Late L. *deitas*, *deitat-*, from *deus*, coined (c. 400) by Augustine on *divinitas*. For cognates of *deus* see *Tuesday*.

deject. From L. *deicere*, *deject-*, to cast down, from *jacere*.

déjeuner. F., see *dine*.

del. For *delineavit*, he drew, after artist's name.

delaine. Fabric. For *muslin delaine*, F *mousseline de laine*, muslin of wool, L. *lana*.

delate [*chiefly Sc.*]. To accuse, inform against. From *delator*, informer, F. *délateur*, L. *delator-em*, from *deferre*, *delat-*, to deliver, etc.

delator: a secrete accusour or complayner; a tell tale; a picke thanke (Coop.).

delay. F. *délai*, noun, *dilayer*, verb, the latter remodelled on Late L. *dilatare* (from *differre*, *dilat-*), whence E. *dilatory*. OF. had also *deleer*, from *dilatare*, but the form *-laier* cannot be of the same origin, as the *i* indicates an orig. *g* (**lagare*). OF. *laier*, *laiier*, to let, is a common word; cf. Prov. *laihar*. The root is prob. that of E. *lag*, as is seen in OCatalan (v.i.).

E aco deu fer sens tot lagui e sens tot contrast [and this he ought to do without any delay or dispute] (*Costumes de la Mar*, 14 cent.).

del credere. It., of trust, implying that agent guarantees solvency of buyer.

dele [*typ.*]. Imper. of L. *delēre*, to blot out, delete. Or perh. short for *deleatur*, let it be deleted, used (1602) like *imprimatur*.

delectable. L. *delectabilis*, from *delectare*, to delight (q.v.).

delectus. L., selection, from *deligere*, *delect-*, to choose. Cf. *gradus* (s.v. *grade*).

delegate. From L. *delegare*, from *legare*, to send on a mission. See *legate*.

delete. From L. *delēre*, *delet-*, to blot out, cogn. with *linere*, to daub.

deleterious. G. δηλητήριος, from δηλητήρ, destroyer, from δηλεῖσθαι, to destroy.

delf(t). Earthenware from *Delft* (Holl.), formerly *Delf*, from Flem. *delf*, canal, as in E. dial. (see *delve*). Cf. *china*, *coalport*, etc.

Delian. Of *Delos*, G. island, esp. in ref. to Apollo.

deliberate. From L. *deliberare*, to weigh, from *libra*, scales. Cf. *ponder*.

delicate. L. *delicatus*, prob. from *deliciae*, delight. Some senses rather via F. *délicat*. For gen. sense-development cf. *dainty*. Cf. *delicious*, F. *délicieux*, Late L. *deliciosus*. See also *delight*.

delict. L. *delictum*, fault, from *delinquere*, to leave undone. Esp. *in flagrant delict*, L. *in flagrante delicto*, in glaring offence.

delight. ME. & OF. *delit*, from *deliter*, to delight, L. *delectare*, frequent. of *dēlicere*, to entice, from *lacere*, to ensnare (see *lace*); cf. *dilettante*. For unorig. *-g-* cf. *distraught*, *sprightly*, etc.

Delilah. Temptress (*Judges*, xvi.).

delineate. From L. *delineare*, from *linea*, line.

delinquent. From pres. part. of L. *delinquere*, from *linquere*, to leave.

deliquesce. L. *deliquescere*, from *liquescere*, incept. of *liquēre*, to be liquid.

delirium. L., from *delirare*, to rave, lit. leave the furrow, *lira*. Thus a ploughing metaphor; ? cf. *debauch*. A more mod. metaphor is to *run off the rails*, with which cf. Ger. *aus dem geleise kommen*, where *geleise* is cogn. with L. *lira*. *Delirium tremens*, trembling delirium, was introduced as med. term by Dr Sutton (1813).

delirare: to go out of the right way, to make a balke in earing [i.e. ploughing]; not to go straight (Coop.).

delitescent. From pres. part. of L. *delitescere*, from *latēre*, to lie hidden.

deliver. F. *délivrer*, VL. *deliberare*, in sense of *liberare*, to set free, *liber*. ModF. *délivrer*, *livrer*, represent the two almost opposed senses of E. *deliver*, to set free, to hand over. See *livery*.

dell. AS. *dell*. Related to *dale* as *den* to *dean*[2]; cf. Du. *del*, Ger. dial. *delle*.

Della Cruscan. From It. *Accademia della Crusca*, Academy of the bran (sifting), formed (1582) at Florence to purify It. lang. It. *crusca* is OHG. *crusc*, bran. Hence applied (c. 1800) to artificial E. school, of which a prominent member, Merry, had been elected to the *A. della C.*

The hall of the Academie de la Crusca [at Florence] is hung about with impresses and devices painted, all of them relating to corne sifted from the brann (Evelyn).

Merry and his Della Cruscans, a set of minor bards and mutual admirers who had infested the magazines and the libraries for some years (Saintsbury, *Nineteenth Cent. Lit.*).

Della Robbia ware. From name of It. sculptor (†1482).

Delphic. Usu. with *utterance*. Of *Delphi*, seat of G. oracle.

delphin [*bibl.*]. Of L. texts edited *in usum Delphini*, i.e. for the son of Louis XIV. See *dauphin, dolphin*.

delphinium. Larkspur. L., G. δελφίνιον, little dolphin, from form of nectary.

delta. G. letter D (Δ), adapted from Phoenician *daleth*, "tent door" (see *alphabet*). Used by Herodotus of the Nile, by Strabo of the Indus. Hence *deltoid* (anat.), delta shaped.

delude. L. *deludere*, to play false, from *ludere, lus-*, to play.

deluge. F. *déluge*, L. *diluvium*, from *diluere*, to wash away. Cf. *antediluvian*.

delve [*archaic*]. AS. *delfan*, orig. strong (v.i.). WGer.; cf. Du. *delven*, OHG. *bitelban*. Now, exc. in dial., usu. fig., e.g. to *delve into the past*. It is the regular word in Wyc. where Tynd. has *dig*.

> Thei dolven a diche bifore my face (Wyc. *Ps.* lvi. 7).

demagogue. G. δημαγωγός, from δῆμος, people, ἀγωγός, leader, from ἄγειν, to lead. First, disparagingly, in *Eikon Basilike* (1648).

> Setting aside the affrightment of this goblin word [demagogue]; for the king by his leave cannot coin English as well as he could money....
> (Milton, *Eikonoklastes*).

demand. F. *demander*, L. *demandare*, to entrust (from *mandare*, to order), which assumed in Late L. sense of request; cf. It. *dimandare*, Sp. *demandar*. Used (econ.) in correlation with *supply* since Adam Smith (1776). The peremptory sense is peculiar to E. (cf. *require*), and of late esp. illustrated by the various ukases issued by privileged organisations.

> The railwaymen in conference at Plymouth demanded instant withdrawal of British troops from Russia (*Pall Mall Gaz.* June 19, 1919).

demarcation. Sp. *demarcación*, from *demarcar*, to mark out boundary (see *march*[1], *mark*[1]). First in *linea de demarcacion*, by which Pope Alexander VI divided the New World between the Spaniards and Portuguese (1493).

démarche. F., step (see *march*[2]), esp. in pol. sense.

deme. G. δῆμος, district, township. Hence, set of cells (biol.).

demean. F. *démener, démèn-* (OF. *demein-*), from *mener*, to lead, VL. *minare*, for *minari*, to threaten, drive with threats, lead. Very common in OF. & ME., now only reflex., to *demean* (behave) *oneself*. Hence *demeanour, misdemeanour*, AF. formations (cf. *behaviour*). To *demean* (lower) *oneself*, in vulgar speech, is prob. the same word, by association with *mean*[2] and analogy of *debase*.

dement. L. *dementare*, to send out of one's mind, *mens, ment-*. *Dementia*, L., has replaced earlier *demency*; cf. F. *démence*.

démenti. Official denial. F., p.p. of *démentir*, to give the lie, belie. See *mendacious*.

demerit. F. *démérite*, L. *demeritum*, desert, prefix *de-* having been erron. taken as neg. in Late L. & Rom. langs. Orig. sense survives in ME. and Shaks.

> *demereri*: to deserve thanke (Coop.).
>
> My demerits
> May speak, unbonneted, to as proud a fortune
> As this that I have reached (*Oth.* i. 2).

demesne [*leg.*]. Estate held with full rights. ME. *demein, demayn*, etc., OF. *demeine*, L. *dominium*, now replaced by *domaine*. OF. *demeine* is also an adj., own. The *-s-* of *demesne*, a late spelling, is prob. due to analogy of contrasted *mesne* (q.v.), in which it is also unoriginal, perh. partly to OF. *mesnie*, household (*meiny* in Shaks.). An intrusive *-s-* is very common in OF. & AF., esp. before *-n*. See also *domain*.

> *demaine*, (*dominicum*) is a French word, otherwise written *domaine* and signifieth *patrimonium domini* as Hotoman saith, *in verbis feudalibus* (Cowel).

demi-. F. prefix, also used in E. See *demy*.

demijohn [*naut.*]. Corrupt. of F. *dame-jeanne*, lit. *lady Jane*; cf. It. *damigiana*, Sp. *damajuana*. It is not certain in which lang. the word arose. Similar fanciful names for vessels are *jack, jug, jorum*, etc. Cf. also *bellarmine, tankard*, and obs. *goddard*. Perh. the wicker-covered bottle suggested a portly lady in the costume of the period.

> *dame-jane*: les matelots appellent ainsi une grosse bouteille de verre, couverte de natte
> (Th. Corneille).
>
> *dame-jeanne*: a demijan, or large bottle, containing about four or five gallons, covered with basket work, and much used in merchant-ships (Falc.).

demi-monde. Coined (1855) by Alexandre Dumas *fils* as title of comedy.

demi-rep. *Rep* for *reputation* is among the abbreviations mentioned in Swift's *Polite Conversation*.

demise. F., p.p. fem. of *démettre*, to put off, *se démettre*, to resign, L. *demittere*. Used first of transfer of property, then, in *demise of the crown*, of transfer by death; hence, fig. death itself.

demiurge. Orig. creator of world in Platonic philosophy. G. δημιουργός, from δήμιος, public, -ἐργος, working.

demob [*slang*]. For *demobilize* (1919).

> I beg that we do not demobilize the spirit of patriotism in this country
> (D. Lloyd George, in H. of C., July 3, 1919).

democracy. F. *démocratie*, MedL. *democratia*, in 13 cent. transl. of Aristotle, G. δημοκρατία, from δῆμος, people. Defined (1863) by Lincoln as "government of the people, by the people, for the people," a variation on Webster's earlier (1830) definition. Earlier still is Byron's "aristocracy of blackguards." In US. *Democrat* and *Republican* represent earlier *Federal* and *Whig*.

> The world must be made safe for democracy
> (Pres. Wilson, Apr. 2, 1917).

Democritean. Of *Democritus*, the laughing philosopher of Abdera (5 cent. B.C.). The name means judge of the people.

demogorgon. App. Late L. formation from δαίμων, divinity, demon, and γοργός, terrible (see *gorgon*), but possibly perverted from some Eastern word. First mentioned (5 cent.) as name of deity invoked in magic rites. Introduced into literature by Boccaccio and Ariosto.

demolish. F. *démolir*, *démoliss-*, from L. *demoliri*, from *moles*, heap, building.

demon. L., G. δαίμων, divinity, tutelary genius; but, in usual E. sense, from L. *daemonium*, G. dim. δαιμόνιον, used in LXX. and *Vulg.* in its Jewish sense of god of the heathen and "unclean spirit." Orig. sense survives in *daemonic*. *Demonology* was coined (1597) by James VI of Scotland (James I) as title of his treatise on witchcraft.

> That daemonic element—so essential in times of crisis—is not necessarily a turbulent spirit
> (Oliver, *Ordeal by Battle*).

demonetize. F. *démonétiser* (see *money*).

demonstrate. From L. *demonstrare*, from *monstrare*, to show. See *monster*, *muster*.

demoralize. F. *démoraliser*, a Revolution coinage, of which Laharpe says, "Si 'démoraliser' pouvait être français, il signifierait 'cesser de parler de morale.'" Cf. *denationalize* and see *moral*.

demos. G. δῆμος, people. From 19 cent.

demotic. G. δημοτικός, plebeian, of the people, δῆμος. In ref. to Egypt. written character, contrasted with *hieratic* (q.v.).

demulcent. From pres. part. of L. *demulcēre*, to soothe.

demur. AF. *demurer*, OF. *demorer* (*demeurer*), VL. **demorare*, for *demorari*, to delay. Orig. sense of tarrying survives in leg. *demurrage*, *demurrer*, the latter an infin. (cf. *attainder*, *misnomer*, etc.).

demure. From AF. *demurer*, to stay (v.s.). Cf. synon. *staid* (q.v.). It possibly represents the p.p.; cf. *costive*, *signal*[2], *trove*, for parallels to loss of *-é*. But OF. forms many adjs. from verb stems without suffix (cf. *stale*). The oldest meaning of *demure* is quiet, settled, used of the sea, later it meant sober, sedate (*Penseroso*, 32), and became ironical c. 1700.

demurrage. See *demur*.

demy. Size of paper, sheet folded in half. For *demi*, F., L. *dimidium*, half, from *di-* and *medium*. A *demy* at Magdalen (Oxf.) was so-called because his allowance was half that of a fellow.

den. AS. *denn*, lair of wild beast, cogn. with *dean*[2]; ? cf. Ger. *tenne*, floor, archaic Du. *denne*, floor, cavern.

denary. L. *denarius*, relating to ten, from *deni*, ten at a time, for **decni*, from *decem*.

denationalize. F. *dénationaliser*, a Revolution coinage. Cf. *demoralize*.

dendrite [*min.*]. G. δενδρίτης, from δένδρον, tree. From markings.

dene. Sandhill. ? F. *dune* (q.v.).

denegation. F. *dénégation*, L. *denegatio-n-*, from *denegare*, to deny.

dene-hole [*antiq.*]. Recorded, as *Dane-hole*, from 18 cent. only, a name prob. due to popular connection with the *Danes*.

dengue. Eruptive fever with pain in joints (EAfr. and WInd.). Agrees in form with Sp. *dengue*, affected contortion, prob. from *denegar*, to refuse (with idea of affectation). But, in this sense, a perversion, assimilated to Sp. *dengue*, of Swahili (Zanzibar) *dinga*, cramp-like seizure. The negro WInd. name is *dandy*, and the disease is also called the *giraffe*, each name alluding to the stiff unnatural holding of neck and shoulders.

denier [*hist.*]. F., L. *denarius*, coin worth ten *asses*; cf. It. *denaro*, Sp. *dinero*, Arab. *dinar*. Applied to various obs. coins in F. & E., and used (*d.*) for penny.

denigrate. From L. *denigrare*, to defame, lit. blacken. Obs. in 18 cent. and now revived in imit. of F. *dénigrer*.

denizen. AF. *deinzein* (*denzein*, *deinzain*), from *deinz*, within, OF. *denz* (*dans*), L. *de intus*. Orig. native as distinguished from foreigner, and, in City records, esp. citizen (which it has affected in form) as distinguished from outsider. Cf. *foreign*. Quot. below refers to mixed juries deciding on disputes between citizens and non-citizens.

> Et enqueste jointe, denzein et forein, soit fait par xii, dont la moitee soit de denzeines et lautre moitee des foreins demurrantz en ville
> (*Liber Albus*, p. 292).

denominate. From L. *denominare*, to specify by name, *nomen*. *Denominational* first occurs in sectarian sense in Gladstone's *Church and State* (cf. *disestablishment*).

denote. F. *dénoter*, L. *denotare*, from *nota*, mark, note. As term of logic dates from Mill (cf. *connote*).

dénouement [*theat.*]. F., lit. untying (of plot). F. *nouer* is L. *nodare*, from *nodus*, knot. Cf. F. *nœud*, knot, in sense of plot.

denounce. F. *dénoncer*, L. *denuntiare*, to intimate by messenger, *nuntius*. In earlier use almost equivalent to *announce* (see *fetial*). To *denounce a treaty* is 19 cent., from F.

dense. F., L. *densus*, compact.

dent. Var. of *dint* (q.v.). Mod. sense has been affected by *in-dent-ation*, etc.

dental. MedL. *dentalis*, from *dens*, *dent-*, tooth. *Dentifrice*, F., L. *dentifricium*, from *fricare*, to rub, dates from 16 cent.

dentist. F. *dentiste*, replacing (18 cent.) native *tooth-drawer* (*Piers Plowm.*).

denude. L. *denudare*, to lay bare, *nudus*.

denunciate. See *denounce*.

deny. F. *dénier*, L. *denegare*, from *negare*.

deodand [*hist.*]. Object which, having caused death, was confiscated to Crown (up to 1846). L. *Deo dandum*, to be given to God.

> *deodand* (*deodandum*): is a thing given or forfeited (as it were) to God for the pacification of his wrath in a case of misadventure, whereby any Christian soule commeth to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature (Cowel).

deodar. Hind. *dēod'ār*, Sanskrit *deva-dāra*, divine tree. In E. from c. 1800, but mentioned by Avicenna (11 cent.).

deodorize. Coined (19 cent.) from *odour*.

deontology [*phil.*]. Ethics. From G. δέον, pres. part. neut. of δεῖ, it behoves.

depart. F. *départir*, VL. **dispartire* for *dispertire*, to divide, from *pars*, *part-*, part. Orig. trans., to divide, mod. sense springing from reflex. use, as in the case also of F. *partir* (cf. *abscond*). Trans. sense survives in to *depart this life*, whence *the departed*, and in *department*, F. *département* (1790), division, province; also in marriage service "till death us depart," altered (1662) to "do part" at request of Puritan divines. *New departure* is US. (19 cent.).

depend. F. *dépendre*, from L. *dependēre*, to hang from, influenced in form by trans. *pendere*, whence F. *pendre*. *That depends* is an ellipt. expression of the same type as *I daresay*.

depict. From L. *depingere*, *-pict-*, from *pingere*, to paint.

depilatory. From L. *depilare*, to remove hair, *pilus*.

deplete. From L. *deplēre*, *-plet-*, to empty, lit. un-fill.

deplore. L. *deplorare*, from *plorare*, to weep.

deploy. F. *déployer*, L. *displicare*, to unfold. Mil. word from 18 cent. Cf. *display*.

deponent. From pres. part. of L. *deponere*, to put down. Used by Late L. grammarians of verbs which were supposed to have "laid down" their passive sense. The so-called deponent verbs were orig. reflexives corresponding to the G. middle voice. Leg. sense appears in Late L. *deponere*. With *deponent*, one who gives evidence, cf. *depositions*.

deport[1]. To behave (reflex.). From OF. *desporter*, from *porter*, to carry. Hence *deportment*.

deport[2]. To expel, transport. From F. *déporter* (18 cent.), L. *deportare*, also from *portare*, to carry, but mentally associated (like *import*, *export*) with *portus*, harbour (v.i.).

> En vertu de cette loi, qu'on appelle *alien-bill*...si je commettais là [en Angleterre] quelque sottise... je serais banni du royaume, ou, pour mieux dire, déporté: cela s'exécute militairement. L'étranger qui se conduit mal ou déplaît, on le prend, on le mène au port le plus proche, on l'embarque sur le premier bâtiment prêt à faire voile, on le jette sur la première côte où il aborde
> (P.-L. Courier, 1823).

depose. F. *déposer*, to set down (see *pose*). *Deposition* belongs to L. *deponere*, but the confusion between the two groups of words is complete.

deposit. First as noun. L. *depositum*, what is laid down (v.s.).

depot. F *dépôt*, OF. *depost*, L. *depositum*, from *deponere*. US. sense of railway station occurs earlier in E. of a goods station.

deprave. L. *depravare*, from *pravus*, crooked, wrong.

deprecate. From L. *deprecari*, to pray against.

depreciate. From L. *depretiare*, to lower price, *pretium*.

depredate. From L. *depraedari*, from *praeda*, prey.

depress. From L. *deprimere*, *depress-*, to press down, from *premere*. For fig. sense cf. *deject*.

deprive. OF. *depriver*, Late L. **deprivare* for *privare*, to deprive. *Deprivatio* is recorded in Late L.

de profundis. L., out of the depths. First words of *Ps.* cxxx.

depth. Formed in ME. from *deep*, after *length*, *breadth*, etc. AS. has *dēopnes*.

depute. F. *députer*, L. *deputare*, lit. to cut off; cf. *detached for special service*. *Deputy* is F. p.p. *député*. From the sense of acting as agent comes that of substitute and also that of manager of a lodging-house.

deracinate. From F. *déraciner*, from *racine*, root, VL. *radicina*, from *radix*, *radic-*.

derail. F. *dérailler*. Adopted in US. earlier than in E. See *rail*[1].

derange. F. *déranger*, lit. to throw out of rank. See *range*, *arrange*. Not in Johns., who considered it a F. word. For application to insanity, orig. in *deranged mind* (*head*), cf. *disordered mind*. In gen. sense replaced by *disarrange*.

Derby. Race, at Epsom, founded (1780) by twelfth *Earl of Derby*. Parliament always adjourned for it before the carpet-bagging period. *Derby scheme*, *Derby man* date from the *Earl of Derby's* appeal (1915) to Britons to attest as ready for national service.

derelict. L. *derelictus*, p.p. of *derelinquere*, to forsake entirely. Hence *dereliction*, esp. in *dereliction of duty* (mod.).

deride. L. *deridēre*, to laugh at.

derive. F., L. *derivare*, to lead water, from *rivus*, brook. This is also orig. sense in F. & E.

> *I deryve, or bringe one thynge out of another, as water is brought whan it is brought from the spring*: je derive (Palsg.).

derm [*med.*]. F. *derme*, G. δέρμα, skin. Cf. *dermis* (ModL.).

derogate. From L. *derogare*, to repeal partly, from *rogare*, to ask. Orig. trans., to detract from.

> To derogate the honour of the State
> (Milton, *Smectymnuus*).

derrick. Gallows-shaped mech. device. From *Derrick*, hangman at Tyburn (c. 1600). A Du. name, *Diederik*, corresponding to Ger. *Theodoric*, *Dietrich*, people mighty, whence F. *Thierry* and our *Terry*. Naut. Du. *dirk*, "lifts," is the same word borrowed back.

> I would there were a Derick to hang up him too
> (Dekkér, 1606).

derring-do [*archaic*]. Used several times by Spenser as an abstract noun, "manhood and chevalrie." He misunderstood a passage in Lydgate, misprinted *derrynge do*, which is imitated from Chauc. (v.i.). Revived by Scott (*Ivanhoe*, ch. xxix.) and hence used by other romantic writers.

> And certeinliche in storie it is y-founde
> That Troilus was nevere unto no wight,
> As in his time, in no degre secounde
> In durring don that longeth to a knight
> [In daring to do what belongeth]
> (Chauc. *Troilus*, v. 834).

derringer. Name of US. gunsmith c. 1850.

derry-down. Meaningless song refrain; cf. *tol-de-rol* and F. jingle *laridondaine*.

dervish. Turk. *dervīsh*, Pers. *darvīsh*, poor, hence religious mendicant; cf. F. *derviche*, It. *dervis*, etc. Equivalent to Arab. *faqīr*. *Dervish* is also loosely applied to Soudanese follower of the Mahdi, "fuzzy-wuzzy."

des-. OF. *des-* (*dés-*, *dé-*), L. *dis-*. See *dis-*.

descant. First as noun, variation on melody. OF. *deschant*, *descant* (*déchant*), MedL. *discantus*, part song. With to *descant on* cf. to *harp on*, *ring the changes on* (a theme).

descend. F. *descendre*, L. *descendere*, to climb (*scandere*) down.

describe. Reconstruction, on L. *describere*, to write down, of earlier *descrive*, OF. *descrire*, *descriv-* (*décrire*). All senses, including math., appear in 16 cent.

descry. OF. *descrier*, to shout, proclaim, equivalent to *escrier* (*écrier*), whence obs. E. *ascry*, *escry*, in same sense (see *cry*). Orig. used of announcing by a shout the presence of enemy, land, game, etc. (cf. *explore*). Occ. confused with obs. *descrive* (v.s.).

> Mès le dit James Douglas fut escryé des gueites en l'ost, et se mist a le fuite
> (*French Chron. of London*).

desecrate. Formed in E. as opposite of *consecrate* (q.v.). L. *desecrare* means to make holy.

desert[1]. What is deserved. OF., from *deservir* (*desservir*), L. *deservire*, to serve well, and, in VL., to merit (cf. Ger. *verdienen*, to merit, from *dienen*, to serve). Now usu. in bad sense, to *get one's deserts*.

desert[2]. Wilderness. F. *désert*, L. *desertum* (wilderness in *Vulg.*), from L. *deserere*, to abandon, lit. to unbind, from *serere*, *sert-*.

desert[3]. Verb. F. *déserter*, from above; cf. Late L. *desertare*, It. *desertare*, Sp. *desertar*. In mil. sense from 17 cent.

deserve. See *desert*[1].

déshabillé, dishabille. F. *déshabillé*, undressed. See *habiliment*.

desiccate. From L. *desiccare*, to make dry, *siccus*.

desiderate. From L. *desiderare*, of which *desideratum* is the p.p. neut. See *desire*.

design. F. *désigner*, L. *designare*, to mark out, from *signum*, mark. Noun was earlier also *desseigne*, after F. *dessein*, It. *disegno*. F. now differentiates *dessein*, project, *dessin*, drawing, but they are the same word. For deterioration of sense cf. *plot*.

> Artful and designing 'Tilda! (*Nickleby*, ch. xlii.).

desipience. L. *desipientia*, from *desipere*, to be silly, from *sapere*, to know, be wise.

desire. F. *désirer*, L. *desiderare*, orig. to regret. Prob., like *consider* (q.v.), derived from *sidus*, *sider-*, star. In earlier use often to look back with regret.

> He reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and departed without being desired (2 *Chron.* xxi. 20).

desist. F. *désister*, L. *desistere*, to stand back.

desk. It. *desco*, "a deske, a table, a boord, a counting boord" (Flor.), L. *discus*, disk, in Late L. table (cf. Ger. *tisch*, from L.). Hence MedL. *desca* (by analogy with *mensa*, *tabula*), which is the source of ME. *deske* (Chauc.). See *dish*, *dais*.

desm-. G. δεσμός, bond, chain.

desolate. From L. *desolare*, to desert, leave alone, *solus*.

> He which that hath no wyf I holde hym shent;
> He lyveth helplees and al desolat (Chauc. E. 1320).

despair. First as verb. OF. *desperer*, *despeir-* (replaced by *désespérer*), L. *desperare*, to give up hope, from *sperare*, to hope. As noun has supplanted native *wanhope*, from AS. *wan*, wanting.

despatch. See *dispatch*.

desperado. From c. 1600. OSp., p.p. of *desperar* (replaced by *desesperar*), to despair.

desperate. L. *desperatus*, p.p. of *desperare*, to despair. For intens. sense (*desperate scoundrel*) cf. *desperado*.

despise. OF. *despire*, *despis-*, L. *despicere*, to look down, from *specere*, to look. Cf. *despicable*, *despite*.

despite. OF. *despit* (*dépit*), L. *despectus*, from *despicere* (v.s.); cf. It. *dispetto*, "despight" (Flor.). Orig. scorn, as in *in despite of*, F. *en dépit de*, i.e. in contempt of, shortened to *despite of* or simply *despite*. Often *despight* in 16 cent. (cf. *delight*, *sprightly*). Now replaced in most senses by aphet. *spite* (cf. *sport*, *splay*, etc.).

despoil. OF. *despoilier* (*dépouiller*), L. *despoliare*, to plunder; cf. It. *dispogliare*, Sp. *despojar*. See *spoil*.

despond. From L. *despondēre* (sc. *animum*), to lose heart, lit. to give away, affiance, from *spondēre*, to promise. As noun only in *slough of despond* (Bunyan).

despot. F. *despote*, L., G. δεσπότης, orig. master of the house, and, in ModG., usual title of bishop. As title of various Balkan princes it appears in F. of 14 cent., whence its usual meaning in other Europ. langs. For sense-development cf. *tyrant*.

desquamation [*med.*]. From L. *desquamare*, to remove scales, *squama*.

dessert. F., from *desservir*, to clear away, from *servir*, to lay the table. OF. also *desserte*, still used of "fragments that remain."

dessous. F., underneath, L. *de subtus*. In ModF. & E. for underwear, "undies."

destine. F. *destiner*, L. *destinare*, to make fast, cogn. with *stare*, to stand, and with *obstinate*.

destitute. L. *destitutus*, p.p. of *destituere*, to abandon, from *statuere*, to set up.

destrier [*hist.*]. Warhorse. F., MedL. *dextrarius* (*equus*), because led by squire at knight's right hand.

destroy. OF. *destruire* (*détruire*), VL. **destrugere* (cf. It. *distruggere*), for *destruere*, from *strues*, pile, building (cf. *demolish*). Hence *destroyer*, for *torpedo-boat destroyer*, replacing (1893) earlier *torpedo catcher*.

destruction. F., L. *destructio-n-* (v.s.).

desuetude. F. *désuétude*, L. *desuetudo*, disuse, from *de* and *suescere*, *suet-*, to be accustomed. See *custom*.

desultory. L. *desultorius*, from *desultor*, circus equestrian, lit. leaper down, from *desilire*, from *salire*, to leap.

desultores: horsemen that in bataille had two horses, and quickly would chaunge horses, and leape from one to an other (Coop.).

detach. F: *détacher*. See *attach*.

detail. F. *détail*, from *détailler*, to cut up. First (c. 1600) in phrase *in detail*, F. *en détail*, opposed to *en gros*. For mil. sense cf. *detach*. Oldest F. sense of the noun is replaced in E. by *retail*. See *tally*, *tailor*.

detain. F. *détenir*, VL. **detenire*, for *detinēre*, to hold back. With leg. *detainer*, AF. infin. *detener*, cf. *remainder*, *disclaimer*, etc.

detect. From L. *detegere*, *detect-*, to uncover (see *thatch*). Hence *detective*, for *detective policeman*, *officer* (c. 1850), vulg. *tec'*.

détente [*neol.*]. Slackening of pol. tension. F., from *tendre*, to stretch. Cf. *detent*, in various mech. senses, orig. in OF. of the catch of a cross-bow.

detention. F. *détention*, L. *detentio-n-*, from *detinēre*, *detent-*, to detain.

deter. L. *deterrēre*, to frighten off.

deterge. L. *detergere*, to wipe off.

deteriorate. From L. *deteriorare*, from *deterior*, compar. of lost adj. **deter*, from *de*, down. Cf. *inferior*, etc.

determine. F. *déterminer*, L. *determinare*. Orig. to bring (come) to an end, *terminus*, as still in some spec. senses (cf. *define*). *Self-determination* (of races) renders Ger. *selbstbestimmung*, an idealistic compd. much used early in 1917. *Determinism* as opposed to *freewill* is 19 cent.

detersive. See *deterge*.

detest. F. *détester*, L. *detestari*, to execrate, calling God to witness, *testis*.

detinue, writ of [*leg.*]. ME. *detenewe*, F. *détenu*, p.p. of *détenir*, to detain.

detonate. From L. *detonare*, to thunder down.

détour. F., from *détourner*, to turn aside. See *turn*.

detract. From L. *detrahere*, *detract-*, to draw away.

detrain [*mil.*]. From c. 1880, after *debark*. Cf. *debus*.

detriment. L. *detrimentum*, from *deterere*, *detrit-*, to rub away. Hence *detrimental*, younger brother of heir, regarded as ineligible suitor.

detritus [*geol.*]. Incorr. use of L. *detritus*, process of wearing down, from *deterere* (v.s.).

deuce. Two, at cards or dice. F. *deux*, L. *duos*; equal, at tennis, F. *à deux de jeu*. Hence *the deuce!* dicer's exclamation at making lowest throw (*ambsace*), later adopted as euph. for *devil*. Cf. Ger. *daus*, two at dice, OF. *dous* (*deux*), similarly used. In secondary sense *deuce* may have been associated with ME. *dewes!* God! OF. *Dieus*, nom. & voc. of *Dieu*.

adua, *adue*, *aduo*: two by two, two and two together; a dewce at tennice play (Flor.).

duini: two dewces at dice (*ib.*).

deus ex machina. L., god from a machine. Allusion to intervening deity suspended in air on ancient stage.

Deuteronomy. G. δευτερονόμιον, from δεύτερος, second, νόμος, law, used erron. by LXX. (*Deut.* xvii. 18), where Heb. original means "copy of this law."

deutzia. Flower. From *J. Deutz* (Amsterdam, 1781). Cf. *dahlia*, *fuchsia*, etc.

devanagari [*ling.*]. Sanskrit script. Sanskrit *deva-nāgarī*, lit. divine-urban.

devastate. From L. *devastare*, to lay waste. See *vast*, *waste*.

develope. F. *développer*, from OF. *veloper*, *voloper*, to wrap, from a radical *velop*, *volep*, of unknown origin, which is found also in Prov. *desvolopar*. Cf. *envelope* and It. *inviluppare*, to wrap up. Perh. from Teut. *wrap*, affected initially by L. *volvere*; cf. *Salop*, from Roman pronunc. of *Shropshire*, scrub shire.

deviate. From L. *deviare*, to depart from the way, *via*.

device. F. *devis* (m.), *devise* (f.), verbal nouns from *deviser*, to divide, arrange, VL. **divisare*, for *dividere*, *divis-*, to divide; cf. It. *diviso*, *divisa*. The E. senses often confuse the two F. words. *To one's own devices* corresponds to OF. *à son devis*, where *devis* has sense of plan, decision. In her., e.g. *a banner with this strange device*, it was orig. an emblem used as distinctive mark (cf. *cognizance*). See *devise*.

devil. AS. *dēofol*, L. *diabolus*, G. διάβολος, lit. slanderer, from διαβάλλειν, to slander, lit. throw across. Used by the LXX. to render Heb. *Satan* (q.v.). Adopted in all Europ. langs., including OSlav. and Celt., e.g. F. *diable*, Ger. *teufel*, Norw. Dan. *djævel*, Welsh *diawl*, etc. Orig. the arch-fiend only, but early confused with *demon*. *Printer's devil* is 17 cent. In sense of junior doing work for superior there is prob. a reminiscence of the sorcerer's devil or familiar spirit. Hence perh. *Devil's own* for Inns of Court Volunteers (also 88th

Connaught Rangers). In cookery sense the allusion is to the temperature associated with the devil. For *go to the devil* the *NED.* quotes a chronicle of 1394 which represents Richard II as saying to the Earl of Arundel, "Quod si tu mihi imponas... vadas ad diabolum." For the *devil to pay* see *pay*[2]. So also *between the devil and the deep* (17 cent. also *Dead*) *sea* has been connected with *devil* in the sense of seam close to the waterline. But in each case the naut. interpretation is prob. secondary. With the last phrase cf. G. ἔμπροσθεν κρημνός, ὄπισθεν λύκοι, a precipice in front, wolves behind. The *devil on two sticks* is the name of a game recently revived as *diabolo*. *Devil's advocate* is for Church L. *advocatus Diaboli*, raising objections to canonization. *Devil-may-care* is first recorded as adj. in *Pickwick*, but the interj. *devil care!* is much older. *Foreign devil*, as opposed to *Celestial* (Chinese), is a misunderstanding of Chin. *yang-kiwei*, ocean ghost, a name given to the Du. sailors, whose fair hair and pale faces appeared ghostly to the Chinese. *What the devil...* is directly from F. *que diable...* (12 cent.).

They report this pagan deity to have beene a woman, yea that she still lives (the divell she doth!) but will not shew her selfe (Purch. 1611).

These boys do in a printing-house commonly black and dawb themselves: whence the workmen do jocosely call them devils (*NED.* 1683).

devious. From L. *devius*, out of the way, *via*.

devise. F. *deviser*, VL. *divisare* (see *device*). In this, as in other words, the mod. distinction between *-s-* and *-c-* is artificial. Orig. to arrange, etym. sense surviving in law, to *devise* being to arrange a "division" of one's property.

devoid. Orig. p.p. of obs. verb *devoid*, to empty out, OF. *desvuidier* (replaced by *dévider*). See *avoid*.

devoir [*archaic*]. Restored from ME. *dever*, OF. *deveir* (*devoir*), L. *debēre*, used as noun. See *endeavour*.

devolve. L. *devolvere*, to roll down. Hence *devolution*, opposed, in biol., to *evolution*, and used pol. for *decentralization*.

Devonian [*geol.*]. Old red sandstone, between carboniferous and Silurian, well exemplified in *Devon*, and adopted as geol. term in F. and other langs.

devote. From L. *devovēre*, *devot-*, to dedicate by vow, *votum*. Hence *devotee*, by analogy with *refugee*, *payee*, etc. (which represent the F. p.p.), replacing earlier *devote*, F. *dévot-e*, devout.

devour. F. *dévorer*, L. *devorare*, to swallow down, from *vorare*, to swallow. Fire is called the *devouring element* by Spenser.

devout. F. *dévot*, L. *devotus*, p.p. of *devovēre*, to devote. Hence *devoutly*, sincerely, esp. in *consummation devoutly to be wish'd* (*Haml.* iii. 1).

dew. AS. *dēaw*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *dauw*, Ger. *tau*, ON. *dögg*. *Mountain dew* is whisky illicitly distilled on mountains. *Dewlap* (14 cent.), *dewclaw* (16 cent.) prob. belong together, as F. *fanon* means both dewlap and the hair of the fetlock. For *dewlap* see *lap*[1]. The first element is prob. *dew*, though in the Scand. equivalents the first element (Dan. Norw. *dog-*, Sw. *dvög-*) does not mean dew. Both the *dewlap* and *dewclaw* come naturally into contact with the dew. *Dew-pond* is a dial. word (Wilts.) recently adopted.

controngle: the deaw-claw, or water-claw, of dogs, etc. (Cotg.).

dewan. See *divan*.

dewitt [*hist.*]. To murder by mob-violence, the fate of John and Cornelius *de Witt*, opponents of William of Orange (1672). Cf. *burke*, *lynch*, *boycott*. A pamphlet published in 1695 was entitled "The De-Witting of Glencoe."

dexter [*her.*]. L., on the right hand. Cogn. with G. δεξιός, Goth. *taihswa*, OHG. *zeso*, *zesw-*. Hence *dexterous* (with etym. sense surviving in *ambi-dexterous*), *dexterity*.

dextrin [*chem.*]. Named (1833) by Biot and Persoz. Cf. chem. terms in *dextro-*, due to causing plane of ray of polarized light to rotate to the right.

dey [*hist.*]. F., Turk. *dāī*, maternal uncle, applied to commander of janissaries at Algiers, who in 1710 deposed the civil governor and became ruler.

dhoby [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Washerman. Hind. *dhōbi*, from *dhōb*, washing.

dhooly. See *doolie*.

dhourra. See *durra*.

dhow, dow. Vessel, esp. of slavers. ModArab. *dāw*. Origin unknown.

di-. For L. *di-*, *dis-*, apart, or G. δι- for δίς, twice, corresponding to L. *bi-*.

dia-. G. διά, through, cogn. with δίς (v.s.); also *di-*.

diabetes. G., from διαβαίνειν, to pass through. Cf. *diarrhoea*.

diablerie. F., devilry. See *devil*.

diabolical. See *devil.*

diabolo. Fancy name for old game revived c. 1907. App. a mixture of It. *diavolo* and Sp. *diablo.* See *devil.*

diachylon. Orig. ointment of vegetable juices. L. *diachylon,* G. διὰ χυλῶν, by means of juices, from χυλός, juice (see *chyle*).

diaconal. See *deacon.*

diacritic. G. διακριτικός, from διακρίνειν, to separate, distinguish.

diadem. F. *diadème,* L., G. διάδημα, fillet, esp. royal fillet of Pers. kings adopted by Alexander the Great. From G. διαδεῖν, to bind round.

diaeresis. G., from διαιρεῖν, to take apart.

diagnosis. G., from διαγιγνώσκειν, to discern, know apart. *Diagnose* is a back-formation.

diagonal. From G. διαγώνιος, from γωνία, angle.

diagram. F. *diagramme,* G. διάγραμμα, from διαγράφειν, to mark out.

dial. Only in E. App. MedL. *dialis,* from *dies,* used for *diurnalis.* Froissart has *dyal,* explained as *roe journal,* day wheel. First of sun-dial (Lydgate).

diall to knowe the houres by the course of the sonne: quadrant (Palsg.).

dialect. L., G. διάλεκτος, from διαλέγεσθαι, to discourse. Earlier is *dialectic* (Wyc.), art of formal discussion, invented, according to Aristotle, by Zeno of Elea, and perfected by Plato, G. διαλεκτική (sc. τέχνη).

dialogue. F., L., G. διάλογος (v.s.). *Dialogues* of St Gregory are mentioned in *Ancren Riwle* (early 13 cent.). Sometimes felt as limited to two persons, through confusion between *dia-* and *di-*.

dialysis. G. διάλυσις. See *analysis.*

diameter. F. *diamètre,* L., G. διάμετρος, measuring through.

diamond. F. *diamant,* Late L. *diamas, diamant-,* corrupt. of *adamas.* See *adamant,* in sense of which Milton still uses *diamond. Diamond* (i.e. smallest) *type* is of Du. origin. Dryden calls Chaucer a *rough diamond.*

Diana. Type of purity, or huntress. L. divinity, later identified with G. Artemis, e.g. *Diana of the Ephesians.* For *Divana,* from *divus,* god.

diapason. L., G. διὰ πασῶν, through all, for ἡ διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία. Cf. *diatessaron.*

diaper. OF. *diaspre* (whence F. *diaprer,* to checker), MedL. *diasprus,* MedG. δίασπρος, ? white in places, from Byzantine G. ἄσπρος, white. Used in OF. of a precious flowered fabric. The sense-development has been influenced by *jasper,* with which it is confused in MedL., It. & Sp. (cf. F. *marbré,* used of patterns from 12 cent.).

diaphanous. From G. διαφανής, transparent, from φαίνειν, to show.

diaphoretic. G. διαφορητικός, promoting perspiration, from διαφορεῖν, to carry off.

diaphragm. L., G. διάφραγμα, from φράγμα, fence, from φράσσειν, to hedge in, etc. E. word is *midriff* (q.v.).

diarchy. See *dyarchy.*

diarrhoea. L., G. διάρροια, from διαρρεῖν, to flow through.

diary. L. *diarium,* daily allowance, later, daily record, from *dies,* day.

diastole. Dilatation (of heart), opposed to *systole,* contraction. G. διαστολή, from διαστέλλειν, to put asunder. Often fig.

The great respiration, ebb and flood, systole and diastole, of the national intercourse (De Quincey).

diatessaron. Gospel harmony. From title given (2 cent.) by Tatian to his gospel harmony, Εὐαγγέλιον διὰ τεσσάρων, gospel made of four. Cf. *diapason.*

diatonic. G. διατονικός, through the notes, τόνος.

diatribe. F., L., G. διατριβή, wearing away (of time), from διατρίβειν, to rub through. Orig. discourse, etc.; from c. 1800 associated with invective.

dib, dibble. Lighter forms of *dab, dabble*; cf. *dibchick* for *dabchick. Dibs,* money, earlier applied to counters used at play (cf. *chips*); is perh. the same word; also *dibstones, dabs,* used of a children's game. *Dibber,* for gardening, is prob. old in dial.

dicast [*hist.*]. G. δικαστής, judge, juryman, from δίκη, justice.

dice. See *die*[2].

dichotomy. G. διχοτομία, cutting in two, from δίχα, in two, τέμνειν, to cut.

Dick, dick[1]. Rimed pet form of *Richard* Often used, as one of the commonest E. names (cf. *Jack*), as equivalent to fellow, e.g. *dirty Dick; Tom, Dick and Harry.* So also *dicky bird* (cf. *robin redbreast, jack daw,* etc.), *dicky,* a donkey (cf. *neddy*), *dick,* a leather bib, *dicky,* a detachable shirt-front, seat in carriage. Some of these are no doubt old, though early records are naturally hard to find.

dick[2] [*slang*]. In to *take one's dick.* Short for *declaration* (cf. *davy* for *affidavit*). Hence also *up to dick,* i.e. up to declared quality.

dickens. Euph. for *devil*; cf. *old Nick*. From *Dicken, Dickon*, pet form of *Richard*, whence also surname *Dickens*.

> I cannot tell what the dickens his name is
> (*Merry Wives*, iii. 2).

dicker [*techn.*]. Ten, esp. ten hides. L. *decuria*, set of ten. The wide and early extension of this word, which occurs in *Domesday Book* and prob. existed in AS., is supposed to be due to ten hides having been adopted by the Romans as unit of tribute and barter on the frontier. Cf. Du. *daker*, Ger. *decher*, "a dicker of leather, ten hides" (Ludw.), Icel. *dekr*, Norw. Dan. *deger*, Sw. *däcker*, also MedL. *dacra*, OF. *dacre*. It is likely that US. *dicker*, orig. to barter for skins with the Indians on the frontier, is the same word, a curious parallel to its hist. origin.

> Husbands will be too scarce to dicker about
> (Gertrude Atherton, *The Living Present*, 1917).

dicky[1]. See *dick*[1].

dicky[2]. Inferior, shaky. Slang, from c. 1800. Origin unknown.

dictate. From L. *dictare*, frequent. of *dicere*, to say. Hence *dictator*, orig., in Republican Rome, magistrate invested temporarily with absolute power. Cf. *food dictator*.

diction. F., L. *dictio-n-*, from *dicere*, *dict-*, to say; cogn. with Ger. *zeihen*, to accuse (*verzeihen*, to forgive), AS. *tēon*, to accuse.

dictionary. MedL. *dictionarium* or *dictionarius* (sc. *liber*), a collection of "dictions," usu. arranged under subject-headings and not alphabetically. E. word, as book-title, dates prob. from Sir Thomas Elyot's *Latin Dictionary* (1538), and F. *dictionnaire* from Robert Estienne's *Dictionnaire francois-latin* (1539).

dictum. L., from *dicere*, *dict-*, to say. Hence archaic F. *dit*, saying.

didactic. G. διδακτικός, from διδάσκειν, to teach.

didapper. Dabchick. For *dive-dapper*, from obs. *dive-dap*, AS. *dūfedoppa*, from *dūfan*, to dive, and second element cogn. with *dip*. Cf. synon. F. *plongeon*, Ger. *tauchente*, "diving duck."

diddle. To swindle. Back-formation (cf. *peddle*) from *Jeremy Diddler*, name of swindling character in Kenney's farce *Raising the Wind* (1803). Cf. *burke, boycott, Mrs Grundy*, etc. But the selection of the name was prob. due to dial. *duddle*, to trick (16 cent.), app. related to dial. *diddle*, to totter (cf. sense-history of *swindle*), and ult. with AS. *dyderian*, to fool.

> This was their fine device to fray our horses, when our horsemen should come at them. Howbeit, because the riders were no babies, nor their horses any colts, they could neither duddle the one, nor affray the other (W. Patten, 1548).

didymium [*chem.*]. Named (1843) from G. δίδυμος, twin, because of its close association with *lanthanium*.

die[1]. Verb. ME. *deghen*, ON. *deyja*, replacing AS. *steorfan* (cf. Ger. *sterben* and see *starve*). Usual ME. form was *dey* (cf. Sc. *dee*). See *dead*. The *Die-hards*, Middlesex regiment (old 57th foot), won the title at Albuera (1811).

die[2]. Sing. of *dice*. ME. also *de, dee, dey*, F. *dé*, L. *datum*, from *dare*, in sense of throw (cf. Ger. *würfel*, from *werfen*). See *dado*. Chauc. MSS. have pl. *dees, deis, dys, dyse, dise*. Pl. *dice* is often used as sing. in 14–17 cents., and the sing. hardly occurs now exc. in fig. phrases. With *true, straight, as a die* cf. earlier *smooth as a die*. The other senses, cubical block, stamping-die, are much later (17 cent.). *The die is cast* is after L. *jacta est alea*, ascribed to Caesar on crossing the Rubicon.

dies irae. Opening words of L. hymn ascribed to Thomas of Celano (c. 1250).

dies non [*leg.*]. For *dies non juridicus*, day not counting for legal purposes.

diet[1]. Rations. F. *diète*, L. *diaeta*, G. δίαιτα, system of life. Cf. It. Sp. *dieta*.

diet[2]. Parliamentary assembly. MedL. *dieta*, whence F. *diète*. In E. used (from 16 cent.) esp. of such Ger. bodies as the Reichstag, Bundestag, Landtag (though the word is foreign to Ger.), and also of Hungary and Poland. MedL. *dieta* meant also a day's journey, work, wage, etc., corresponding thus to F. *journée*. This fact, and the spec. use of *diet* for Ger. *-tag*, day (see *daysman, Reichstag*), point to derivation from L. *dies*. It occurs in 15 cent. Sc. both for formal meeting and day's work. The form of the MedL. word was no doubt suggested by association with *diet*[1] (q.v.), hence agreement in form of the two words in the Rom. langs. (v.i.).

> *dieta*: a diet or abstinence from meate or prescription when to eate. Also a parliament or generall assembly of estates (Flor.).

differ. F. *différer*, from L. *differre*, from *dis-* and *ferre*, to bear. Ident. with *defer*[1] (q.v.),

from which it has been differentiated in sense and sound since c. 1500. With *difference*, quarrel, cf. *variance*. The *differential calculus*, dealing with infinitesimal differences, was invented by Leibnitz (1677). Hence *differentiate*, a neol. first used in math.

difficult. Back-formation from *difficulty*, L. *difficultas*, replacing (16 cent.) earlier *difficil*, F. *difficile*, L. *difficilis*, from *dis-* and *facilis*, easy.

Al thinges seme dyfficyle to the dysciple (Caxton).

diffident. From pres. part. of L. *diffidere*, to distrust. Now usu. of distrusting oneself.

Thou dost shame thy mother
And wound her honour with this diffidence
(*King John*, i. 1).

diffract. From L. *diffringere*, *diffract-*, to break (*frangere*) apart.

diffuse. First as adj., F. *diffus*, L. *diffusus*, p.p. of L. *diffundere*, to pour apart.

dig. F. *diguer*, to prick, spur, orig. to excavate, from *digue*, dike. Of Teut. origin; cf. *dike* and AS. *dīcian*, to dig. Orig. weak (past always *digged* in *A V.*). Replaces (from 14 cent.) native *delve* (q.v.) and *grave*. *Diggings*, abode, is found almost as early (1838) as first record in sense of gold-diggers' camp.

digamma. Sixth letter of orig. G. alphabet, from Semit., with sound *w* or *v*. So called because it (Ϝ) was the shape of two *gammas* (ΓΓ).

digest. Earliest (14 cent.) E. sense is body of Roman Law compiled by order of Justinian. From L. neut. pl. *digesta*, from *digerere*, to put apart, arrange; also *digerere cibum*, to digest food.

dight [*poet.*]. Orig. p.p. of AS. *dihtan*, to compose, L. *dictare*, whence also Ger. *dichten*, to write poetry. Very common in ME., to equip, order, prepare, etc., but obs. after Milton till revived by Scott.

Storied windows richly dight (*Penseroso*, 159).

Why do these steeds stand ready dight? (*Lay*, i. 6).

digit. L. *digitus*, finger. First in math. sense, the Arab. notation being based on the ten fingers. Hence ModL. *digitalis*, fox-glove, named by Fuchs (1542) after Ger. *fingerhut*, fox-glove, lit. thimble, "finger-hat." With *digitigrade*, toe-walking (cats, dogs, etc.), cf. *plantigrade* (bears).

dignity. F. *dignité*, L. *dignitas*, from *dignus*, worthy. See *deign*, *dainty*. *Dignitary* is F. *dignitaire*.

digraph. From G. δι-, two, γραφή, writing. See *diphthong*.

digress. From L. *digredi*, *digress-*, to step aside, from *dis-* and *gradior*, I step.

dike, dyke. AS. *dīc*, excavation, later also mound resulting (cf. *moat* for converse case of double sense, also Du. *dam*, bank, pool). Ident. with *ditch* (q.v.), the EAngl. currency of the word being prob. due to association with cogn. Du. *dijk*, dam. Cf. also Ger. *teich*, pool. The office of *dike-reeve*, surveyor of dams and water-courses, still exists in the fen-country.

dilapidate. From L. *dilapidare*, orig. to throw stones, *lapis*, *lapid-*, apart, as still in geol.

dilate. F. *dilater*, L. *dilatare*, from *latus*, wide. With to *dilate on*, earlier also to *dilate oneself on*, cf. *expatiate* and colloq. to *spread oneself*.

dilatory. Late L. *dilatorius*, from *differre*, *dilat-*, to put off.

dilemma. G. δίλημμα, from δι-, double, λῆμμα, assumption, from λαμβάνειν, to take. The alternatives are commonly called the "horns," as they catch one on both sides.

Either horn of the dilemma impales him
(*Pall Mall Gaz.* Sep. 3, 1917).

dilettante. It., from *dilettare*, to delight (q.v.), L. *delectare*. Cf. *amateur*, ModE. sense of which is now replaced in F. by *dilettante*.

diligent. F., from pres. part. of L. *diligere*, to delight in, orig. to choose (*legere*) between (*dis-*). *Diligence*, stage-coach, F., is for *carrosse de diligence*, coach of dispatch. Hence dial. *dilly* for various vehicles.

dill. Plant. AS. *dile* (*Matt.* xxiii. 23); cf. Du. *dille*, Ger. *dill*. Origin unknown.

dilly[1]. See *diligence*.

dilly[2]. Nursery name for duck, as in "dilly, dilly, come and be killed."

dilly-bag [*Austral.*]. Native *dilli*, bag of rushes (Queensland). See *ditty-bag*.

dilly-dally. Redupl. on *dally*. Cf. *shilly-shally*.

dilute. From L. *diluere*, *dilut-*, from *luere*, to wash. *Dilution* of (skilled) labour is a neol.

The May agreement made provision for dilutees being first taken from the workshops
(*Sunday Times*, Jan. 20, 1918).

diluvial. Resulting from flood. See *deluge*, *antediluvian*.

dim. AS. *dimm*, dark, wicked; cf. ON. *dimmr*, OHG. *timbar*, Swiss. dial. *timmer*. App. cogn. with Ger. *dämmern*, to be twilight (cf. *Götterdämmerung*), and L. *tenebrae*.

dime [*US.*]. F. *dîme*, tenth part, tithe, Church L. *decima* (sc. *pars*), whence ME. *dime* in same sense. Adopted (1786) in US. for tenth of dollar (ten cents). With US. *dime novel* cf. *penny dreadful, shilling shocker*.

dimension. F., L. *dimensio-n-*, from *demetiri*, to measure out, from *metiri, mens-*.

dimidiated. Halved. See *demy*.

diminish. Combined (c. 1400) from earlier *diminue*, F. *diminuer*, L. *diminuere*, and *minish*, F. *menuiser*, VL. **minutiare*, from *minutus*, from *minuere*, cogn. with *minor*, less. See *mince*.

> Ye shall not minish ought from your bricks of your daily task (*Ex.* v. 19).

dimissory letters [*eccl.*]. L. *littèrae dimissoriae*, valedictory letter, from *dimittere, dimiss-*, to dismiss.

dimity. It. *dimiti*, pl. of *dimito*, MedL. *dimitum*, from G. δίμιτος, of double thread, μίτος. Cf. *twill, samite*.

dimorphous. From G. δίμορφος, from δι-, two, and μορφή, form.

dimple. Cogn. with dial. *dimble, dumble*, ravine (e.g. *Lambley Dumbles* near Nottingham), Ger. *tümpel*, pool, and ult. with *deep, dip*. Cf. synon. F. *fossette*, Ger. *grübchen*.

> *fossette*: a little pit; small hole; narrow ditch, or trench; also, a dimple on the cheeke, or chin (Cotg.).

din. AS. *dyne*, noun, *dynian*, verb; cf. ON. *dynr*, din, MHG. *tünen*, to rumble, Sanskrit *dhūni*, roaring.

dinar. See *denier*.

dine. F. *dîner*, OF. *disner*, VL. **disjunare* for **disjejunare*, to break fast, from *jejunus*, fasting. The two verbs *dîner, déjeuner* are from the atonic and tonic stems respectively, e.g. **disjunare* gave OF. *disner*, **disjunat* gave OF. *desjuene*. *Diner*, for *dining-car*, is US.

ding[1] [*archaic*]. To knock, beat. Cf. ON. *dengja*, to hammer. A strong verb (*dang, dung*) and the origin of *dangle* (q.v.); cf. Ger. *dengeln*. Possibly of imit. origin (v.i.).

ding[2], **ding-dong**. Imit. Perh. ident. with *ding*[1]. The two ideas run together in a *ding-dong struggle*.

dinghy, dingey. Hind. *dēngī, dīngī*, small boat, dug out from log.

dingle. Of late appearance (17 cent.) in literature and app. cogn. with *dimple* (q.v.). Recorded earlier once (13 cent.) in sense of abyss.

dingo. Austral. wild dog. From obs. native (NSW.) name. Cf. *kangaroo*.

dingy. A dial. (SE.) word of late appearance in literature. Prob. from *dung*. For changed sound of *-g-* cf. *stingy*.

dinky [*neol.*]. Dainty, spruce. Cf. dial. *dink* (Sc. & north). Origin unknown.

> My lady's dink, my lady's drest,
> The flower and fancy o' the west (Burns).
>
> A dinky little rail-road (O. Henry).

dinner. F. *dîner*, infin. as noun (cf. *supper*). See *dine*.

dinornis. Scient. name for *moa*. Coined (1843) by Owen from G. δεινός, terrible, ὄρνις, bird.

dinosaur. Gigantic fossil lizard. From G. σαῦρος, lizard (v.s.). Coined (1841) by Owen.

dinothere. Gigantic fossil tapir. From G. θηρίον, wild beast (v.s.).

dint. Also *dent* (q.v.) and dial. *dunt*. AS. *dynt*; cf. ON. *dyntr*. Orig. blow of weapon; hence *by dint of* (sword, axe, etc.); cf. *push of pike*.

> We have [at Pinkie] overcome the double of our number and strength, in open field, by plain dint of sword (W. Patten, 1548).

diocese. F. *diocèse*, MedL. *diocesis*, governor's (in Church L. bishop's) jurisdiction, G. διοίκησις, orig. house-keeping, from διοικεῖν, to manage, from οἶκος, house. See *parish*.

dioecious [*biol.*]. Sexually separate. Coined by Linnaeus from G. δι-, twice, οἶκος, house.

Diogenic. Of *Diogenes*, cynic philosopher (4 cent. B.C.). Cf. *Socratic*.

dionysiac. Pertaining to *Dionysus* (Bacchus). Cf. *aphrodisiac, bacchanalian*.

Dionysian. As above. Also, in *Dionysian era*, from abbot *Dionysius* (6 cent.) who is supposed to have established chronology from birth of Christ. Also of *Dionysius*, tyrant of Syracuse, and *Dionysius* the Areopagite (*Acts*, xvii. 34).

dioptric. G. διοπτρικός, from διόπτρα, from δι-, δια-, through, ὀπ- as in *optics* (q.v.).

diorama. Coined on *panorama* from G. διορᾶν, to see through.

Dioscuri. Twins. G. Διόσκουροι, Castor and Pollux, twins of Leda. From Διός, genitive of Ζεύς, and κοῦρος, boy.

dip. AS. *dyppan*, cogn. with *deep*; cf. Du. *doopen*, Ger. *taufen*, ON. *deypa*, Goth. *daupjan*, all chiefly in sense of baptize. With to *dip into a book* cf. to *dabble in*

philology, to *skim a novel*. *Dip*, candle, is for earlier *dip-candle*, made by dipping wick in tallow instead of moulding. Hence *dips*, the purser (Marryat), as *chips*, the carpenter.

> None of your rascally "dips"—but sound,
> Round, tenpenny moulds of four to the pound
> (*Ingoldsby*).

diphtheria. From F. *diphthérie*, substituted (1855) by Bretonneau for his earlier *diphthérite* (1821) coined from G. διφθέρα, skin.

diphthong. F. *diphtongue*, L., G. δίφθογγος, from δι-, twice, φθόγγος, voice, sound. Prop. two vowel sounds in one syllable, as in *rice*, *found*, *foil*, but often used for *digraph*, double letter, e.g. Cæsar.

diploma. L., G. δίπλωμα, folded paper, from διπλοῦς, double, hence official document, certificate, etc. *Diplomatic* is F. *diplomatique*, having to do with diplomas, and *diplomat* is a back-formation after *aristocrat*, *democrat*, etc.

dipsomania. Coined (19 cent.) from G. δίψα, thirst.

diptera [*biol.*]. G., neut. pl. of δίπτερος, from δι-, two, πτερόν, wing.

diptych. L. *diptycha* (neut. pl.), Late G. δίπτυχα, pair of writing tablets, from δίπτυχος, double folded, from πτυχή, fold. Cf. *diploma*.

dire. L. *dirus*, terrible, cogn. with G. δεινός.

direct. First as verb. From L. *dirigere*, *direct-*, to make straight, from *regere*, to rule. For temporal meaning of *directly* cf. *immediately*, *straightway*. *Direct action* (pol.) is 20 cent. (cf. *Bolshevist*, *frightfulness*). *Directory* in sense of address-book is recorded (for London) in 1732. In hist. sense it translates F. *Directoire* (1795–99).

dirge. L. *dirige*, in antiphon at Matins in Office for the Dead, beginning "Dirige, Domine, Deus meus, in conspectu tuo viam meam" (*Ps.* v. 8). Cf. *placebo*, *requiem*.

> *dyryge*: offyce for ded men (*Prompt. Parv.*).

dirigible. From L. *dirigere*, to direct (q.v.). In aeronautics adopted from F. *dirigeable*.

diriment [*leg.*]. From pres. part. of L. *dirimere*, to separate, hence to nullify.

dirk. Earlier also *dork*, *durk*. The true Gael. word is *biodag*. Prob. from proper name *Dirk*, *Dirik*, used in Dan. & Sw., like Ger. *Dietrich*, of a picklock, and hence perh. applied to an instrument for "letting daylight into" the human body. Cf. double meaning of Du. word below. See also *derrick*.

> *opsteeker*: a picklock, a great knife, or a dagger (Sewel, 1727).

dirt. ME., ON. *drit*, excrement. AS. has verb *drītan*. For metath. cf. *bird*. Used by Wyc. (*Philip.* iii. 8), var. *toordis*, for *Vulg. stercora* (*A V. dung*); cf. Du. *drijten*, stercorare. *Dirty Half-hundred*, 50th foot (1st bat. Royal West Kent), *Dirty Shirts* 101st foot (1st bat. Munster Fus.). The first name is said to be due to the men becoming smeared with dye from black facings of uniform in Peninsular War, the second to the regiment having fought in shirt-sleeves at Delhi (1857).

dis-. L. prefix cogn. with *bis* (for **dvis* = G. δίς, twice) and with *duo*, two. Hence sometimes E. *de-*, from OF. *des-* (*dé-*), now often replaced by reconstruction, e.g. *disarrange*, *derange*; *disembark*, *debark*; *disinherit* (q.v.).

disaffected. See *affect*. Sense of mutinous from 17 cent.

disappoint. Prop. to break an arrangement, appointment. See *appoint*.

disaster. F. *désastre* or It. *disastro*, orig. evil star, L. *astrum*. Cf. *ill-starred*.

disband. F. *débander*, earlier *desbander*, imitated from It. *sbandare* in mil. sense. See *band*[2].

disburse. OF. *desbourser* (*débourser*), from *bourse*, purse. Cf. *out-of-pocket*. See *bursar*, *purse*.

disc. See *disk*.

discard. Earlier also *decard*. OF. *descarter*, to scatter (cf. Sp. Port. *descartar*), for more usual *escarter* (*écarter*), VL. **exquartare*, to quarter out, remove portions (cf. It. *scartare*). Though early associated with card play it can hardly be from *card*, as *discard* could only mean to remove from the card (cf. *disburse*, *disgorge*, *disfranchise*, etc.). For formation, from L. *quartus*, cf. OF. *entercier*, to put on one side, from *tertius*, third.

discern. L. *discernere*, to separate.

discharge. OF. *descharger* (*décharger*), to unload. See *charge*. With leg. sense cf. *exonerate*.

disciple. AS. *discipul* and F. *disciple*, L. *discipulus*, pupil, from **discipere* (contrasted with *praecipere*, to teach), but influenced by *discere*, to learn. E. sense has been determined by Bibl. use. AS. had also *leorningcniht*. *Discipline* is F., L. *disciplina*.

disclaimer. AF. infin. as noun, OF. *desclamer*, L. *disclamare*. Cf. *attainder*, *remainder*, *misnomer*, etc. See *claim*.

discobolus. Statue of quoit-thrower. From G. *βάλλειν*, to throw. See *disk*.

discomfit. OF. *desconfit*, p.p. of *desconfire* (*déconfire*), VL. **disconficere*, to undo (see *comfit*). First as p.p. in E.

discommon. To expel from community (see *common*). At Oxf. and Camb. (from 16 cent.) to deprive tradesman of liberty to supply undergraduates.

disconcert. Now usu. with personal object, but orig. of deranging, frustrating (plans, etc.). See *concert*.

disconsertare: to bring out of order, frame, tune, or proportion (Flor.).

discord. OF. *descorde*, L. *discordia*. See *accord*.

discount. OF. *desconte*, *descompte* (*décompte*), from *desconter*, to count off. See *count*[2]. ModF. now uses rather *escompte*, It. *sconto*.

discourse. F. *discours*, L. *discursus*, orig. running to and fro, from *discurrere*. Etym. sense appears in *discursive*.

Discourse, strictly speaking, is the motion or progress of the mind from one judgment to another (Wesley).

discover. OF. *descovrir* (*découvrir*), to uncover, as in *check by discovery* (chess). See *cover*.

discreet. F. *discret*, L. *discretus*, orig. separated, from *discernere*, but taking act. sense in Late L. Cf. Ger. *gescheidt*, clever, lit. separated. In to *surrender at discretion* the *discretion* is that of the victor. *Years of discretion*, fixed by E. law at fourteen (Littleton's *Tenures*), dates from 14 cent.

The better part of valour is discretion (1 *Hen. IV*. v. 4).

discrepant. From pres. part. of L. *discrepare*, lit. to sound ill, jar, from *crepare*, to sound. Cf. fig. sense of *clash*.

discriminate. From L. *discriminare*, to divide. See *crime*.

discursive. See *discourse*.

discuss. AF. *discusser*, from OF. *descous*, p.p. of *descoure*, L. *discutere*, to agitate, from *quatere*, to shake.

Tieux custumes et usages serront discuz par les mair et aldermans (*Liber Albus*, p. 214).

disdain. OF. *desdain*, *desdeign* (*dédain*), from *desdeignier* (*dédaigner*), VL. **disdignare* for *dedignari*, from *dignus*, worthy. See *deign*.

disease. OF. *desaise*, discomfort (see *ease*).

For strengthened sense cf. *disgust*, *disgrace*, all orig. euph. coinages.

The Kinges Majestie was a litle diseased with could [cold] takinge (Wriothesley, *Chron.* 1553).

disembogue [*archaic*]. To come into open sea, now esp. of rivers. Sp. *desembocar*, "to come out of the mouth of a river or haven" (Minsh.), from Sp. *boca*, mouth (see *debouch*). A word from the Spanish Main, earliest examples, var. *disemboque*, being from Drake, Hawkins, Raleigh, usu. of ship emerging from bay or river-mouth. Earlier is the simplex (v.i.), Sp. *embocar*, expressing the opposite. In Hakl. (viii. 412) we also find *disbock*, app. a Norman var. of OF. *desbocher*.

Where they...shall land, travayle, lodge, and ymbucke (*Commission to Sir W. Morgan*, 1577).

disestablish. In ref. to scheme directed against the Church of England first recorded in Gladstone's *Church and State* (1838).

disfigure. For sense cf. *deface*, *deform*.

disgorge. OF. *desgorger* (*dégorger*). App. from lang. of falconry (see *gorge*). Now usu. fig. Quot. below suggests a curious picture.

People found hoarding oil will be made to disgorge it, as was done in the case of food (*Daily News*, Sep. 26, 1918).

disgrace. Orig. loss of favour (*grace*), as still in F. Cf. *in disgrace*. For strengthened sense cf. *disease*, *disgust*.

I hear Macduff lives in disgrace (*Macb.* iii. 6).

disgruntled. Now chief US., but 17 cent. E. From *gruntle*, frequent. of *grunt*.

disguise. OF. *desguiser* (*déguiser*), to change costume (see *guise*). Not orig. with sense of concealment. Cf. *disguised in liquor* (Massinger), appearance being changed by intoxication.

He [the prophet] is disguised from the rest in his apparell (Purch.).

disgust. OF. *desgoust* (*dégoût*). See *gusto*. Orig. distaste, now strengthened in meaning.

dish. AS. *disc*, bowl, platter, L. *discus*, quoit, dish (in *Vulg.*). See *disk*. Cf. Ger. *tisch* (from L.), table, and see *dais*, *desk*. Wyc. uses it also in L. sense of quoit. *Dish of tea* (*coffee*) is common in 17–19 cents. With to *dish*, to baffle, cf. to *do for*, to *cook one's goose*, *settle one's hash*. Esp. in hist. phrase *dishing the Whigs* (Reform Bill, 1867), perh. due to Disraeli, who often uses the verb.

dishabille [*archaic*]. See *déshabillé*. For loss of final syllable cf. *signal*[2], *defile*[2], etc. See *habiliment*.

dishevelled. Earlier *dishevely*, *dishevel*, OF. *deschevelé* (*déchevelé*, usu. replaced by *échevelé*), from *dis-* and *chevel* (*cheveu*), hair, L. *capillus*. *Dishevelled hair* is thus pleon.

disinherit. Preserves obs. sense of *inherit* (q.v.), to make heir. For earlier *disherit*, F. *déshériter*.

disjunctive. L. *disjunctivus*. See *join*.

disk, disc. L. *discus*, G. δίσκος, quoit, its earliest sense in E. (Pope's *Iliad*). See *dais, desk, dish*.

dislike. Hybrid, replacing (16 cent.) native *mislike* (q.v.).

dismal. From ME. *in the dismal*, with which cf. mod. *in the dismals*. OF. *dis mal*, L. *dies mali*, unpropitious days of medieval calendar, also called *dies Aegyptiaci*. The word is still esp. used with *day*. Chauc. app. understood it as OF. *dis mals* (*dix maux*), ten plagues.

> Ore dirrai des jours denietz [forbidden]
> Que vous dismal appeletz
> (AF. *Art de Kalender*, 13 cent.).

> I trowe hit was in the dismalle,
> That was the ten woundes of Egipte
> (Chauc. *Blanche the Duchess*, 1205).

dismantle. Earliest (16 cent.) in mil. sense, to raze. OF. *desmanteler* (*démanteler*), to strip. See *mantle*.

dismay. AF. **desmaier*, for OF. *esmaier*, whence ModF. *émoi*, agitation. From *dis-* and Teut. *mag*, power, as in OHG. *magan* (*mögen*), to be able, E. *may*. Cf. It. *smagare*, Sp. *desmaiar*. For E. preference for *dis-* cf. *discard, dishevel*.

dismiss. For earlier *dismit*, OF. *desmetre* (*démettre*), from L. *dimittere, dimiss-*, from *mittere*, to send, with usual change of prefix in VL.

disorder. F. *désordre*. The verb is for earlier *disordain*, OF. *desordener, desordein-* (now *désordonner*). See *order, ordain*.

disoriented [*neol.*]. Adaptation of F. *désorienté*, having lost one's bearings. See *orientation*.

> The returned soldier, bewildered, disoriented, nerve-wracked (*Times Lit. Sup.* Jan. 19, 1920).

disparage. OF. *desparagier*, orig. to marry unequally (cf. *mésalliance*), also earliest sense in E., from *parage*, rank, "peerage." See *peer*[1].

disparity. See *parity*.

dispart [*mil.*]. Difference between semi-diameters of cannon at base-ring and muzzle. Hence, sight constructed to allow for difference. App. from archaic *dispart*, to separate, OF. *despartir* (*départir*), L. *dispartire, -pertire*, to divide.

dispatch, despatch. Sp. *despachar*, to expedite, opposite of *empachar*, to impede (cf. It. *dispacciare, impacciare*). Has absorbed and superseded obs. *depeach*, F. *dépêcher*; but the two words are not related, F. *-pêcher* representing VL. **pedicare*, to cause to stumble, from *pedica*, fetter (*pes, ped-*, foot), while the radical of the Sp. & It. words is prob. *pact-*, from *pangere*, to fasten. First used by Bp Tunstall, Commissioner to Spain (1516–17). For *happy dispatch* (19 cent.) see *hara-kiri*.

dispel. L. *dispellere*, to drive apart.

dispense. OF. *despenser* (*dépenser*), L. *dispensare*, frequent. of *dispendere*, to weigh out. Hence *dispensary*, place for "weighing out" medicines, first in Garth's mock-heroic poem, *The Dispensary* (1699). In *dispensation*, the sense of ordering, management, e.g. *divine dispensation, Mosaic dispensation*, is due to rendering in *NT*. of G. οἰκονομία, office, method of administration, by L. *dispensatio*, weighing out, stewardship. Sense of exemption, relaxation, springs from MedL. sense of *dispensare*, to act as steward, deal administratively with spec. cases, whence *dispense from, with*. The *dispensing power* (of kings) first occurs temp. Charles I.

disperse. F. *disperser*, L. *dispergere, -spers-*, to scatter (*spargere*) apart.

dispiteous. For archaic *despiteous*, from *despite* (q.v.), revived by 19 cent. poets.

display. OF. *despleier* (*déployer*). See *deploy*. No connection with *play*.

disport [*archaic*]. OF. *desporter*, to carry away; cf. sense-development of *distract, divert*. Orig. trans., to amuse, intrans. sense springing from reflex. (cf. *abscond*). Now mostly replaced by aphet. *sport* (q.v.).

dispose. F. *disposer* (see *pose*). Etym. to put apart, hence arrange, etc. *Disposition*, temperament, is from astrol. use of the word (14 cent.) for position of planet as determining influence.

dispute. F., L. *disputare*, to compute, discuss; in *Vulg.* to argue, contend in words.

disquisition. L. *disquisitio-n-*, from *disquirere, -quisit-*, to investigate, from *quaerere*, to seek.

disruption. L. *disruptio-n-*, from *disrumpere, -rupt-*, to break apart. Esp. split in Established Church of Scotland (1843).

dissect. L. *dissecare, -sect-*, to cut up. Cf. *anatomy*.

disseisin [*leg.*]. OF. *dessaisine*. See *seisin*.

dissel-boom [*SAfr.*]. Waggon-pole. Du., shaft-beam (see *boom*[2]). First element is cogn. with Ger. *deichsel*, AS. & ON. *thīsl*, waggon-pole.

dissemble. For earlier *dissimule, dissimil*, F. *dissimuler*, L. *dissimulare*. After cogn. *assemble, resemble*. See *similar, simulate*.

He dissymelide [*Vulg.* dissimulabat] hym to here (Wyc. 1 *Sam.* x. 27).

disseminate. From L. *disseminare*, to scatter seed, *semen*.

dissent. L. *dissentire*, to differ in feeling. Hence *dissenter*, in spec. mod. sense from 17 cent. First *NED.* ref. is to Oliver Cromwell as "dissenter from the discipline of the Church of England."

dissertation. L. *dissertatio-n-*, from *disserere*, to discuss, from *serere, sert-*, to join, compose.

dissever. OF. *dessevrer*, Late L. *disseparare*, in which prefix is intens.

dissident. From pres. part. of L. *dissidēre*, to sit (*sedēre*) apart.

dissimilation [*ling.*]. Tendency of like sounds to change or disappear when occurring contiguously, e.g. *pilgrim, oriel, fugleman, prow* (q.v.). Cf. *assimilation*. Affects esp. *r–r, l–l, n–n*.

dissimulate. From L. *dissimulare*. See *dissemble*.

dissipate. L. *dissipare*, to scatter, from OL. *sipare*, to throw. For sense of *dissipated* cf. *dissolute*.

dissociate. From L. *dissociare*, from *socius*, companion. Cf. *associate*.

dissolute. Lit. dissolved, separated (v.i.), hence unrestrained. Intermediate sense is lax. *Dissolution* (of Parliament, monasteries, also of soul from body) is from 16 cent.

Sloathe sendith in slep; and a dissolut soule [*Vulg.* anima dissoluta] shal hungre (Wyc. *Prov.* xix. 15).

dissolve. L. *dissolvere*, to loosen. See *solve*.

dissonant. F., from pres. part. of L. *dissonare*, to sound diversely.

dissuade. L. *dissuadēre*, from *suadēre*, to advise. See *suasion*.

dissyllable. See *disyllable*.

distaff. AS. *distæf*, first element cogn. with LG. *diesse*, bunch of flax, as in *dizen, be-dizen* (q.v.). Often as emblem of female authority, or the "spindle-side" in genealogy, formerly opposed to the "spear-side." Cf. similar use of F. *quenouille*.

quenouille: a distaffe; also, the feminine line in a succession (Cotg.).

distain [*archaic*]. OF. *desteindre* (*déteindre*), L. *dis* and *tingere*, to colour. Now usu. replaced by aphet. *stain*.

May coward shame distain his name (Burns).

distant. F., from pres. part. of L. *distare*, to stand apart. For fig. sense cf. *stand-offish*.

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view (Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope*, i. 7).

distemper. From OF. *destempré, -trempé*, MedL. *distemperatus*, disturbed, immoderate, from L. *temperare*, to mix, temper. Orig. of disturbing the "tempers," or four humours, recognized by medieval physicians. Hence, as noun, disease, now esp. of dogs. *Distemper*, to dilute, mix, paint with mixture, is etym. the same word, OF. *destemprer* (*détremper*). See *temper*.

distend. L. *distendere*, to stretch apart.

distich. L., G. δίστιχον, neut. of δίστιχος, from δι-, two, στίχος, line. Cf. *acrostic*.

distil. Orig. intrans., L. *distillare*, to trickle down. See *still*[2].

distingué. F., p.p. of *distinguer* (v.i.).

distinguish. Earlier *distingue* (Chauc. & Wyc.), F. *distinguer*, L. *distinguere*, lit. to "prick off," cogn. with G. στίζειν, to prick. For incorr. *-ish*, also in *extinguish*, cf. *astonish, admonish*.

distort. From L. *distorquēre, -tort-*, to twist apart.

distract. From L. *distrahere, -tract-*, to pull apart. For fig. sense cf. *divert*, and for *distracted*, mad, cf. *distraught*.

distrain. OF. *destreindre, destreign-*, L. *distringere*, to draw asunder, but in Late L. as intens. of *stringere*, to stretch. First in leg. use (13 cent.), to constrain to a course of action, etc. by seizure of goods. Now usu. to *distrain upon*.

distrait. F., absent-minded, p.p. of *distraire*, to distract, draw away, L. *distrahere*. Occurs in ME. in sense of *distraught*, but in current use is a borrowing from ModF.

distraught [*poet.*]. Barbarous spelling of above, perh. due to obs. *straught*, p.p. of *stretch*. Or it may be for the latinized *distract*. The three forms *distract, distrait* (*destrat*), *distraught* were used indifferently in ME.

distress. OF. *destrece* (*détresse*), from *destrecier*, VL. **districtiare*, from *districtus*, p.p. of *distringere*, to pull asunder, etc. Cf. etym. of *dress*. Orig. pressure, esp. in leg. sense, as *distrain* (q.v.). *Stress* (q.v.) is often its aphet. form.

distribute. From L. *distribuere*, *-tribut-*. See *tribute*.

district. F., orig. control, then region over which control extends, MedL. *districtus*, from *distringere*, in sense of binding, controlling (see *distrain*). Orig. sense survives in F.

> *district*: a district; the liberties, or precincts of a place; the territorie, or circuit of countrey, within which a lord, or his officers may judge, compell, or call in question, the inhabitants (Cotg.).

disturb. ME. *destourb*, OF. *destorber*, L. *disturbare*, intens. of *turbare*, from *turba*, mob. Now respelt after L.

disyllable. Prefix is G. δι-, twice. Hence *dissyllable* is etym. incorr. See *syllable*.

ditch. AS. *dīc*, of which *dike* (q.v.) is the northern development. To *die in the last ditch* is as old as Burnet (1715). With *dull as ditchwater* (mod.), cf. *light* (i.e. easy) *as ditchwater* (15 cent.), and earlier *digne* (arrogant) *as ditchwater* (cf. stinking with pride).

> She was as digne as water in a dich (Chauc. A. 3964).

dither. To quake. Dial., but now in pretty gen. use. Earlier *didder*, thinned form of *dodder*[2].

> Several minutes of sheer dithering funk (*Daily Chron.* Jan. 12, 1918).

dithyramb. L., G. διθύραμβος, choric hymn, orig. in honour of Dionysus, Bacchus.

dittany. From OF. *ditan*, *ditain*, L. *dictamnus*, from G. δίκταμνον, from *Dicte*, mountain in Crete, where it grew. Cf. It. *dittamo*. Mod. Europ. forms are numerous and much corrupted as in the case of most herbs (*agrimony*, *marjoram*, *valerian*, etc.).

ditto. It., for *detto*, said, L. *dictus*, as in *the said* (before mentioned) *month*. Use has been much extended in E. Hence *suit of dittos*, i.e. all alike (18 cent.). Also *dittography*, accidental repetition by copyist, *dittology*, double interpretation.

ditty. OF. *dité*, *ditié*, composition, poem, L. *dictatus*, p.p. of *dictare*, frequent. of *dicere*, to say.

> Ci s'ensieut [Here follows] le dittié de la flour de la margherite (Froissart).
>
> Than Moyses soong...this ditee [*Vulg.* carmen] to the Lord (Wyc. *Ex.* xv. 1).

ditty-bag, -box [*naut.*]. ? Sailors' corrupt. of Austral. *dilly-bag* (q.v.), ? or from obs. *dutty*, a coarse brown calico (Purch.), ident. with Hind. *dhōtī*, loin-cloth. The latter is more likely (cf. *dinnage* for *dunnage*).

> The notes were missing from a ditty-box in the mess (*Ev. Stand.* April 25, 1919).

diuretic. L., G. διουρητικός, from διουρεῖν, to urinate. See *urine*. Occurs c. 1400.

diurnal. L. *diurnalis*, from *dies*, day. In 17 cent. often for *journal*.

> In every mercurius, coranto, gazet or diurnal, I met with camizados, pallizados...squadrons, curassiers, etc. (Pref. to Blount's *Glossographia*, 1656).

diva. Distinguished female singer. It., goddess, from L. (cf. *divine*).

divagation. L. *divagatio-n-*, from L. *divagari*, to wander off.

divan. Turk. *divān*, Pers. *dīwān*, *dīvān*, whence also It. *divano*, Sp. Port. F. *divan*. Orig. bundle of written sheets, collection of poems, e.g. the *Divān i Hāfiz*, collection of documents, register, office of accounts, custom-house, council chamber, cushioned seat, smoking-room, cigar-shop, a curious chain of meanings. From Arab. form come It. *dogana*, F. *douane*, custom-house.

> The captaine was received in a coach and caryed before the dawne (Purch.).

divaricate. To diverge. From L. *divaricare*. See *prevaricate*.

dive. Combines sense of AS. *dūfan* (strong intrans.) with forms of its causal *dȳfan* (weak trans.); cogn. with *dip* (q.v.). The *diving-bell* is mentioned by Evelyn (1661).

diverge. From *di-*, apart, and L. *vergere*, to turn.

divers, diverse. Ident. words now differentiated in form and sense. F. *divers*, L. *diversus*, turned different ways, from *divertere*. The difference is expressed in F. by position, e.g. *en divers endroits*, *dans des endroits divers*.

divert. F. *divertir*, from L. *divertere*, to turn in different directions. For fig. sense cf. *distract*, *disport*.

dives. L., rich, used in *Vulg.* (*Luke*, xvi.), hence often taken as name of rich man in parable. Cf. *lazar*.

> Lazar and Dives lyveden diversly (Chauc. D. 1877).

divest. Earlier *devest*, OF. *desvestir* (*dévêtir*), VL. **disvestire* for *devestire*, to undress, from *vestis*, garment.

divide. L. *dividere*, to force asunder, with second element prob. cogn. with *vidua*, widow. Cf. *dividend*, F. *dividende*, L. *dividendum*, to be divided.

divine. L. *divinus*, belonging to the gods, from *divus, deus*. Earlier *devine*, from F. popular form, as in *devin*, soothsayer, *deviner*, to guess, orig. to interpret, predict, have supernatural knowledge. In ME. *devine, divine*, means both sorcerer and priest. The *divine right* (of kings) came into spec. use under Stuarts. See Cowel's article on *king*, which led to the public burning of his *Interpreter* by decree of Parliament. Regularly contrasted with *human*, and thus used tellingly by Milton in *human form divine* (after *Gen.* i. 26).

division. F., L. *divisio-n-*, from *dividere, divis-*, to divide. *Division of labour* dates from Adam Smith (1776).

divorce. F., L. *divortium*, from *divortere*, archaic for *divertere*, to turn away. Cf. L. *dorsum*, back, for **divorsum*.

divot [*Sc.*]. Sod. Esp. in *fail and divot* (16 cent.), where *fail* means a thick divot. It is characteristic of the sudden spread of golf that the only sense in which the word is familiar to most Englishmen is not given (1897) in the *NED*. Origin unknown.

> Rights of pasturage—fuel—feal and divot (*Waverley*, ch. xlii.).

divulge. Orig. simply to publish. L. *divulgare*, to spread among the people, *vulgus*. Cf. F. *divulguer*.

divvy [*slang*]. For *divine*. Late 19 cent.

dixie [*mil. slang*]. Mess-tin. Urdu *dīgshī*, vessel, Pers., dim. of *dīg*, cauldron, pot.

Dixie. Happy land of Amer. negroes. Orig. estate on Manhattan Island belonging to one *Dixie* (Bartlett).

dizen [*poet.*]. See *bedizen, distaff*.

dizzy. AS. *dysig*, foolish, used of the foolish virgins (*Matt.* xxv.). WGer.; cf. LG. *dusig*, OHG. *tusig*; also Du. *duizelen*, to be giddy. Prob., like *giddy* (q.v.), ult. possessed by a god, from Aryan root *dhwes-*, cogn. with G. *θεός*.

Dizzy. Nickname of *Benjamin Disraeli*, Earl of Beaconsfield (†1881). Cf. *Pam*.

djereed. See *jereed*.

djinn. See *genie, jinnee*.

do[1]. Verb. AS. *dōn*. WGer.; cf. Du. *doen*, Ger. *tun*; not found in ON. & Goth. Past *did* is a reduplicated form, AS. *dyde*; cf. Ger. *tat* (OHG. *teta*), Du. *deed* (ODu. *dede*), and G. *τέθεικα* from *τί-θη-μι*, of which root syllable is cogn. with *do*. The use of this verb to form the periphrastic conjugation (*do you know? I do not know*), or to avoid repetition, has no gen. parallel in allied langs., though F. *faire* occurs to some extent in the latter capacity. The periphrastic construction dates from ME. and is now normal in the negative and interrogative constructions, exc. with *be, have* and a few other monosyllabic verbs, e.g. *dare, need*. In *well to do, how do you do?* the verb has become intrans., to fare. With mod. to *do for*, destroy, cf. archaic to *fordo*. To *do oneself well* is US., after Ger. *sich gütlich tun*.

do[2] [*mus.*]. Arbitrary substitute for earlier *ut*. See *gamut*.

doab [*geog.*]. Tongue of land between two rivers, esp. between Ganges and Jumna. Pers. *dōāb*, two waters; ult. cogn. with *Twynam* (Hants), between Avon and Stour.

doat. See *dote*.

dobbin. Nickname for horse (*Merch. of Ven.* ii. 2). Dim. of *Dob*, rimed on *Rob*, for *Robert* (cf. *Dick*). See *hobby*. Cf. *robin, magpie*, etc.

docile. F., L. *docilis*, from *docēre*, to teach.

dock[1]. Plant. AS. *docce*; cf. obs. Du. *docke*, Ger. *dockenblätter*, obs. Dan. *ādokke*, water dock (AS. *ēadocce*); also Gael. *dogha*. Hence *burdock*.

dock[2]. Solid part of tail. Cf. ModIcel. *dockr*, stumpy tail, LG. *dokke*, bundle, Ger. *docke*, bundle, plug. Perh. from *dock*[1], the root of which is suggestive of a rat's tail. Hence verb to *dock*, to shorten, cut off.

> A firme full taile, touching the lowly ground,
> With dock betweene two faire fat buttocks drownd (Sylv. *Handicrafts*).

dock[3]. For ships. First recorded by *NED*. in Gavin Douglas (1513), who uses it to render L. *sulcus*, furrow (v.i.), made in the sand by a vessel when beached. But it occurs passim in *Nav. Accts.* (1495–97), in which also are many details with regard to the royal dock of Portsmouth, the first *dock* in the mod. sense, commenced by Hen. VII in 1495. According to the editor of *Nav. Accts.* the word was applied as early as 1434 to the bed made on the mud by the vessel when drawn up as far as possible at high tide, which was fenced round while repairs were in progress. This agrees with Gavin Douglas' use of the word, and points to identity with LG. *docke*, channel, runnel; ? cf. Norw. *dokk*,

hollow, dial. E. *doke*, furrow. *Dock* was known to the Hanse merchants as an E. word as early as 1436 (v.i.) and has been borrowed by most Europ. langs.

Inimicam findete rostris
Hanc terram, sulcumque sibi premat ipsa carina
(*Aen.* x. 295).

Gegeven deme manne, de dat schip in de docke lade, 6d (*Hanserecesse*, 1436).

We caused an anchor to be laid right astern as her dock [i.e. the furrow the grounded vessel had made on the mud-bank] directed us
(Phineas Pett, 1613).

dock[4]. For criminals. Orig. rogues' slang (cf. *jug*). Used by Ben Jonson (*Alchemist*, v. 4). Then unrecorded till revived by Dickens. Flem. *dok*, *docke*, hutch, pen. Perh. spec. use of *dock*[3].

docket. Memorandum, summary, customs certificate. Earlier (15 cent.) *doggette*, obs. It. *doghetta*, bendlet in heraldry (Torr.), dim. of *doga*, cask-stave. The form has been influenced by *cocket* (q.v.) with which it is commonly associated. Cf. hist. of *label*, *schedule*, etc.

doctor. L. from *docēre*, to teach. Applied esp. to various great schoolmen, e.g. *doctor angelicus* (Aquinas), *invincibilis* (Ockham), *mirabilis* (Bacon), *subtilis* (Duns Scotus). In spec. sense of *doctor of medicine* already in ME. With fig. sense, to *doctor* (wines, statements, etc.), cf. to *cook* (accounts, etc.). *Doctors' Commons* was orig. the common table of the Association of Doctors of Civil Law in London (incorporated 1768, dissolved 1858) in buildings (demolished 1867) in which five courts were held. In literary allusions usu. with ref. to wills or marriage licenses.

Seynt Austyn, the firste doctour of Englische men
(Trev. ii. 43).

Who shall decide, when doctors disagree?
(Pope, *Moral Essays*, iii. 1).

doctrine. F., L. *doctrina*, from *doctor* (q.v.). *Doctrinaire*, F., was coined c. 1815 and first applied by extremists to supporters of an ideal "doctrine" of compromise in pol. matters; now to unpractical extremists.

The dictatorship of a small and extreme oligarchy of doctrinaire socialists and syndicalists
(*Obs.* June 15, 1919).

document. F., L. *documentum*, proof, example, from *docēre*, to teach. Mod. use, as in *human document*, due to F. naturalistic school (the Goncourts, Zola, etc.), goes back to etym. sense.

dodder[1]. Plant. ME. also *doder*; cf. Du., Dan. *dodder*, Ger. *dotter*. Not found in AS., but prob. cogn. with *dodder*[2], from shaking.

dodder[2]. To quake, quaver. Also dial. *dade*, *dadder*, *daddle*, *doddle*. Cf. Norw. dial. *duddra*.

doddered [*poet.*]. Usu. with *oak*. After Dryden, rendering Virgil's *veteres, jam fracta cacumina, fagos*. For *doddard*, formed, on *pollard*, from obs. *dod*, to poll.

Onys in the yeer he was doddid, for the heere hevyde hym (Wyc. 2 *Sam.* xiv. 26).

He passes now the doddered oak (*Rokeby*, vi. 3).

dodecagon. G., from δώδεκα, twelve, γωνία, angle.

dodge. From 16 cent., in sense of shuffle, play fast and loose, lit. and fig. App. cogn. with Ger. *ducken*, to dodge, duck, earlier also *docken* (Hans Sachs). Current sense of noun, esp. with *artful*, is due to Dickens.

dodo. Extinct bird (Mauritius), clumsy and of poor flight. Port. *doudo*, stupid. Cf. *dotterel*, which is prob. related.

A Portuguese name it is, and has reference to her simpleness (Sir T. Herbert, 1638).

Dodonaean. Of *Dodona* (Epirus), where was oracle of Zeus in oak-grove.

doe. ME. *doo*, AS. *dā*, perh. cogn. with L. *dama*, whence Ger. *damhirsch*, doe. *Doeskin*, cloth, is coined on *buckskin*, first used of leather and then of material for breeches.

Doe, John. See *John*.

doff. "In all its senses obsolete, and rarely used except by rustics" (Johns.). Contr. of *do off*; cf. *don* and rarer *dup* (see *dub up*).

Hē him of dyde īsern-byrnan [coat of mail]
(Beowulf).

dog. Late and rare AS. *docga* (usual word is *hound*), adopted in several Europ. langs. in sense of E. dog, mastiff. This spec. sense survives in *dogged*. Origin unknown. With *fire-dog* cf. F. *chenet*, prob. at first in shape of dog. A *dog-cart* had orig. a box under the seat for sportsmen's dogs. For *dog-days*, *dog-star*, see *canicular*. *Dog's ear*, in books, is 17 cent. *Dogwatch*, short watch (naut.), may spring from earlier *dog-sleep*, short and fitful. It is also explained by naut. humorists as for *cur-tailed* (two hours instead of four), or from its wakeful character (v.i.). Often *dog-* implies inferiority, e.g. *dog-cheap*, *-latin*, *-violet*; so also to *go to the dogs* and Ger. *auf den hund kommen*. But *dog-rose* renders MedL. *rosa canina*, for

G. *κυνόροδον*, perh. because supposed to be efficacious against bite of mad dog.

But at four o'clock the ship wakes up. No self-respecting naval man sleeps during the dog-watch (*Taffrail*).

Dogberrydom. From *Dogberry*, foolish constable in *Much Ado about Nothing*. Cf. *Bumbledom*.

doge. F., Venetian, L. *dux*, *duc-*, leader, duke.

dogger. North Sea (esp. Du.) fishing-boat, though not now in Du. use. Hence the *Dogger Bank*. Prob. related to *dog*; cf. *cat*, obs. name of a vessel in several langs. and of very old date. Name prob. arose in E. (14 cent.), and was adopted in Icel., Du. & F. (*dogre*).

dogghe: canis molossus, canis magnus. *Gal.* dogue. *Ang.* dogge (Kil.).

dogghe-boot: cymba major (*ib.*).

doggerel. First in Chauc., applied by the host of the Tabard to the *Tale of Sir Thopas*. Prob. from L. *doga*, cask-stave. Cf. 16 cent. *dudgeon verse* (see *dudgeon*[1]), Ger. *stabreim*, stave rime, or *knüttelvers*, cudgel verse, Du. *kluppelvers* (for earlier *knuppel-*, cudgel), E. *packstaff verse* (see *pikestaff*), and metr. sense of Prov. *bastonnet*, little stick; also *rhopalic* (verse) from G. *ῥόπαλον*, cudgel.

"Now swich a rym the devel I biteche!
This may wel be rym dogerel," quod he (B. 2114).

doggo, to lie. ? Like a cunning dog.

dog-gone [*US.*]. App. a fantastic perversion of *god-damned*.

He's as treacherous as a doggone Indian (Ridgwell Cullum).

dogma. G. *δόγμα*, opinion, from *δοκεῖν*, to seem. Usu. treated as G., with pl. *dogmata*, in 17–18 cents.

doily. Orig. name of material, introduced for summer-wear (17 cent.). From *Doily*, who kept a shop in the Strand. The name is of F. origin, from *Ouilly* (Calvados).

Coarse Doiley-napkins, fringed at each end (Swift).

doit [*archaic*]. Chiefly in *not* (*worth*) *a doit*. Du. *duit*, earlier *doyt*, eighth part of stiver, ON. *thveit*, piece, from *thvīta*, to cut. Cf. Ger. *deut*, from Du. E. *-thwaite* in northern place-names is ident.

doited [*Sc.*]. Crazy. Prob. for *doted*. See *dote*.

dolce far niente. It., sweet do nothing.

doldrums. Slang *doldrum*, dullard, *doldrums*, dumps. Hence naut., state of being becalmed. From *dull*, after *tantrum*.

dole[1]. Share, esp. in charitable distribution (e.g. at funerals), and in to *dole out*. AS. *dāl*, parallel form to *dǣl*, deal[1]. Also in *happy man be his dole*, i.e. lot, a very common Tudor phrase.

Happy man, happy dole, so say sycke and hole (Heywood, 1562).

dole[2] [*poet.*]. Sorrow. Esp. in *doleful*. OF. *duel*, tonic stem of OF. *doloir*, *duel-*, to grieve, L. *dolēre*. The more correct *dule* survives in Sc. and is used by some mod. poets. ModF. *deuil*, Late L. *dolium*, grief, is not quite the same word.

dolerite [*min.*]. F. *dolérite*, coined from G. *δολερός*, deceptive, because of difficulty of determining its constituents.

dolichocephalic [*ethn.*]. Longheaded. From G. *δολιχός*, long. Cf. *brachycephalic*.

doll. Short for *Dorothy*. Cf. Sc. *doroty*, a doll,' and synon. F. *marionnette*, double dim. of *Marie*. In earlier use it was stock name for a mistress or pet, and a child's doll was called a *baby*. Cf. also *dolly* in various mech. applications, esp. (in dial.) the three-legged beater for treating clothes in a *dolly-tub*, also called a *peggy* or *maiden*.

doll: a wooden block to make up commodes upon, also a child's baby (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

dollar. Earlier (16 cent.) also *daler*. LG. & archaic Du. *daler* (*daalder*), Ger. *taler*, for *Joachimstaler*, coin minted at silver mine of *Joachimstal* (Bohemia) from 1519 onward. Cf. Ger. *heller* from *Schwäbisch-Hall*. *Almighty dollar* was coined by Washington Irving (c. 1836).

His greate god, gold-allmighty, is able to make him deceive the best friend (E. Verney, 1639).

dollop. Orig., in EAngl., a thick-growing tuft or clump (Tusser). Cf. Norw. dial. *dolp*, lump.

dolly varden. Pattern, style of dress. From *Dolly Varden* (*Barnaby Rudge*). For her christian name see *doll*. Her paternal ancestors prob. came from *Verdun*.

dolman. Hussar jacket. F., Pol. *doloman*, Turk. *dōlāmān*.

dolyman: a Turkish gowne, long coat, or upper garment; collarlesse, and closed with long buttons downe to the girdle-stead (Cotg.).

dolmen. Cromlech. Explained as Bret. *tol*, table, *men*, stone. But prob. a misapplication by Latour d'Auvergne (18 cent.) of Corn. *tolmen*, hole of stone. Cf. *menhir*.

dolomite [*geol.*]. Named (1794) from *Dolomieu*, F. geologist.

dolour. OF. *dolour* (*douleur*), L. *dolor-em*, sorrow.

dolphin. ME. also *delfyn*, *daulphin*, etc., OF. *dalfin* (*dauphin*), VL. **dalfinus*, for *delphinus*, from G. δελφίς, δελφῖν-. Though not app. recorded in AS., it was a common personal name in 11 cent.

dolt. From 16 cent. From *dull*; perh. contr. of *dullard*.

dom. Port., lord, L. *dominus*. Title of royalty, high ecclesiastics, nobles; cf. Sp. *don*. As title of Benedictines and Carthusians shortened from L. *dominus*.

-dom. AS. *-dōm*, cogn. with *do* and *deem*; cf. Ger. *-tum*. Often used to form playful mod. compds. and nonce-words, e.g. *bumbledom*, *topsyturvydom*, *devil-may-care-dom* (J. Galsworthy).

domain. F. *domaine*, L. *dominium*. OF. also *demaine* (see *demesne*).

Domdaniel. Magic submarine hall. From F. continuation (1788–93) of *Arabian Nights*, whence adopted by Southey in *Thalaba*.

dome. F. *dôme*, It. *duomo*, cathedral, L. *domus* (*Dei*), G. δόμος. F. & E. senses are due rather to G. δῶμα, rendered house-top by Tynd.

domesday [*hist.*]. ME. spelling of *doomsday*, preserved in *Domesday Book* (1086).

> Hic liber ab indigenis Domesdei nuncupatur, id est, dies judicii per metaphoram
> (*Dialogus de Scaccario*, 1178).

domestic. L. *domesticus*, of the house and home, *domus*.

domicile. F., L. *domicilium*, from *domus*, house. Hence *domiciliary visit*, F. *visite domiciliaire*, where *visite* has its F. sense of search.

dominate. From L. *dominari*, from *dominus*, master, from *domus*, home.

domineer. Archaic Du. *domineren*, F. *dominer*, from L. *dominari*, to "lord it" over. First in Shaks. (*Love's Lab. Lost*, iii. 1). Cf. *commandeer*, *cashier*[2].

dominical [*eccl.*]. Pertaining to the Lord or the Lord's Day. MedL. *dominicalis*. Cf. F. *dimanche*, Sunday, OF. *domenche*, L. *dominicus*.

Dominican. Black Friar. From order of *St Dominic*, Domingo de Guzman (†1221). Cf. *Franciscan*.

dominie [*Sc.*]. L. *domine*, voc. of *dominus*, used by schoolboys in addressing master. Cf. Du. *dominee*, Protestant clergyman.

dominion. L. *dominio-n-*, from *dominus*, lord.

domino. Hooded cloak. F., It., orig. worn by priests, and in some way connected with L. *dominus*. The game of *dominoes* comes from the phrase *faire domino*, to put the last piece and win. Cf. *faire capot* (also a hooded cloak) at piquet, but the exact metaphor is not clear.

> Utantur...caputio vulgariter ung domino (Duc.).

don[1]. Title. Sp., L. *dominus*, orig. title of high rank, but now general. Cf. evolution in use of *sir* and F. *monsieur*. Univ. sense, orig. contemptuous, is from 17 cent.

don[2]. Verb. For *do on*. Cf. *doff*.

donate. From L. *donare*, to give.

doña, dona. Sp. & Port., L. *domina*. Hence slang *dona*(*h*), sweetheart.

Donatist. Christian sect in NAfr. (4 cent.). From *Donatus*, leading member.

donga. Ravine (SAfr.). Native word.

dongola race. Paddling in punts (from c. 1890). ? Arbitrary perversion of *gondola*, ? or from *Dongola* on the Nile.

donjon [*hist.*]. See *dungeon*.

Don Juan. Libertine. The legend is of Sp. origin. Cf. *Lovelace* (from *Clarissa Harlowe*), used in F. for a lady-killer. Cf. also *Lothario*.

donkey. Slang or dial. word of late appearance, as shown by quot. below. ? Cf. dial. *dunnock*, sparrow, from *dun*, brown (cf. *Dan Burnel*, i.e. Sir Brown, applied to the ass in Chauc.). But possibly from name *Duncan* or *Dominic*; cf. *neddy*, *dicky*, and dial. *cuddy*, used in same sense. Slang *donkey's years*, a long time, is allusive to the length of donkey's *ears*.

> These excursions [in neighbourhood of Lisbon, 1782] being made in carriages, on horseback, and donkeys (asses), the latter animals being exclusively for the ladies' use (Hickey's *Memoirs*, ii. 276).

donna. It., L. *domina*. Cf. *dona*.

Donnybrook Fair. Bacchanalia and saturnalia held at *Donnybrook* (co. Dublin) till 1855.

donor. OF. *doneor* (*donneur*), L. *donator-em*, from *donare*, to give.

donzella. It. form of *damsel* (q.v.).

doolie. Hind. *dōlī*, litter, Sanskrit *dōlā*, swing, cradle, litter. Also earlier *dowle*, *dowly* (Purch.).

> A member of the British Legislature, recounting the incidents of one of our Indian fights, informed his countrymen that "the ferocious Duli" rushed from the hills and carried off the wounded soldier
> (Herbert Edwardes, *Calcutta Review*, Dec. 1846).

doom. AS. *dōm*, cogn. with *deem*. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *dōm*, OHG. *tuom*, ON. *dōmr*, Goth. *doms*. Orig. law, judgment,

what is set up (cf. *statute*); cogn. with G. *θέμις*. Hence *doomsday*, last judgment.

Doomsday Book. See *domesday*.

door. Combines AS. *duru* (fem.) and *dor* (neut.), with which cf. Ger. *tür* (fem.), door, *tor* (neut.), gate. Aryan; cf. Du. *deur*, ON. *dyrr*, Goth. *daur*, G. *θύρα*, L. *fores*. See also *durbar*. Some of the cognates were orig. plurals, two leaves of door. *Doormat* is now (1917–18) much used in allusion to the fact that a member of the Cabinet who had gone back on his colleagues was asked to wait while they discussed his position. *Dead as a doornail* is in *Piers Plowm.* (A. i. 161).

Frankness...must take the place of doormat condescension (*Sunday Times*, Jan. 20, 1918).

dope. Lubricant (US.). From Du. *doopen*, to dip. Hence *dope*, to drug (neol.).

Doping the fabric that covers the planes, rudders and ailerons (*Daily Chron.* June 1, 1917).

There are two words you will never hear mentioned in West End "dope" circles. One is cocaine and the other is heroin (*Daily Expr.* Dec. 17, 1919).

dopper [*SAfr.*]. Old-fashioned and puritanical boer, orig. Anabaptist. Du. *dooper*, lit. dipper, Baptist. See *dip*.

dor. Insect. AS. *dora*, prob. "buzzer." Also called *watchman* or *clock*, from loud buzz.

Dora. Acrostic of *Defence Of Realm Act* (1914). Cf. *Anzac*.

Even Dora is timid where Ireland is concerned (*Referee*, June 24, 1917).

dorado. Dolphin. Sp., L. *deauratus*, gilded. See *dory*.

Dorcas society. See *Acts*, ix. 36.

Dorian, Doric. Of *Doris*, division of ancient Greece; cf. *Aeolic*, *Attic*, *Ionian*. *Doric* is often used for broad Scots.

dorking. Fowl. From *Dorking* (Surr.). Cf. *orpington*.

dormant. F., pres. part. of *dormir*, L. *dormire*, to sleep.

dormer. Orig. dormitory, OF. *dormeor* from *dormir* (replaced by *dortoir*, L. *dormitorium*). Hence *dormer-window*, *-roof*.

dormitory. L. *dormitorium*, sleeping-place (v.s.).

dormouse. ? From northern dial. *dorm*, to doze, F. *dormir*, and *mouse*. Cf. archaic Du. *slæp-muys* (Kil.).

dormy [*golf*]. ? F. *endormi*, asleep, further exertion being unnecessary. ? Or from dial. *dorm* (v.s.).

dorsal. MedL. *dorsalis*, from *dorsum*, back.

dory[1]. Fish. F. *dorée*, p.p. fem. of *dorer*, to gild, L. *deaurare*. Cf. *dorado*. Now often called *John Dory* (cf. *Jack Sprat* and see *John*).

dorée: the doree, or Saint Peters fish; also (though not so properly) the goldfish or golding (Cotg.).

dory[2]. Boat (US. & WInd.). Origin unknown.

dose. F., MedL., G. *δόσις*, from *διδόναι*, to give.

doss [*slang*]. Bed in lodging-house. Also (18 cent.) *dorse*. Prob. ident. with obs. *dorse*, *doss*, back, in various senses, F. *dos*, L. *dorsum*.

dossal, dossel [*eccl.*]. Ornamental hanging at back. MedL. *dossale*. See *dossier*.

dossier. F., bundle of papers, hence record of individual. Cf. obs. E. *dosser*, basket carried on back, from F. *dossier* in earlier sense, from *dos*, back, VL. **dossum* for *dorsum*. F. *dossier* has also the meaning of *dossal* (v.s.).

dot[1]. AS. *dott*, speck, head of boil, not found between AS. and 16 cent. Cf. Du. *dot*, also as endearing name for small child, archaic Du. *dodde*, plug, Ger. dial. *dütte*, nipple of breast. Of obscure origin and hist. *Dotty*, shaky, is perh. rather connected with *dodder*[2], or with *dote* and *doited*. Cf. obs. *doddy-poll*, earlier (c. 1400) *dotty-poll*. *Dot and go* (*carry*) *one*, to go limpingly, is from child's halting method of calculation, putting down dot as reminder to carry one.

The official Fremdenblatt dots Count Czernin's *i*'s and crosses his *t*'s for him (*Daily Chron.* Apr. 4, 1917).

dot[2]. F., dowry, L. *dos*, *dot-*, cogn. with *dare*, to give.

dote, doat. AF. **doter* for F. *radoter*. First (12 cent.) as p.p., enfeebled by age. Of Teut. origin. Cf. obs. Du. *doten*, to dote, Du. *dut*, dotage, Ger. *verdutzt*, flabbergasted. With to *dote on*, cf. to *be fond of*, F. *raffoler de*.

dottel. See *dottle*.

dotterel. Species of plover, fool (dial.). From *dote* (cf. *dodo*).

dotrel, byrd: ffrugus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

dotrel, ffole: idem quod dotorde (*ib.*).

dottle. Plug of unconsumed tobacco in pipe. Dim. of *dot*, of which orig. meaning was perh. clot.

Ortheris shot out the red-hot dottel of his pipe on the back of his hairy fist (Kipling, *Black Jack*).

dotty. See *dot*.

douane. F., custom-house. See *divan*.

Douay bible. E. version of *Vulg.* made at College of Douai (1584–1609).

double. F., L. *duplus*, from *duo* and root of *plēre*, to fill. Fig., e.g. in *double-dealing*, opposed to *simple*. *Double or quit* is in Sidney's *Arcadia*. With *double-dyed* cf. *engrained habit*. *Double entendre* is in ModF. *double entente*.

doublet. F., prob. from *doubler* in sense of lining. The F. word is obs. in sense of garment, but is used of double words of ident. origin, e.g. *caitiff, captive*; *dish, disk*; *papa, pope*; *pursue, prosecute*, etc.

doubloon [*hist.*]. Orig. double pistole. F. *doublon*, Sp. *doblón*.

doubt. ME. *dout*, F. *douter*, L. *dubitare*; ult. from *duo*, two, as *dubious* (q.v.); cf. G. δοιάζειν, to doubt, from δοιοί, in two ways. For restored *-b-* cf. *debt*. In OF. & archaic E. also to fear (see *doughty*), as in Bruce's "I doubt I've slain Comyn, "and in dial., e.g. "I doubt (= I don't doubt) he's lost the train."

> I do doubt that the Duke of Buckingham will be so flushed that he will not stop at any thing (Pepys, Mar. 4, 1669).

douce [*Sc.*]. F. *doux*, L. *dulcis*. Cf. *dour*. Hence *douceur*, naturalized in ME., but in later senses of pleasant speech, gratuity, now treated as foreign.

douceur. Gratuity. F., lit. sweetness (v.s.).

douche. F., It. *doccia*, water-pipe, jet, Late L. **ductia* for *ductio*, from *ducere, duct-*, to lead (cf. *conduit*).

dough. AS. *dāg*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *deeg*, Ger. *teig*, ON. *deig*, Goth. *daigs*. Ground-idea kneading (see *lady*); cogn. with G. τεῖχος, wall. Cf. *duff*. *Doughboy*, US. infantry soldier, is said to be a nickname from the shape of the buttons orig. worn by the regular army suggesting the kind of biscuit called a *doughboy* in US. and in 17 cent. E.

doughty. AS. *dyhtig*, altered to *dohtig* by influence of *dohte*, past of cogn. *dugan*, to be fit, to avail; cf. Ger. *tüchtig*, doughty, *taugen*, to be fit. Pronunc. is abnormal and app. affected by F. *douté*, in its OF. sense of redoubtable, dread, as epithet. In 1371 the citizens of Berwick address Edward III as "nostre tres puissant et tres douté sire." See *doubt*.

> Le plus fort et le plus doubté homme qui oncques fust ne jamais sera (*Livre du Chevalier de la Tour*).

Doukhobor. New sect. Russ. *dukhobor*, from *dukh*, spirit, *borot'sya* (reflex.), to fight.

doum, dom. Palm. Arab. *daum, dūm*.

dour [*Sc.*]. Opposite of *douce*. F. *dur* or L. *durus*, but the vowel is exceptional.

douse, dowse. To strike (e.g. a *douse on the chops*), beat down, plunge in water, etc. Of LG. origin; cf. archaic Du. *doesen*, "pulsare cum impetu et fragore" (Kil.). With to *douse the glim* (naut.) cf. earlier to *douse topsails*. In the former expression there is association with dial. *dout*, do out, with which cf. *don, doff*.

dove. Com. Teut., though not recorded in AS. (see *culver*); cf. Du. *duif*, Ger. *taube*, ON. *dufa*, Goth. *dūbo*; prob. cogn. with *dive*, from dipping flight (see *cushat*). With *dove-tail* cf. F. *queue d'aronde*, swallow's tail, similarly used.

> If you have writ your annals true, 'tis there
> That like an eagle in a dove-cote, I
> Fluttered your Volscians in Corioli (*Cor.* v. 5).

dow. See *dhow*.

dowager. OF. *douagere*, from *douage*, dower (q.v.).

dowdy. Orig. a shabby woman, from ME. *dowd*. Origin unknown. ? Cogn. with *dud*[1].

> Dido, a dowdy; Cleopatra, a gipsy (*Rom. & Jul.* ii. 4).

dowel. Headless peg for connecting pieces of wood or stone. ? F. *douille*, socket, L. *ductile*, ? or related to synon. Norw. Dan. *dyvel, dybel*, Ger. *döbel*, app. from same root as *dub*, to strike.

> The spokis and dowlis [*var.* felijs, *Vulg.* modioli] of the wheelis (Wyc. 1 *Kings*, vii. 33).
>
> An importer of wooden-work, dowels, etc., appealed for exemption (*Lloyd's Weekly News*, Jan. 21, 1917).

dower, dowry. F. *douaire*, Late L. *dotarium*, from L. *dos, dot-*, dower, gift. *Dowry* represents AF. *douairie*; cf. *history, glory*.

dowlas [*archaic*]. Coarse linen (1 *Hen. IV*, iii. 3), from *Daoulas* (Finistère). Cf. *lockram*.

down[1]. Hill, esp. chalk-hills of south; hence roadstead facing the North Downs. AS. *dūn*; cf. Du. *duin*, F. *dune*, sand-hill. Of Celt. origin and found in very old place-names, e.g. *Dumbarton*, hill-fortress of the Britons, *Autun*, L. *Augusti dunum*, etc.; ult. cogn. with *town*. Hence adv. & prep. *down*, for earlier *adown*, AS. *of dūne*, off the hill. Thus *downhill* means etym. hill-hill. To *down tools* is a good example of the E. power of forming verbs from preps.; cf. to *out* (an opponent), to *up* (and speak), etc.

> The waiters immediately declared a strike and downed aprons (*Daily Chron.* Mar. 3, 1920)

down[2] [*prep. & adv.*]. See *down*[1]. With *downcast* cf. *dejected*. For fig. sense of *downright* (13 cent.) cf. *upright, straight-forward, out and out*.

down[3]. Of birds. ON. *dūnn*, whence also Ger. *daune*. *Downy*, artful, but is from adv. *down* in slang sense of being "down on" (a situation), practically the same as being "up to" (snuff).

dowse[1]. See *douse*.

dowse[2]. To divine presence of water or minerals. *Deusing-rod* is in Locke (1691). Said to have been introduced into Devon and Cornwall by Ger. miners, temp. Elizabeth, and app. connected in some way with Ger. *deuten*, to declare, interpret, also dial. *dauten*.

doxology. F. *doxologie*, MedL., G. δοξολογία, from δόξα, glory.

doxy[1] [*archaic slang*]. Beggars' wench. Prob. from archaic Du. *docke*, doll, OHG. *tocka*, of unknown origin. See *doll*.

-doxy[2]. Opinion. Playful for *orthodoxy*, etc. Cf. *-ology, -ism*.

> Orthodoxy is my doxy and heterodoxy is your doxy (J. Quincey Adams, 1778).

doyen. Senior (ambassador, professor, etc.). F. form of *dean*[1] (q.v.).

doyley. See *doily*.

doze. Orig. trans., to stupefy (17 cent.). Cf. Dan. *döse*, to make dull, Sw. dial. *dūsa*, to sleep, Ger. *dusel*, doze, LG. *dös*, sleepiness; ? ult. cogn. with AS. *dwæs*, stupid. The E. word came from Scand.

dozen. OF. *dozeine* (*douzaine*), from *douze*, twelve, VL. **dodece* for *duodecim*, with suffix from L. *-ena* as in *centena*, etc.

drab[1]. Colour. Orig. cloth; then, colour of undyed cloth, earlier *drap-coloured, drab colour*. F. *drap*, cloth, Late L. *drappus*, of unknown origin. See *trappings*. Sense of colourless persists in mod. fig. use.

drab[2]. Slut. Perh. the same word as *drab*[1]. Cf. Sp. Port. *trapo*, rag, and Ger. *lump*, rogue, orig. rag. Defoe (*Mem. Cav.* ch. iv) uses *rag* in sense of wench following camp. But analogy of *trapes* (q.v.) suggests possible connection with LG. *draben*, Ger. *traben*, to trot.

drabble. To trail, esp. in water or dirt. Hence sail called *drabler*. LG. *drabbeln*, to paddle in water.

drachm. Coin, weight, dram (solid or fluid). F. *drachme*, earlier *dragme*, L., G. δραχμή, orig. handful, from δράσσεσθαι, to grasp.

Draconic. From *Draco*, archon of Athens (621 B.C.), severe lawgiver.

draff. Dregs, esp. of malt. ON. *draf*, offal; cogn. with Du. *draf*, Ger. *treber* (orig. pl.); cf. AS. *drēfan*, to make turbid, Ger. *trübe*, turbid.

draft. Var. of *draught* (q.v.) from which it is now differentiated in some spec. senses.

drag. Northern dial. form of *draw* (q.v.). AS. *dragan* or cogn. ON. *draga*. In sense of vehicle *drag* is a doublet of *dray* and was orig. applied to a wheelless cart hauled by hand, a sledge. In the *drag-hunt* a red herring (see *herring*) is gen. used. Frequent. *draggle* has been affected in sense by *drabble*, as in *draggle-tail*.

dragoman. F., MedL. *dragumannus*, Late G. δραγούμενος, OArab. *targumān*, from *targama*, to interpret; cf. Chaldee *targēm* (see *targum*). Numerous early forms and vars. in E. and other langs., e.g. obs. E. *truchman*, F. *truchement, drogman*, OF. *drugement* (12 cent.). Brought early from Byzantium by Crusaders.

dragon. F., L. *draco-n-*, G. δράκων, δράκοντ-. To *sow dragon's teeth* alludes to armed soldiers who sprang from dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus.

dragonnade [*hist.*]. F., intimidation of Protestants, temp. Louis XIV, by quartering dragoons on them. Cf. to *dragoon*, which is allusive to bullying of Sc. Covenanters by the military.

> Les dragons ont été de très bons missionaires jusques ici; les prédicateurs qu'on envoie présentement rendront l'ouvrage parfait
> (Mme de Sévigné, Oct. 28, 1685).

dragoon. F. *dragon*, from end of 16 cent. for mounted infantry earlier called *carabins* or *arquebusiers à cheval*. In early 18 cent. soldiers are classed as "horse, foot, or dragoons." F. *dragon*, orig. kind of musket; cf. *falconet, culverin*, etc.

> *dragoons*: musketeers mounted, who serve sometimes a foot, and sometimes a horseback
> (*Mil. Dict.* 1708).

drain. AS. *drēahnian*, to strain a liquid; cogn. with *dry*. Not found by *NED.* between AS. and 16 cent., but it occurs in surnames, e.g. *John atte Drene* (Somerset, 13 cent.), *Simon Draneland* (Cambridgeshire, 1273).

drake[1] [*archaic*]. Dragon. AS. *draca*, dragon, from L. (see *dragon*). Survives in *fire-drake*, and as anglers' name for species of ephemera used in fly-fishing. WGer.; cf.

Du. *draak*, Ger. *drache*. Perh. an early Church-word.

drake[2]. Bird. First in 13 cent. Cf. Sw. *anddrake*, Ger. dial. *draak*, for OHG. *antrahho* (*enterich*), from *anut*, duck, with doubtful second element, perh. ident. with ON. *-reki*, ruler, as in *landreki*, king; cf. Ger. *gänserich*, gander.

dram. Popular form of *drachm* (q.v.). Sense of liquid measure, as in *dram of poison* (*Rom. & Jul.* v. 1), is later.

drama. Late L., G. δρᾶμα, action, from δρᾶν, to do, act. Cf. theat. sense of *act*. Hence *dramaturge*, F., G. δραματουργός, from ἔργειν, to work; *dramatis personae*, L., characters of the play.

drape. Orig. to weave cloth (see *drab*[1]). Current sense first in Tennyson. Cf. *draper*, orig. cloth weaver, F. *drapier*.

drastic. G. δραστικός, active, from δρᾶν, to act. Cf. *drama*.

drat. Earlier *'od rot*, disguising *God rot*; cf. *zounds*. For change of vowel cf. *Gad! stap my vitals!*

> "What are they fear'd on? fools! 'od rot 'em!"
> Were the last words of Higginbottom
> (*Rejected Addresses*).

draught. From *draw* in all senses, with specialized spelling *draft* in some. For very wide range of meanings cf. those of F. *trait*, from *traire*, or Ger. *zug*, from *ziehen*, to draw, one of the two words which Mark Twain regarded as constituting the real Ger. lang. The game of *draughts* (F. *dames*, whence Sc. *dams*) is from ME. sense of move.

> Atte ches with me she gan to pleye;
> With hir false draughtes dyvers
> She stal on me and took my fers [bishop]
> (Chauc. *Blanche the Duchess*, 651).

Dravidian [*ling.*]. Group of ancient agglutinative langs. in Southern India (Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam). Name given by Bishop Caldwell (†1891) from Sanskrit *Drāvida*, a geog. term, perh. etym. ident. with *Tamil*.

draw. AS. *dragan*. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *dragan*, to carry, Ger. *tragen*, to carry, ON. *draga*, to draw, drag, Goth. *gadragan*, to carry. Ground-idea, to pull, covers all senses (cf. *draught*, *draft*), a line being "drawn" by "drawing" a pencil across paper. Cf. endless meanings of F. *tirer*, to draw (whence *tiroir*, a drawer). To *draw* (*out*) a person is a metaphor from "drawing the badger." In *hanged, drawn, and quartered*, *draw* has the sense of disembowel. A *drawn* game is prob. for *withdrawn*, the stakes being "withdrawn" in absence of decision; cf. *drawing-room* for earlier *withdrawing-room*. *Drawers*, garment, is described as thieves' slang in 16 cent. With *drawback* (com.) cf. *backwardation*.

> My lord saluted me kindly and took me into the withdrawing-room (Pepys, Dec. 21, 1663).
>
> It was not so much for myself as for that vulgar child—
> And I said, "A pint of double X, and please to draw it mild" (*Ingoldsby*).

drawcansir [*archaic*]. Braggart, swashbuckler. Character in Villiers' *Rehearsal* (1672), parodying *Almanzor*, Arab., the victorious, in Dryden's *Conquest of Granada*. Cf. *Bombastes*.

drawer, drawing-room. See *draw*.

drawl. Du. *dralen*, cogn. with *draw*. Orig. to lag, loiter; cf. F. *traîner*, to lag, *voix traînante*, drawling voice.

> *draelen*: cunctari, morari, cessare, tardare; trahere moram, nectere moram (Kil.).
>
> *trainer sa parole*: to speak draylingly, draw-latch like (Cotg.).

dray. Orig. without wheels. Cogn. with *drag*, *draw* (q.v.). Cf. Sw. *drög*, sledge, dray.

dread. First as verb. ME. *dreden*, aphet. for *adreden*, AS. *ādrǣdan*, which was formed by wrong separation of synon. *ond-rǣdan*, of which second element is cogn. with ON. *hrǣda*, to be frightened; cf. OHG. *intratan*. Thus the *d-* is artificial. *Dreadnought* was used from c. 1800 of thick material or garment (also *fearnought*). It is also an old naval ship-name, revived (1906) for all-big-gun battle-ship, first of its type. The *Dread-naught* was a Queen's ship in 1596 (Purch.). For adoption as name of type cf. *monitor* (q.v.).

dream. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *droom*, Ger. *traum*, ON. *draumr*. Must have existed as **drēam* in AS., but the fact that there was another *drēam*, joy, music, seems to have led to its disuse, in favour of *swefn*, until ME. period.

> Y seig a sweven [*later var.* dreem]
> (Wyc. *Gen.* xli. 22).

dreary. AS. *drēorig*, dreary, bloody, from *drēor*, gore, shed blood, from *drēosan*, to drip. Cf. cogn. and synon. Ger. *traurig*. *Drear* (Milt.) is a back-formation. The orig. figure was prob. not from gore, but from "drooping" idea.

dredge[1]. To remove mud. First in *dreg-boat* (15 cent.). Cf. Du. *dreg*, earlier *dregghe*, "harpago, verriculum" (Kil.); cogn. with *drag*.

dredge[2]. To sprinkle with flour, earlier with spice, etc. From obs. *dredge*, sweetmeat, ME. *dragie*, F. *dragée*, ult., like obs. It. *treggea*, from G. τραγήματα (neut. pl.), sweetmeats. Also used, like F. *dragée*, "the coarse graine called bolymong" (Cotg.), of a mixture of cereals.

The Food Controller has made a dredge corn order (*Morn. Post*, Nov. 21, 1917).

dree [*archaic*]. To endure, perform, in to *dree one's weird*. AS. *drēogan*; cf. ON. *drȳgja*, to perform, Goth. *driugan*, to serve as soldier; also AS. *dryhtin*, lord, the Lord, OHG. *truhtin*. Surviving in Sc. and north, and revived as literary word by Scott.

Were it not bet at ones for to dye
Than evere more in languor thus to drye?
(Chauc. *Troil.* v. 41).

A young gentleman who had spent his substance too freely at Oxford, and was now dreeing his weird in the backwoods (Buchan, *No-man's-land*).

dreg. ON. *dregg*, usu. in pl.

dreibund [*hist.*]. Ger., three-bond, alliance between Germany, Austria, Italy (1883), also called the *triplice* (It.).

drench. Orig. to make to drink, as still in vet. practice. AS. *drencan*, causal of *drink*; cf. Ger. *tränken*, from *trinken*. Common in ME. in sense of *drown* (q.v.), e.g. the *drenching of Pharaoh*.

And thei camen, and filliden bothe litle bootis, so that thei weren al moost drenchid (Wyc. *Luke*, v. 7).

Dresden china. Manufactured at Meissen (Saxony) and named from capital. Hence *Dresden shepherdess*.

dress. F. *dresser*, VL. **directiare*, to make straight (cf. to *dress the ranks*), hence make ready, put in order; cf. It. *d(i)rizzare*, OSp. *derezar*. All mod. senses spring naturally from primitive, e.g. a *dressing* (*down*) is a "setting to-rights"; cf. *hair-dresser*, *leather-dresser*. As noun, costume, first in Shaks. Food was orig. "dressed" on the *dresser*.

For to dresse oure feet in to the wey of pees (Wyc. *Luke*, i. 79).

dribble. Frequent. of obs. *drib*, cogn. with *drip*, *drop*. Hence *driblet*, small instalment, etc.

Lyke drunkards that dribbes (Skelton).

drift. From *drive* (q.v.). Fig. what one is "driving" at. In fishing, *drifting* (with a net allowed to "drive" with the tide) is contrasted with *trawling*.

Tilly his drift was to have kept the kings army and Saxons asunder (Sydenham Poyntz, 1624–36).

drill[1]. Tool. Du. *dril*, cogn. with E. *thrill* (q.v.); cf. *nostril*. Also Du. *drillen*, to pierce. Hence (17 cent.) E. *drill*, Ger. *drillen*, to exercise soldiers, usu. explained as from the idea of moving them round, but more prob. from that of vexing, tormenting (cf. *bore*[1]). See examples below. Du. *drillen* also means to drill (soldiers), to fool, deride.

drillen: to drill, or thrill (Ludw.).

ich bin recht mit dem kerl getrillet: that man is a very plague to me (*ib.*).

ein bauren-triller: a driller, vexer or plague, of poor country-people (*ib.*).

drill[2]. Furrow in which seed is sown. From obs. *drill*, rivulet, rill; cf. obs. *drill*, to flow, trickle, earlier *trill*, used of winding course. Cogn. Ger. dial. forms suggest ult. connection with *drill*[1], from idea of sinuous course, percolation.

drill[3] [*mil.*]. See *drill*[1].

drill[4]. Fabric. Earlier *drilling*, corrupt. of Ger. *drillich*, OHG. *drilīch*, adaptation of L. *trilix*, *trilic-*, three thread, from *licium*, thread. Cf. *twill*, *samite*, *dimity*.

drink. AS. *drincan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *drinken*, Ger. *trinken*, ON. *drekka*, Goth. *drigkan*. The noun, AS. *drinc*, would normally have given southern *drinch* (cf. *drench*), but has been influenced by the verb. *Slave of drink* is in Shaks. (*Macb.* iii. 6). With adj. use of p.p. *drunk*, earlier *drunken*, as still when used attrib. (*a drunken man*, *frolic*, etc.), cf. Ger. *betrunken*, *trunken*. In each case the passive participle has acquired semi-active meaning (cf. *obese*). *Drunkard* (16 cent.) is perh. Du. *dronkaard*.

drip. Scand. form of AS. *drēopan*, whence dial. *dreep*; cf. Norw. Dan. *dryppe*. Cogn. with *drop*, but expressing a lighter movement; cf. Ger. *triefen*.

drive. AS. *drīfan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *drijven*, Ger. *treiben*, ON. *drīfa*, Goth. *dreiban*. All senses, trans. and intrans., spring from ground-idea of active movement. Latest development is seen in to *drive a roaring trade* (*hard bargain*). Orig. past *drave* still in *AV.* and absurdly used by Hood. Noun *drove*, whence *drover*, is AS. *drāf*. See also *drift*.

To a level mead they came, and there
They drave the wickets in (*Eugene Aram*).

drivel. Earlier *drevel*, AS. *dreflian*, to slobber, hence to behave like child or idiot. Ult. cogn., but not ident., with *dribble*.

drizzle. Frequent. of obs. *drese*, AS. *drēosan*, to fall in drops. See *dreary*.

drogher [*naut.*]. Du. *drooger*, lit. drier, earlier *drogher*, ship that caught and dried herring and mackerel. Now only of WInd. coasting cargo-boat. Prob. taken there by French, as Jal has *navire drogueur* (1525) much earlier than first E. record (18 cent.).

drogue [*naut.*]. Drag attached to harpoon or boat. For *drug*, dial. form of *drag*.

droit [*leg.*]. F., right, law, L. *directus*, straight, right. Cf. *tort*.

> Lord Phillimore said that droits of the Crown went to the Navy, and droits of the Admiralty to the Exchequer (*Westm. Gaz.* Dec. 17, 1918).

droll. F. *drôle*, earlier (16 cent.) *drolle*, amusing rascal. Perh. MHG. *trolle*, clown, ult. ON. *troll*, legendary giant.

drome. For *aerodrome* (see *hippodrome*).

> They commandeered an aeroplane at an adjacent 'drome (*John Bull*, Aug. 31, 1918).

dromedary. F. *dromadaire*, Late L. *dromedarius* (sc. *camelus*), from G. δρομάς, δρομάδ-, runner, from δραμεῖν, to run.

> *dromas*: a kinde of camelles with two bunches on the backe, marveylous swift, and may abyde three dayes journeying without drinke (Coop.).

dromond [*hist.*]. OF. *dromon(t)*, swift ship, Late L., Byzantine G. δρόμων, from δρόμος, racing (see *dromedary*). Very common in OF. epic and hence in ME. romance. Obs. from 1600, revived by Scott.

drone. Male of honey-bee; hence, idler. AS. *drān*, with LG. cognates, whence Ger. *drohne*, replacing HG. *trene* (still in Saxony and Austria). Orig. imit.; cf. Laconian θρῶναξ, a drone. As verb, and in *drone* of bagpipe, from buzz of insect.

droop. ON. *drūpa*, cogn. with *drop*.

drop. AS. *dropa* and verb *dropian*. Cf. Du. *drop*, Ger. *tropfen*, ON. *dropi*; cogn. with *drip*. Orig. globule of liquid falling, then applied to other substances. The very wide extension of senses is curious, nor is there any gen. F. or Ger. equivalent to the verb.

> Lo! Jentiles as a drope of a boket [*Vulg.* quasi stilla situlae], and as moment of a balaunce ben holden (Wyc. *Is.* xl. 15).

dropsy. Aphet. for ME. *ydropsie*, OF. *idropisie* (*hydropisie*), from G. ὕδρωψ, dropsy, from ὕδωρ, water. Wyc. (*Luke*, xiv. 2) has *ydropesie*, later var. *dropesie*.

droshky. Russ. *drozhki*, dim. of *drogi*, waggon, pl. of *droga*, shaft. Hence also Ger. *droschke*, cab, through Pol.

dross. AS. *drōs*, *drōsna*; cf. Du. *droesem*, Ger. *drusen*, dregs, husks. Ult. cogn. with *dreg*.

drought. AS. *drūgoth*, dryness, from root of *drȳge*, dry. In ME. also of thirst.

drove, drover. See *drive*. Persistence of *drover* for earlier *driver* is due to desire to differentiate from coachman, etc.

drown. AS. *druncnian*, to be drunk, to get drowned, from p.p. of *drincan*; cf. Ger. *ertrinken* (intrans.), *ertränken* (trans.), to drown. See *drink*, *drench*. With vulgar *drownd* cf. educated *astound*, *sound*[1]. In early use also of ships (v.i.).

> xx li to Peter Paule [an Italian diver] towardes recovering of thordynance of the Mary Rose, drowned at Portesmouth (*Privy Council Acts*, 1549).

drowsy. From verb *drowse*, to be sleepy, sluggish. Cf. AS. *drūsian*, to become sluggish, orig. to fall, decline (see *dreary*). But, as there is no record between AS. and 16 cent., it is likely that the E. word was borrowed from cogn. obs. Du. *droosen*, "dormitare, dormiscere" (Kil.).

drub. Earliest records (17 cent.) are from Eastern travellers and refer to bastinado. Turk. *durb*, from Arab. *daraba*, to beat.

drudge. App. connected with AS. *drēogan*, to perform, endure (see *dree*), but first found in 15 cent.

drug, drugget. That these words belong together is shown by the fact that F. *c'est du droguet* (earlier also *c'est une drogue*) corresponds to E. *a drug in the market* (formerly *drug* alone). *Drug*, F. *drogue*, found in most Europ. langs., is prob. from Du. *droog*, dry (cf. origin of *cut and dried*); and *drugget*, F. *droguet* (16 cent.), may have been applied to material manufactured without moisture, or perh. playful allusion to *droogh-doeck*, *droogh-kleed*, dish-clout (v.i. and cf. *torchon*). Earliest record in *NED.* for *drug* is AF. *drogges de spicerie* (1327), app. dried spices. Another theory is that F. *drogue* represents Arab. *tiryāq*, from G., as *treacle* (q.v.), and a third connects it with Arab. *durāwa*, chaff, refuse.

> *droogh*: torridus, aridus, siccus, exsuccus (Kil.).
> *droogh-doeck*: sudarium, linteum (*ib.*).
> *droogh-kleed*: linteum quo vasa terguntur (*ib.*).
> *droogh-scheren* [to dry-shear]: tondere pannum, tondere pannum siccum: panni villos laneos bene siccos tondere (*ib.*).
> *droogherÿe*, *drooghe wære*, *droogh kruyd*: pharmaca,

aromata, *vulgo.* droga *q.d.* arida, exiccantia. Pharmaca enim violenter corpus exiccant & extergunt, alimenti verò adferunt nihil (*ib.*).

Druid. Earliest (16 cent.) always in pl. L. *druidae, druides* (Caes.). Cf. OIr. *druí*, Gael. *draoi*, the source of L. word. Also Welsh *derwyddon*, soothsayers, from *derw*, true, cogn. with E. *true*.

drum. From 16 cent., replacing in mil. sense earlier *taber, naker*. Rather earlier is obs. *drumslade*, corrupt. of Du. *trommelslag* or Ger. *trommelschlag*, drum-beat. Cf. MHG. *trumbe, trumme*, trumpet, drum. Of imit. origin. In 18 cent. a tea-fight, etc., "not unaptly styled a drum, from the noise and emptiness of the entertainment" (Smollett). In a *drum-head court-martial* the drum is used as extempore table for court. *Drum-fire* (neol.) is for Ger. *trommelfeuer*. *Drummer*, commercial traveller (chiefly US.), contains a reminiscence of the cheap-jack's drum, as means of attracting customers; cf. to *drum up recruits*.

Drummond light. Limelight. Invented (c. 1821) by *Capt. Drummond*.

drunk, drunken. See *drink*.

drupe [*bot.*]. Stone-fruit. L. *drupa* (sc. *oliva*), G. δρύππα, over-ripe olive.

Druse. Tribe and sect in region of Lebanon. Arab. *Durūz* (pl.), from founder, *Ismail al-darazi*, i.e. the tailor (11 cent.), with whose name cf. *Darzee* the tailor-bird in the *Jungle Book*.

druse [*min.*]. Ger. *druse*; cf. Czech *druza*. But app. of Ger. origin and ident. with *drüse*, gland, tumour.

dry. AS. *drȳge*; cf. Du. *droog*, Ger. *trocken*; also ON. *draugr*, dry stump. *Dry humour* is etym. a contradiction in terms (see *humour*). *Dry wine* is so-called from effect on palate. *Dry* in sense of teetotal is US. *Dry light*, untinged by prejudice (Bacon), is derived from a doubtful passage in Heraclitus. *Dry goods*, orig. dealt with by *dry* (not *liquid*) *measure*, is now US. for drapery, etc. A *drysalter* dealt in drugs, dyes, etc., later pickles, preserved meats, etc. To *dry up* (slang), from the figure of a "babbling" fountain, is US.

> We could desire that Mr Philip James Bailey would dry up (*Knickerbocker Mag.* 1856).

dryad. L., G. Δρυάς, Δρυάδ-, from δρῦς, δρυ-, tree, oak.

Dryasdust. Fictitious antiquary to whom some of Scott's novels are dedicated.

duad. For *dyad*. G. δυάς, δυάδ-, influenced by L. *duo*. Cf. *monad*.

dual. L. *dualis*, from *duo*, two. Esp. as gram. term, and (hist.) in the *Dual Monarchy*, Austro-Hungary.

duan. Gael., song, canto. Introduced in Macpherson's *Ossian* (1765).

dub. Late AS. *dubbian*, to dub (a knight); cf. F. *adouber*, It. *addobbare*, ON. *dubba*. The chronological relation of these words has not been cleared up, but *adouber* still means to strike, tap, in Walloon. Prob. the origin is a Teut. radical imit. of a light blow (cf. *dab, dib*, and *dub*, to poke, thrust). Later senses of *dub* follow those of F. *adouber*, to trim, put in order, etc. Hence *dubbing* (*dubbin*), for preparing leather. See also *adobe*.

dubious. L. *dubiosus*, from *dubium*, doubt, from *duo*, two; cf. Ger. *zweifel*, doubt, from *zwei*, two; also AS. *twēo*, doubt, cogn. with *two*.

dub up [*slang*]. To pay, "fork out." Archaic *dub, dup*, to open, from *do up*. Cf. *doff, don*.

ducat. F., It. *ducato*, orig. struck (1140) by Roger II of Sicily, ruler of the *ducato*, duchy, of Apulia. Later associated with Venice and the *doges*.

duchess. F. *duchesse*, Late L. *ducissa* (v.i.).

duchy. F. *duché*, L. *ducatus*, from *dux, duc-*. See *duke*.

duck[1]. Bird. AS. *dūce*, diver, from **dūcan*, to duck, dive; cf. Du. *duiken*, Ger. *tauchen*. Com. Teut. name is represented by AS. *ened* (see *drake*). As term of endearment in Shaks. (*Dream*, v. 1). *Ducks and drakes*, as game and fig., is 16 cent. *Lame duck*, defaulter, is 18 cent. With *duckling*, double dim., cf. *gosling*. The *ugly duckling*, which turned out to be a swan, is from Hans Andersen. For *Bombay duck* see *bummalo*, and cf. *Welsh rabbit*.

> Do you know what a bull, and a bear, and a lame duck are? (Horace Walpole).

duck[2]. Verb. See *duck*[1].

duck[3]. Fabric. Du. *doek*, linen, cogn. with Ger. *tuch*, cloth. Also in Scand. langs. Origin unknown.

duct. L. *ductus*, from *ducere, duct-*, to lead. Cf. *ductile*, L. *ductilis*.

dud[1]. Garment. Usu. pl. and now slang, in ME. rough cloak, etc. Origin unknown.

dud[2] [*slang*]. Failure, esp. (mil.) shell that

does not burst, from US. sense of sham article, etc. ? Du. *dood*, dead.

The Boches fire a lot of duds now
(*Lloyd's Weekly News*, April 29, 1917).

dude. US. slang c. 1883. ? Ger. dial. *dude*, fool; cf. hist. of *fop*.

dudeen [*Ir.*]. Short clay pipe. Ir. dim. of *dúd*, pipe. Cf. *caubeen*, *colleen*, etc.

dudgeon[1] [*archaic*]. Kind of wood used for knife-handles, etc. Hence haft of dagger (*Macb.* ii. 1). Usu. contemptuous, the wooden handle being contrasted with metal, ivory, etc. Cf. *dudgeon verse* (16 cent.) for doggerel (q.v.). Nashe uses *dudgeon* repeatedly as contemptuous adj. Earliest is AF. *digeon*, but prevailing ME. form is *dogeon*. Prob. from MedL. *doga*, cask-stave (see *docket*). Jamieson quotes *dugeon*, app. in sense of cask-staves, for 1551, and connects it with Du. *duig*, ident. with *doga*.

daguë à roëlles: a scottish dagger, or dudgeon haft dagger (Cotg.).

dudgeon[2]. Resentment. In 16 cent. always to *take in dudgeon*; also found as *endugine*. Prob. from It. *aduggiare*, to overshadow, from *uggia*, shadow, of doubtful origin. Cf. to *take umbrage*.

aduggiare: obscurcir par son ombre; donner ombrage, donner de l'enuie ou de la jalousie, estre en haine, ou estre odieux (Duez).

aduggioso: ombrageux, jaloux, & odieux (*ib.*).

due. ME. *dewe*, OF. *deu* (*dû*), owed, VL. **debutum* for *debitum*, from *debēre*, to owe. Mod. sense, as in *the train is due*, is evolved from *due time*, proper time (Chauc.). To *give the devil his due* is in Shaks. (1 *Hen. IV*, i. 2).

duel. F., It. *duello*, L. *duellum*, archaic form of *bellum*, from *duo*, two.

duenna. Sp. *dueña*, mistress, governess, L. *domina*.

duet. Earlier *duetto*, It., dim. of *duo*, two.

duff. Var. of *dough* (q.v.).

duffadar. Urdu, Pers. *dafadār*, cavalry non-commissioned officer.

duffel. Fabric. From *Duffel* (Brabant).

And let it be of duffil gray (Wordsworth, *Alice Fell*).

duffer. Sc. *dowfart*, from *dowf*, deaf, stupid. In some senses affected by *duff*, to fake up, cheat, etc., thieves' slang of unknown origin.

dug [*archaic*]. From 16 cent. Origin obscure. ? Ult. cogn. with Sw. *dägga*, Dan. *dægge*, to suckle.

dugong. Cetaceous mammal. Mal. *dūyung*, which is *dugung* in Philippines. Adopted by Buffon as *dugon* (1765).

dug-out. US. for canoe hollowed from tree-trunk, underground dwelling. Since 1914 for retired officer rejoining army.

duke. F. *duc*, L. *dux*, *duc-*, leader. For sense of spec. rank cf. Ger. *herzog*, "army leader," of which the Rom. derivatives of *dux* are usu. transls. This accounts also for the (semi-learned) form, which, if the word had passed through the normal OF. process, would have been *dois*, *doix* (cf. *croix* from *cruc-em*). The first E. titular *duke* was the Black Prince, created Duke of Cornwall (1337), but the word was in much earlier use in gen. sense. In slang sense of fist, e.g. *put up your dukes*, it may be a different word. The *Dukeries* (Notts) is for *Dukery* (1829).

A duk shal gon out that shal governe my peple of Yrael (Wyc. *Matt.* ii. 6).

dulcet. Respelt, on It. *dolcetto*, for ME. *doucet*, F., dim. of *doux*, sweet, L. *dulcis*.

dulcimer. OF. *doulcemer*, usu. *doucemel*, for L. *dulce melos*, sweet tune. Orig. a stringed instrument and wrongly used (*Dan.* iii. 5, etc.) for bagpipe.

Dulcinea. Don Quixote's idealized mistress. Cf. *Egeria*, *Beatrice*, etc.

dull. AS. *dol*, foolish; cf. Du. *dol*, Ger. *toll*, mad. See *dwell*.

dulse. Edible seaweed. Ir. & Gael. *duileasg*. ? For *duille uisge*, water leaf. Cf. *whisky*.

duma. Russ., orig. thought, idea, from *dumat'*, to think, reflect. Occurs in ORuss. compds., e.g. *bojarskaja-duma*, council of boyars, i.e. nobles, *gorodskaja-duma*, town-council, from *gorod*, town (cf. *Novogorod*, *Belgrade*, etc.). The hist. *Duma*, first summoned 1906, suppressed 1917, is short for *gosudárstvennaya-duma*, imperial council. Some authorities hold *duma* to be cogn. with *doom*.

dumb. AS. *dumb*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *dom*, Ger. *dumm* (OHG. *tumb*), stupid (cf. E. *dummy*, dolt), ON. *dumbr*, Goth. *dumbs*, dumb. Ult. cogn. with *deaf*, with which it is occ. synon. in Teut., and perh. with G. *τυφλός*, blind. The orig. *dumb-bell* was a rope apparatus, also used to teach bell-ringers. *Dumbfound* appears to be formed by analogy with *confound*.

dum-dum [*mil.*]. From *Dumdum*, mil. cantonment near Calcutta, formerly headquarters of Bengal artillery. Hind. *damdama*, mound.

dummy. In various senses, from *dumb*. *Dummy whist* is as old as Swift.

dump[1]. Usu. *the dumps*. Cf. Du. *domp*, haze, etc., Ger. *dumpf*, oppressive, gloomy; cogn. with *damp*.

> For Witherington needs must I wail,
> As one in doleful dumps;
> For, when his legs were smitten off,
> He fought upon the stumps (*Chevy Chase*, c. 1600).

dump[2]. ME. *domp*, to fall heavily (cf. *thump*). In mod. use (chiefly US.) to throw down; hence *dump*, refuse heap, and verb to *dump*, unload commodities on another nation (neol.). Here belongs prob. also *dump* used of various small or "dumpy" objects (cf. *dab* of paint, *pat* of butter). *Dumpling*, orig. from Norfolk, is a double dim.

> The Anti-Dumping Bill is in print, and the second reading will probably be taken next week (*Obs.* Nov. 23, 1919).

dumpling. See *dump*[2].

dun[1]. Colour. AS. *dunn*, from Celt.; cf. Gael. Ir. *donn*, Welsh *dwn*.

dun[2]. To demand payment. First in Bacon (c. 1626), who quotes from a "plain old man at Buxton that sold besoms." Origin unknown. Quot. 1, from a letter (c. 1488) dealing app. with extortionate demands in connection with subsidies, suggests that it may have been a stock name of the *John Doe, Richard Roe, Tommy Atkins* type; ? cf. *darbies*.

> I moste pray you for the reverens of Jesu to help hym for your tenauntes and myn, or els John Dyn will owver rewle them (*Paston Let.* iii. 337).

> To dun, is a word lately taken up by fancy, and signifies to demand earnestly, or press a man to pay for commodities taken up on trust, or other debt (Blount).

dunce. Earlier *dunsman*. From *John Duns Scotus* († c. 1308), the Doctor Subtilis, whose disciples were regarded by the Renaissance humanists and reformers as opponents of the new learning and enlightenment. He is supposed to have been born at *Duns* in Berwickshire.

> The old barkyng curres, Dunces disciples and lyke draffe called Scotists, the children of darkness (Tynd.).

dunderhead. Cf. Sc. *donnered*, stupefied. But hist. of *blunderbuss* (q.v.) suggests possible association with *blunder*.

Dundreary whiskers. Long flowing side-whiskers (Piccadilly weepers) as worn by *Lord Dundreary* in Tom Taylor's *Our American Cousins* (1858).

dune. F., Du. *duin*, earlier *dune*. See *down*[1].

Dunelm. Signature of Bishop of Durham. MedL. *Dunelmensis*, from *Dunelm* or *Dunholm*, earlier forms of Durham.

dung. AS. *dung*; cf. Ger. *dung*, Sw. *dynga*, Norw. *dyngja*, dung-heap. Thought to be cogn. with ON. *dyngja*, underground dwelling, ? orig. winter lair of the old Teutons covered with dung for heating purposes.

dungaree. Fabric. Hind. *dungrī*, coarse calico.

dungeon, donjon. F. *donjon*, Late L. *dominio-n-*. Orig. central tower, keep, of castle, vaults under which were used as prisons. In OF. also *danjon* (cf. *danger*), ? whence the *Dane John* at Canterbury (see *Dane*).

duniwassal [*hist.*]. Highland gentleman of secondary rank. Gael. *duine*, man, *uasal*, noble. In *Bonnie Dundee*.

dunlin. Bird. From *dun*[1].

Dunmow flitch. Reward for harmonious married life. Established (1244) at *Dunmow* (Ess.) by Robert Fitzwalter.

dunnage [*naut.*]. Matting, brushwood, etc., used in packing cargo. Fig. sailor's kit. Earlier also *dinnage*, the uncertainty of the vowel making conjectures useless.

> cccc et dimidia bordarum...pro calfettacione et dennagio dicte navis (1336).

> xxxvj shegge shevys [sheaves of sedge] layed alow in John Millers crayer for donage under the cordage ladyn in here [her] at Lynne (*Nav. Accts.* 1495–97).

dunnock [*dial.*]. Hedge-sparrow. From *dun*[1] with dim. suffix *-ock*. Cf. dial. *ruddock*, red-breast.

dunstable [*archaic*]. Plain, straightforward, etc. Orig. allusion to road to *Dunstable* (Edgware Road), part of Watling Street, famous for straight and even character.

> That's the plain dunstable of the matter, Miss (*Clarissa Harlowe*).

duo. It., duet, L. *duo*, two. Cf. *trio*.

duodecimo. For L. *in duodecimo*, (folded) in twelve; cf. *quarto, folio*, etc.

duodenum [*anat.*]. Intestine. So called by medieval anatomists because twelve (*duodeni*) inches long.

duologue. From L. *duo*, two, after *monologue*.

duomo. It., cathedral. See *dome*.

dupe. F., ident. with *dupe*, dial. form of *huppe*, the *hoopoe*, L. *upupa*, regarded as a stupid bird. First in thieves' argot (1426).

duplicate. From L. *duplicare*, to double, from *duo*, two, *plicare*, to fold. Cf. *duplicity*, from *duplex*, double.

durable. F., L. *durabilis*, from *durare*, to last, endure.

dura mater [*anat.*]. Envelope of brain and spinal cord. MedL., for Arab. *umm al-dumāgh*, mother of the brain. *Dura* is app. as contrast with *pia* (*mater*).

durance. Esp. *in durance vile* (Burns), for earlier *base durance* (Shaks.). Rather a corrupt. of earlier *duress* (q.v.) than a spec. use of archaic *durance*, continuance, lasting quality, etc.

duration. Late L. *duratio-n-*, from *durare*, to last. Now (1914...) esp. in *for the duration* (of the war).

durbar. Urdu, Pers. *darbār*, court, first element cogn. with E. *door*.

dure [*archaic*]. F. *durer*, L. *durare*. Usu. replaced by *endure*. Hence prep. *during*, orig. pres. part. in absolute construction; cf. Ger. *während des krieges* (gen. absolute), the war lasting, F. *pendant la guerre*, corresponding to L. *bello pendente*.

duresco [*neol.*]. Trade name from L. *durescere*, to grow hard.

duress. OF. *duresse*, L. *duritia* (*durities*), from *durus*, hard. Usu. in *under duress*, constrainedly (leg.). In sense of imprisonment replaced by *durance* (q.v.).

durian. Fruit. Malay *durīan*, from *dūrī*, thorn.

during. See *dure*.

durmast oak. Prob. due to a mistake (1791) for *dun mast oak*, i.e. dark acorn oak.

durn. Var. of *darn*[2].

durra, dhurra. Grain. Arab. *durrah*.

durst. See *dare*.

dusk. Orig. adj. AS. *dox*, for **dosc*, dark-coloured. Cf. Norw. *dusk*, mist. Prob. cogn. with L. *fuscus*.

dust. AS. *dūst*; cf. ON. & LG. *dust*, dust, Du. *duist*, bran, Ger. *dunst*, fine vapour, the *-n-* having been lost in other langs. In slang sense of money, e.g. *down with your dust* (c. 1600), orig. with ref. to the worthlessness of riches. US. to *dust out*, make off, is app. after Ger. *sich aus dem staube machen*. Slang *dusty* in *not so dusty* is app. a variation on *mouldy*, erron. associated with *mould*[1].

Il jettera à tous les autres la pouldre aux yeux: he will outstrip all his competitors (metaphorically from the swiftest runner in a sandy race, who to make his fellowes follow aloofe, casteth dust with his heeles into their envious eyes) (Cotg.).

duster. Naut. slang for red ensign. Cf. *coach-whip* for navy pennant.

Dutch. Du. *duitsch* (earlier *dutsch*), German, Ger. *deutsch*, OHG. *diut-isc*, orig. of lang., the vulgar tongue (*theodisca lingua*, c. 788) and applied in that sense to Teut. in gen. The word was prob. coined (8 cent.) by the E. missionaries who, under Boniface, converted the Germans. From OHG. *diot*, people; cf. AS. *thēod*, ON. *thjōth*, Goth. *thiuda*; cogn. with OIr. *tuath*. See *Teuton*. In 15 cent. E., and later, equivalent to German in gen. (*Low Dutch, High Dutch*), but from c. 1600 tending to be restricted to Holland, e.g. in Pepys. Often used with ref. to drinking habits of Hollanders and Germans, e.g. *Dutch comfort* (*courage*), to their figures, e.g. *Dutch-built*, or to their unintelligible speech, e.g. *double Dutch*. A German is still a *Dutchman* among sailors and in US. The phantom ship called the *Flying Dutchman* appears to be first mentioned in Scott's note to *Rokeby*, ii. 11. I am unable to trace the genealogy of the *Dutch uncle*. Can it be due to the spec. sense of Du. *baas* (see *boss*[2])?

In Denmark...theyr speche is douche
(Andrew Boorde, 1547).

The Dutch their wine and all their brandy lose,
Disarmed of that by which their courage grows
(Waller, 1665).

In the Dutch wars it had been observed that the captain of the Hollander's men-of-war, when they were about to engage with our ships, usually set a hogshead of brandy abroach afore the mast, and bid the men drink *sustick* that they might fight *lustick* (*Lond. & Country Brewer*, 1738).

dutch [*slang*]. In *old dutch*, coster's wife. For *duchess*.

duty. AF. *duété*, what is *due* (q.v.) or owing; not recorded in continental OF. Hence what one *ought* (q.v.) to do.

Yf our credytours demaund theyr duety,
To confesse poverte than we do pretend
(*Hye Way to the Spyttel Hous*).

duumvir. L., orig. man of the two. One of two co-equal magistrates or officials.

dwarf. AS. *dweorg*, *dweorh*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *dwerg*, Ger. *zwerg*, ON. *dvergr*.

dwell. AS. *dwellan*, orig. trans., to lead astray, hinder, make "dull" (cf. AS. *gedwolen*, perverse); then, linger, tarry (cf. to *dwell upon* a subject), hence, to live. Usual intrans. sense comes from cogn. ON. *dvelja*. Cogn. with obs. Du. *dwellen*, to stun,

OHG. *gitwelan*, to be torpid. Sense-development of *tarry* is somewhat similar.

Whanne thei turneden agen, the child dwelte in Jerusalem (Wyc. *Luke*, ii. 43).

dwindle. From earlier (now Sc.) *dwine*, AS. *dwīnan*, to waste away; cf. Du. *verdwijnen*, to vanish, ON. *dvīna*. First in Shaks. (1 *Hen. IV*, iii. 3).

dwt. Hybrid abbrev., *d* for L. *denarius*, *wt* for weight. Cf. *cwt*, and see *L. s. d.*

dyad. Correct form of *duad* (q.v.).

dyarchy. Double government. From G. δύο, two. Cf. *monarchy*. Earlier is *diarchy*, from G. δι-, twice.

dye. AS. *dēag* (noun), *dēagian* (verb), of unknown origin. Mod. spelling *dye* (*die* in Johns.) is for convenience. With fig. uses, e.g. *double dyed villain*, *of the blackest* (*deepest*) *dye*, cf. *engrained*.

dyke. See *dike*.

dynamic. F. *dynamique*, perh. coined by Leibnitz, G. δυναμικός, from δύναμις, power.

dynamite. Coined (1867) by Alfred Nobel, Sw. inventor (v.s.).

dynamo. Shortened (1882) from *dynamo-electric machine* (Siemens, 1867).

dynasty. F. *dynastie*, Late L., G. δυναστεία, lordship, from δυνάστης, prince, from δύνασθαι, to be powerful (v.s.).

dysentery. OF., L., G. δυσεντερία, from δυσέντερος, sick in the bowels, from δυσ-, pejorative, and ἔντερα, bowels. Cf. *enteric*.

dyspepsia. L., G. δυσπεψία, indigestion, from πεπτός, cooked, digested (v.s.).

e-. L., for *ex-*, out of.

each. AS. *ǣlc*, for *ā gelīc*, ever alike. See *ay* and cf. Ger. *jeglich*, MHG. *ie-gelīh*, of similar formation. The *-l-*, lost in E. as in *which*, survives in Sc. *ilk* (cf. Du. *elk*). Earlier equivalent to *every* (q.v.).

Ebreus clepen ech water a see (Wyc.).

eager. F. *aigre*, sour, L. *acer*, *acr-*, sharp, keen, cogn. with *acid*. Cf. *vinegar*. Froissart uses *aigre chevalier* for keen warrior.

It is a nipping and an eager air (*Haml.* i. 4).

eagle. F. *aigle*, L. *aquila*, orig. black eagle, from *aquilus*, dark, whence also *aquilo*, the north wind (darkening the sky). Replaced AS. *earn*, whence poet. *erne* (q.v.).

eagre. Tidal wave, esp. on Humber, Severn (see *John Halifax*, ch. iv.). Recorded as MedL. *higra*, c. 1125, and then not till c. 1600. AS. *ēagor*, flood, tide, suits the sense, but the *-g-* would have given *-y-*. ON. **ēa-gār*, water-borer, has been suggested (cf. *auger*). If this is right *bore*[2] may belong to *bore*[1].

ean. See *yean*.

ear[1]. Organ of hearing. AS. *ēare*. WAryan; cf. Du. *oor*, Ger. *ohr*, ON. *eyra*, Goth. *ausō*, L. *auris*, G. οὖς, OIr. *ó*. To *set by the ears* is from fighting of animals (cf. F. *un chien hargneux a toujours l'oreille déchirée*). To *ear-mark* was orig. used of sheep and cattle, but fig. sense dates from 16 cent. Within (out of) *earshot* is formed on *pistol shot*, etc.

It toke no sojour[n] in myne hede,
For all yede oute at [that] oon ere
That in that other she dide lere [= teach]
(*Rom. of Rose*, 5150).

ear[2]. Of corn. AS. *ēar*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *aar*, Ger. *ähre* (orig. pl.), ON. *ax*, Goth. *ahs*. From an Aryan root *ak*, pointed, as in L. *acus*, needle.

ear[3]. To plough. Obs., but occurs several times in *AV.* and Shaks. AS. *erian*. WAryan; cf. ODu. *erien*, OHG. *erran*, ON. *erja*, Goth. *arjan*, L. *arare*, G. ἀροῦν, Ir. *airim*. Cogn. with *earth* and L. *arvum*.

The oxen likewise and the young asses that ear the ground (*Is.* xxx. 24).

earing [*naut.*]. Small rope fastening corner of sail to yard. Prob. for *ear-ring*, its earlier spelling. Cotg. gives it s.v. *collier*, lit. necklace.

earl. AS. *eorl*, nobleman, warrior, later spec. sense, under Cnut, being due to association with cogn. *jarl* (q.v.). After Conquest adopted as equivalent to *count*[1]. See also *alderman*.

early. AS. *ærlīce* (adv.). See *ere* and *like*, *-ly*. Norw. Dan. *aarle* has also become an adj. The transition is via such phrases as *early riser*.

earn. AS. *earnian*; cf. OHG. *arnōn*, to earn, Ger. *ernte*, harvest.

earnest[1]. Serious. AS. *eornost*, eagerness, fierceness; cf. obs. Du. *ernst*, OHG. *ernust* (*ernst*). The adj. is evolved from the noun, which survives only in *in earnest*.

earnest[2]. Pledge, orig. small payment to ratify bargain. ME. *ernes*, altered by natural association with *earnest*[1], the two words being often quibbled on (v.i.). *Ernes* is a corrupt. of *arles*, *erles*, still in dial. use, a dim. formation from F. *arrhes*, L. *arra*, "an earnest penny, earnest

money" (Coop.), cogn. with G. *ἀρραβών*, of Heb. origin.

Now your jest is earnest:
Upon what bargain do you give it me?
(*Com. of Errors*, ii. 2).

argentum Dei: God's penny, earnest money...In Lincolnshire called "erles," or "arles" (Blount, *Law Dict.*).

earth. AS. *eorthe*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *aarde*, Ger. *erde*, ON. *jörth*, Goth. *airtha*; ? ult. cogn. with L. *arvum*. *What on earth? what earthly use?* are app. so mod. that they may be euph. substitutions for stronger expressions. Cf. *what in the world?* To *run to earth* is from fox-hunting.

After a cross-Channel flight one notes a marked difference between the French and British earthscapes (*An Airman's Outings*).

earwig. AS. *ēarwicga*, ear beetle, from the widespread belief that it creeps into the ear. Cf. synon. Ger. *ohrwurm*, F. *perce-oreille*, "the worme, or insect called an earewig" (Cotg.).

ease. F. *aise*, back-formation from *aisance*, comfortable circumstances, in OF. convenience of situation, L. *adjacentia*, neut. pl. of *adjacens*, lying near. A trace of the origin survives in *easement*, used in Sc. of conveniences about a house, such as sheds, farm-buildings, etc., and corresponding to MedL. *adjacentiae* in same sense; cf. also *chapel of ease*.

easel. Du. *ezel*, ass, Ger. *esel*, L. *asinus*. For change of consonant cf. *kettle*. For other Du. art-words cf. *landscape*, *sketch*, *lay-figure*. For sense cf. F. *chevalet*, easel, lit. little horse.

east. AS. *ēaste* (noun), as adj. *ēast-*, only in compds., e.g. *ēast-seaxe*, East Saxons, Essex. Aryan; cf. Du. *oost*, Ger. *osten*, ON. *austr*, L. *aurora* (for **ausōsa*), Sanskrit *ushas*, dawn. Adopted, with the other cardinal points, as naut. term by the Rom. langs., e.g. F. *est*. *Near* (*far*) *East*, *Eastern question* are late 19 cent.

Easter. AS. *Ēastre*, usu. in pl. *Ēastron* (cf. Ger. *Ostern*), heathen festival at the vernal equinox in April (q.v.) in honour of Teut. goddess of dawn (see *east*). As this coincided more or less with the Christian Paschal festival, the name was adopted as its WGer. transl. after the conversion. Forms of *pascha* are found in LG. and in Goth. *pāska*. Wyc. always uses *Paske*, Tynd. *Easter*. *Easter-eggs*, a mod. revival from Ger. (cf. *Christmas-tree*), were in ME. *pace-eggs*, still in dial.

Easterling [*hist.*]. Native of Eastern Germany, Baltic coast, a region known collectively as *Eastland*; also erron. used by early antiquaries for *sterling* (q.v.). From obs. adj. *easter*, after Du. *ooster*, *oosterling*.

easy. See *ease*. *Easy-going* was orig. used of horses.

eat. AS. *etan*. Aryan; cf. Du. *eten*, Ger. *essen*, ON. *eta*, Goth. *itan*, L. *edere*, G. *ἐδ-*, Welsh *ysu*, to devour, OIr. *ithe*, devouring, Sanskrit *ādin*, eating. See *fret*[1], *tooth*. To *eat one's terms* (*dinners*) is colloq. for to keep terms at one of the Inns of Court.

eaves. AS. *efes*; cf. ON. *ups*, dial. Ger. *obsen*, church porch; prob. cogn. with *over*. Orig. sing. (cf. *alms*). Hence *eavesdrop*, for earlier *eavesdrip*, AS. *yfesdrype*, space round house liable to receive roof-water, hence used of listening at doors or windows.

Juratores dicunt quod Henricus Rowley est communis evys-dropper et vagator in noctibus
(*Nottingham Bor. Rec.* 1487).

ebb. AS. *ebba*; cf. Du. *eb*, *ebbe*, Ger. *ebbe* (from LG.); prob. cogn. with Goth. *ibuks*, backward. Fig. esp. in *low*(*est*) *ebb*.

Ebenezer. Nonconformist chapel. Heb. *eben ha ēzer*, the stone of help (1 *Sam.* vii. 12). Cf. *Bethel*.

Eblis. Arab. *iblis*, chief of spirits expelled from Paradise. See Beckford's *Vathek*.

ebon, **ebony**. L. *hebenus*, *ebenus*, G. *ἔβενος*, prob. from Heb. *hobnīm* (*Ezek.* xxvii. 15); cf. F. *ébène*, Ger. *ebenholz*. The formation of the E. words is not clear. Hence *ebonite*, trade-name for vulcanite.

Ebor. Signature of archbp of York, Late L. *Eboracum*, AS. *Eoforwīc*.

ebriety. F. *ébriété*, L. *ebrietas*, from *ebrius*, drunk.

ebullition. L. *ebullitio-n-*, from *ebullire*, to boil out. Now usu. fig.

écarté. F., p.p. of *écarter*, to discard, put aside, because player may discard certain cards, VL. **exquartare*, to divide into four. Though associated with *card*, it is not etym. connected with it. See *discard*.

Ecce Homo. Picture of Christ wearing crown of thorns. L., behold the man (*John*, xix. 5).

eccentric. Orig. math., opposed to *concentric*. From G. *ἔκκεντρος*, out of centre. See *centre*. For sense-hist. cf. *delirium*.

ecclesiastic. F. *ecclésiastique*, L., G. *ἐκκλησιαστικός*, from *ἐκκλησία*, church, orig. assembly of Athenians, from *ἐκκαλεῖν*, to call out. The LXX. used *ἐκκλησιαστής* to

render Heb. *qōheleth*, one who addresses an assembly (Solomon). The *Ecclesiastical Commission* dates from 1836.

echelon [*mil.*]. F. *échelon*, rung of ladder, dim. of *échelle*, ladder, OF. *eschiele*, L. *scala*. This is the usual explanation, but there is an archaic F. *échelle*, body of troops, OF. *eschiele*, *eschiere*, OHG. *scār* (*schar*), band, cogn. with *share*.

echinus. Sea-urchin. L., G. ἐχῖνος, hedgehog. Cogn. with AS. *igl*, Ger. *igel*, hedgehog.

echo. L., G. ἠχώ, personified as nymph, from ἠχή, sound.

éclair. F., flash, from *éclairer*, to light up (v.i.), app. from the lightness of the confectionary. Cf. *vol-au-vent*.

éclaircissement. F., from *éclaircir*, to clear up, OF. *esclarcir*, from L. *clarus*, clear, representing a VL. **exclarescire*. Very common in 18 cent. E.

éclat. F., from *éclater*, to burst out, perh. from a VL. **exclappitare*, from the imit. *clap*.

eclectic. G. ἐκλεκτικός, selective, from ἐκλέγειν, to pick out.

eclipse. F. *éclipse*, L., G. ἔκλειψις, from ἐκλείπειν, to fail. In Chauc. and *Piers Plowm.* Hence *ecliptic*, apparent orbit of sun, so called because eclipses can only occur when moon is near this line.

> That stroke of [Garrick's] death which has eclipsed the gaiety of nations (Johns.).

eclogue. L., G. ἐκλογή, from ἐκλέγειν, to select. Spenser's spelling *aeglogue* (*Shepherd's Calendar*) is due to a mistaken etym. from αἴξ, αἰγ-, goat, as though "goat-herd's song."

ecod. See *egad*.

economy. L., G. οἰκονομία, house management, oldest sense in E., from οἶκος, house, νέμειν, to manage, rendered in Church L. by *dispensatio*. *Political economy* (18 cent.) translates F. *économie politique*.

écru. F., unbleached, OF. *escru*, from L. *ex* and *crudus*, raw.

ecstasy. ME. *extasie*, OF. *extasie* (*extase*), MedL., G. ἔκστασις, from ἐκ, out of, ἱστάναι, to put, esp. in ἐξιστάναι φρενῶν, to drive out of wits. Cf. to *be beside oneself*.

> Thei weren fulfillid with wondryng and extasie (Wyc. *Acts*, iii. 10).

ecto-. From G. ἐκτός, outside.

ecumenical. See *oecumenical*.

eczema. G. ἔκζεμα, from ἐκ, out, ζεῖν, to boil.

edacious. From L. *edax*, *edac-*, voracious. A favourite word of Carlyle.

Edda. Ancient Icel. poems. Younger, or prose, *Edda*, compiled (c. 1230) partly by Snorre Sturluson. Elder, or poetic, *Edda* (c. 1200). *Edda* is the name of the great-grandmother in one of the ON. poems, but can hardly be the origin of the word, which appears to be connected with ON. *ōthr*, mind, poetry.

eddish [*dial.*]. Aftergrowth of grass, stubble. Also *errish*, *arrish*. AS. *edisc*, park, pasture. For variation of consonant cf. *park*, *paddock*. Cf. synon. dial. *edgrow*, AS. *edgrōwung*, and see *eddy*.

eddy. ME. *ydy*; cf. ON. *itha*, whirlpool. Prob. cogn. with obs. prefix *ed-*, again, backwards (cf. OHG. *it-*, ON. *ith-*, Goth. *id-*), and ult. with L. *iterum*.

edelweiss. Ger., noble white.

Eden. Heb. *ēden*, pleasure, delight.

edentata [*biol.*]. Order of mammals without front teeth. From L. *edentare*, to remove teeth.

edge. AS. *ecg*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *egge*, Ger. *ecke*, corner, ON. *egg*; cogn. with L. *acies*, G. ἀκίς, point. Oldest sense, edge of sword. *Not to put too fine an edge* (*point*) *on it* is to express oneself "bluntly." With to *set teeth on edge* cf. OF. *aacier* (now replaced by *agacer*), VL. **ad-aciare*. See *egg*[2]. *Edge(d) tools* is 14 cent., fig. 16 cent. In to *edge in* (*off*, *out*) it is sometimes for *hedge* (q.v.).

> *agacer*: to egge, urge, provoke, anger, vex, exasperate; also, to set the teeth on edge (Cotg.).

edible. Late L. *edibilis*, from *edere*, to eat.

edict. Restored spelling of ME. *edit*, F. *édit*, L. *edictum*, from *edicere*, to proclaim. Cf. *verdict*.

edifice. F. *édifice*, L. *aedificium*, from *aedes*, building (cf. *aedile*). Cf. *edify*, F. *édifier*, L. *aedificare*, to build. For fig. sense cf. *instruct*.

edition. F. *édition*, L. *editio-n-*, from *ēdere*, to give out, from *ex* and *dare*. *Edit* is a back-formation from *editor*.

educate. From L. *educare*, cogn. with *educere*, to lead out, whence *educe*, *eduction*, etc.

edulcorate. From Late L. *edulcorare*, from *dulcor*, sweetness.

-ee. Prop. from F. p.p. ending *-é*, L. *-atus*, as in *debauchee*, *refugee*, *payee*, *committee* (q.v.). Hence extended to *bargee*, *devotee*, *dilutee*, etc. *Chinee*, *Portugee*, *marquee*, etc.

are false singulars from *-ese*, OF. *-eis* (*-ais*, *-ois*), L. *-ensis*; cf. *pea*, *cherry*, *burgee*.

eel. AS. *ǣl*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *aal*, ON. *āll*. Earlier hist. unknown.

e'en. See *eve*, *even*.

-eer. F. *-ier*, L. *-arius*, agent-suffix. Now often jocular (*profiteer*, *munitioneer*).

e'er. See *ever*.

eerie, **eery**. Northern dial. word recently popularized in literature. ME. *eri*, from *argh*, timid, AS. *earg*, cowardly. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *arg*, roguish, OHG. *arg*, cowardly, worthless (in ModGer. vexatious), ON. *argr*, cowardly. For mod. meaning, inspiring fear, cf. double sense of *fearful*.

efface. F. *effacer*, from *é-*, L. *ex*, and *face*. Cf. *deface*.

effect. AF. for F. *effet*, L. *effectus*, p.p. of *efficere*, to bring about, from *ex* and *facere*. The ground-idea is result, hence mod. sense of personal property as manifestation of means. In mil. sense *effective* is collect. use of earlier *effective soldier*. With *effectual*, Late L. *effectualis*, cf. *actual*; also *effectuate*, after *actuate*.

effeminate. From L. *effeminare*, from *femina*, woman.

effendi. Turk. *efendi*, corrupt. of G. *αὐθέντης*, lord, master. See *authentic*.

> Their aphendis written also by the later Greeks *ἀφένδης* is corrupted from *αὐθέντης*, i. lord (Selden, 1614).

efferent [*anat.*]. L. *efferens*, *efferent-*, pres. part. of *efferre*, from *ex* and *ferre*, to carry.

effervesce. L. *effervescere*, from *ex* and *fervescere*, incept. of *fervēre*, to be hot.

effete. L. *effetus*, exhausted by breeding, *fetus*, hence incapable of producing.

efficacious. From L. *efficax*, *efficac-*. Cf. *efficient*, from pres. part. of *efficere*. See *effect*.

effigy. Due to misunderstanding of L. *in effigie*, abl. of *effigies*, from *effingere*, from *ex* and *fingere*, to form.

> Mine eye doth his effigies witness
> Most truly limn'd and living in your face (*As You Like It*, ii. 7).

> The pompous funerall of the Duke of Richmond, who was carried in effigie in an open charriot thro London (Evelyn).

effloresce. L. *efflorescere*, from *ex* and *florescere*, incept. of *florēre*, to bloom, from *flos*, *flor-*, flower.

effluent. From pres. part. of L. *effluere*, from *ex* and *fluere*, to flow.

effluvium. Late L., from *effluere* (v.s.). Earlier used, like F. *effluve*, of any kind of radiation, now only of smells, the pl. *effluvia* being sometimes ignorantly used as sing. For similar blunder cf. *animalcule*.

> The putrid effluviae (!) in prisons (*NED.* 1826).

effort. F., back-formation from *efforcer*, from *forcer*. See *force*.

effrontery. F. *effronterie*, from *effronté*, lit. without brow (for blushing), from L. *ex* and *frons*, *front-*. Cf. *unblushing*.

effulgent. See *fulgent*.

effusion. L. *effusio-n-*, from *effundere*, from *ex* and *fundere*, *fus-*, to pour out. Hence *effusive*, "gushing."

efreet. Var. of *afreet* (q.v.).

eft. Also dial. *efet*, *evet*. Older form of *newt* (q.v.).

eftsoons [*poet.*]. Obs. *eft*, compar. of *aft*, and *soon*, with *-s* added by analogy with other adverbs formed from genitive.

egad. Prob. for *ah God*. Jonas Chuzzlewit's var. is *ecod*.

Egeria. Nymph who dictated the laws of Rome to King Numa.

> Il y a peu d'espoir qu'un jour un Numa français rencontre...une autre nymphe Égérie qui lui dicte des lois sages (Anatole France).

egg[1]. Noun. ON. *egg*, replacing in ME. cogn. native *ey*, AS. *ǣg*. WAryan; cf. Du. Ger. *ei*, L. *ovum*, G. *ᾠόν*, Ir. *og*. *Egg-nog* contains EAngl. *nog*, strong beer, of unknown origin.

> Bacoun and somtyme an ey or tweye (Chauc. B. 4035).

egg[2]. Verb. Usu. with *on*. ON. *eggja*, replacing cogn. native *edge* (q.v.), in same sense.

> Cassius did edge him on the more, for a private quarrell he had conceived against Caesar (North's *Plutarch*).

eglantine. F. *églantine*, flower of the *églantier*, wild-rose tree, OF. *aiglentier*, VL. **aculentarius*, thorny, from *aculeus*, prickle, from *acus*, needle. Tennyson uses archaic *eglatere*.

ego. L., I (q.v.). Introduced in 18 cent. to connote the "conscious, thinking subject." Hence *egoism*, *egoist*, orig. philos. terms, from F., and the incorr. *egotism*, *egotist* (by analogy with such words as *nepotism*, *dramatist*), to express selfishness. Cf. Ger. *ichsucht* lit. I disease, F. *le culte du moi*. See also *altruism*.

> Man is too thoroughly an egoist not to be also an egotist (O. Henry).

egregious. From L. *egregius*, from *ex*, out of, *grex*, *greg-*, flock. Not orig. disparaging.

An egregious [*Vulg.* egregius, *AV.* cunning] artificer in wood (Douay Bible, *Ex.* xxxviii. 23).

egress. L. *egressus*, from *egredi*, to go out, from *ex* and *gradior*, I step.

egret. Lesser white heron. F. *aigrette*, dim. from OHG. *heigir*, heron. See *aigrette*, *heron*.

Egyptian. In various Bibl. allusions, e.g. *bondage*, *darkness* (*Ex.* x. 22), *spoiling* (xii. 36), *flesh-pots* (xvi. 3); also *corn in Egypt* (*Gen.* xlii. 1). See also *gipsy*, *dismal*.

eh. ME. *ey*; cf. F. *eh*, Ger. *ei*. Natural exclamation.

eider-down. ON. *æthar-dūnn*, in which first element is gen. of *æthr*, eider-duck. Hence, by wrong separation, *eider* and *eider-duck*; cf. Sw. *ejderdun*, Norw. *ederdun*, whence F. *édredon*. See *down*[3].

eidolon. Spectre. G. εἴδωλον. See *idol*.

eight. AS. *eahta*. Aryan; cf. Du. Ger. *acht*, ON. *ātta*, Goth. *ahtau*, L. *octo*, G. ὀκτώ, OIr. *ocht*, Sanskrit *ashtau*. Orig. a dual. *Piece of eight* (*Treasure Island*) translates Sp. *pieza de ocho* (sc. reals). *Eight days*, week, became common in the Great War, owing to lit. transl. of *huit jours* in F. despatches.

eikon. See *icon*.

eirenicon. Offer of peace. Neut. of G. εἰρηνικός, from εἰρήνη, peace.

eisteddfod. Gathering of Welsh bards. From Welsh *eistedd*, to sit.

either. Orig. adj., each of two, both. AS. *ǣgther*, for *ǣghwæther*, from *ā ge hwæther*, for which see *ay*, *y-*, *whether*. Cf. MHG. *jegeweder*, OHG. *eo-gi-wedar*, now replaced by *jedweder*.

On either side one, and Jesus in the midst (*John*, xix. 18).

ejaculate. From L. *ejaculari*, to shoot forth, from *jaculum*, javelin, from *jacere*, to throw. Orig. in lit. sense, esp. med.

eject. From L. *eicere*, *eject-*, from *ex* and *jacere*, to throw. Cf. to *chuck out*. Hence noun *eject*, coined (1878) by Clifford to express ideas and sensations which cannot be classed as *subjects* or *objects*.

eke. To augment. Usu. with *out*. Has replaced (under influence of obs. noun *eke*, addition) ME. *eche*, AS. *ēcan*. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *ōkian*, OHG. *ouhhōn*, ON. *auka*, Goth. *aukan*; cogn. with L. *augēre*, G. αὐξάνειν, to increase. The adv. *eke*, AS. *ēac* (cf. Du. *ook*, Ger. *auch*), was perh. orig. an imperative, "add."

Delyte not in wo thy wo to seche,
As don thise fooles that hir sorwes eche
With sorwe (Chauc. *Troilus*, i. 704).

elaborate. From L. *elaborare*, to work out, from *ex* and *laborare*.

elaeo-. From G. ἔλαιον, oil.

élan. F., false sing. from *élans*, from *élancer*, to launch out. See *launch*[1].

eland. SAfr. antelope. Du., elk, Ger. *elend* (now *elentier*), OLithuanian *ellenis*, cogn. with G. ἐλλός, fawn, Welsh *elain*, hind, fawn, and ult. with *elk*. The elk is still found in East Prussia. Earlier E. forms, from Ger. or from F. *élan*, are *ellan*, *ellend*, applied to the elk proper. Some of its folk-lore attributes are due to mistaken association with Ger. *elend*, wretched.

elan: a certaine wild beast; as *ellend* (Cotg.).

ellend: th'elke; a most fearefull, melancholike, strong, swift, short-neckt, and sharp-hooved, wild beast (*ib.*).

elapse. From L. *elabi*, *elaps-*, from *ex* and *labi*, to glide.

elastic. Late G. ἐλαστικός, from ἐλαύνειν, to propel. With noun sense cf. F. *gomme élastique*, india-rubber.

elate. Orig. adj., exalted. From L. *efferre*, *elat-*, from *ex* and *ferre*, to bear.

elbow. AS. *elnboga*, for which see *ell* and *bow*[1]. The compd. is Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *elleboog*, Ger. *ellenbogen*, ON. *ölnbogi*. With *elbow-room* cf. F. *franches coudées*, from *coude*, elbow. *Out at elbow* is in Shaks. (*Meas. for Meas.* ii. 1).

Elchi, Eltchee, Eltchi [*hist.*]. Turk. *ilchī*, ambassador, from *il*, tribe. Applied by Turks esp. to Sir Stratford Canning, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe (†1880).

eld [*poet.*]. Old age. AS. *eldo*, from *eald*, old; cf. OHG. *altī*. Replaced by *age*.

elder[1], **eldest**. Mercian compar. and superl. of *old* (q.v.). The only E. survival of umlaut in comparison. Usu. replaced by *older*, *oldest*, exc. in spec. senses. The compar. was also used in AS. & ME. for parents (cf. Ger. *eltern*). In eccl. sense *elder* is a lit. rendering of G. πρεσβύτερος (see *presbyter*, *priest*).

They called the elders of him that had receaved his sight (Coverd. *John*, ix. 18).

elder[2]. Tree. With intrusive *-d-* for earlier *eller*, AS. *ellen*, *ellern*. Older form survives in place-names, e.g. *Ellerdale*, *Ellershaw*, etc. For form cf. unrelated *alder*.

eldorado. Sp., the golden (sc. king of a golden realm), supposed by Spaniards and Elizabethan adventurers to exist in SAmer.

This Martinez was he that christened the city of Manoa by the name of El Dorado (Raleigh).

eldritch [*Sc.*]. Earlier *elrish*, app. from *elf*; cf. synon. Sc. *elphrish*. See quot. s.v. *weird*.

Ye fright the nightly wanderer's way
Wi' eldritch croon (Burns, *Address to Deil*).

elecampane. Plant. OF. *enule-campane*, MedL. *enula campana*, from L. *inula*, whence, by metath., AS. *eolone*, *elene*; or this may be due to G., as L. *inula* is cogn. with G. ἑλένιον; *campana* is prob. for *campestris*, of the fields.

inula: the herbe called *enula campana*, elicampane (Coop.).

elect. From L. *eligere*, *elect-*, from *ex* and *legere*, to pick. Orig. adj., chosen, esp. in theol. sense. Pol. sense dates from temp. Charles I. *Electioneer* is US. *Elector* (e.g. of the Rhine) translates Ger. *kurfürst*, choose prince, i.e. prince formerly having a vote in choice of Emperor.

electric. ModL. *electricus*, from G. ἤλεκτρον, amber, whence also ME. *electre* (Wyc.), an alloy of gold and silver. Amber exercises attraction when rubbed. "The mod. L. word appears to have been first used by W. Gilbert in his treatise *De Magnete*, 1600" (*NED.*). Hence *electrocution*, barbarously coined (1901) in US. after *execution*, with back-formation *electrocute*. *Electrolier*, like *gaselier*, is after *chandelier*.

electuary. Restored spelling, after F. *électuaire*, of ME. *lectuary* (cf. *alembic*, *limbeck*), Late L. *electuarium*, perverted from G. ἐκλεικτόν, drug dissolved in mouth, from ἐκλείχειν, to lick out; cf. Ger. *latwerge*, It. *lattovaro*.

eleemosynary. MedL. *eleemosynarius*. See *alms*.

elegant. F. *élégant*, L. *elegans*, *elegant-*, pres. part. of early L. **elegare* (= *eligere*, to pick out), hence orig. dainty, fastidious. Etym. sense survives in *elegant extracts*. US. use of *elegant* (lunch, landscape, pig, etc.) is app. from Ir.

elegans in cibo: fine and picked in his meate (Coop.).

I haven't the janius for work,
For 'twas never the gift of the Bradys;
But I'd make a most elegant Turk,
For I'm fond of tobacco and ladies (Lever).

elegy. F. *élégie*, L., G. ἐλεγεία, orig. neut. pl., from ἔλεγος, mournful poem. Also applied to anything written in *elegiac* verse, i.e. alternate hexameters and pentameters.

La plaintive élégie en longs habits de deuil (Boileau).

element. F. *élément*, L. *elementum*, with ground-sense of matter in its simplest form (cf. *rudiment*). Hence the *four elements* (earth, air, fire, water) and *out of one's element*, e.g. like a fish out of water. It has been suggested that L. *elementum* was orig. a term of gram. and may represent a schoolboy formation from *l*, *m*, *n* (cf. *abc*, to mind one's *p*'s and *q*'s).

elemi. Resin. Cf. F. *élémi*, Sp. It. *elemi*. Origin doubtful, prob. Arab.

elenchus. Logical refutation. L., G. ἔλεγχος, cross-examination.

elephant. Restored form of ME. & OF. *olifant*, whence name of Roland's horn and our surname *Oliphant*. Change of vowel of L. *elephas*, *elephant-*, G. ἐλέφας, whence also app. AS. *olfend*, OHG. *olbanta*, Goth. *ulbandus*, camel, is unexplained. The word was prob. introduced by the Phoenicians; *el-* is the Semitic def. art., and the second element is ident. with Heb. *ibah*, cogn. with L. *ebur*, ivory. *White elephant*, burdensome possession, is said to be due to the custom of the kings of Siam of handing over one of the sacred white elephants to a courtier who would be ruined by the cost of maintaining it. The disease *elephantiasis* gives the appearance of elephant-hide to the skin.

Eleusinian. Of *Eleusis*, in Attica, where mysteries of Demeter were celebrated.

eleutherism. Zeal for freedom. From G. ἐλεύθερος, free.

elevate. From L. *elevare*, from *ex* and *levare*, to raise, from *levis*, light. For fig. sense cf. *uplift*. *Elevator*, lift, is US.

eleven. AS. *endlufan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *elf* (earlier *elleven*), Ger. *elf* (OHG. *einlif*), ON. *ellifu*, Goth. *ainlif*. First element is *one* (cf. L. *undecim*), second, found also in *twelve*, is ult. cogn. with Lithuanian *-lika*, similarly used, and perh. with L. *linquere*, to leave, thus "one left over from ten." The cricket *eleven* is recorded (in Hants) for 1751. *Eleventh hour*, last possible time, is from *Matt.* xx.

The hour when the Armistice came into force, the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month (King George V, Nov. 1919).

elf. AS. *ælf*; cf. Ger. *alp* (now nightmare, v.i.), ON. *álfr*. See also *oaf*. Now equivalent to fairy, but orig. rather used of hostile powers. Very common as element in names, e.g. Alfred, Alberic, Auberon (Oberon), etc. Ger. *elf*, from E., dates from Wieland's transl. (1764) of *Midsummer Night's Dream*. *Elfin*, first in Spenser's *elfin knight*, is perh. due to ME. genitive in *elvene land* (cf. hist. of *fairy*). *Elf-locks* are tangles caused by fairies, esp. Queen Mab; cf. synon. Norw. Dan. *marelok*, with first element as in *nightmare*. See also *erl-king*.

> This is that very Mab
> That plats the manes of horses in the night,
> And bakes the elf-locks in foul sluttish hairs,
> Which, once untangled, much misfortune bodes
> (*Rom. & Jul.* i. 4).

> Like an Alp (!) a frightful feeling of powerlessness has been lying upon us for three and a half years
> (*Vorwärts*, as translated by *Daily Chron.* Jan. 23, 1918).

Elgin marbles. From Parthenon at Athens. Brought to England (1812) by Earl of Elgin to prevent destruction by the Turks.

elicit. From L. *elicere*, *elicit-*, from *ex* and *lacere*, to entice.

elide. L. *elidere*, from *ex* and *laedere*, to dash. Hence *elision*. Cf. *collide*.

eligible. Late L. *eligibilis*, from *eligere*. See *elect*.

eliminate. From L. *eliminare*, to put out of doors, from *ex* and *limen*, *limin-*, threshold.

elision. See *elide*.

élite. F., from *élire*, L. *eligere*, to pick out.

elixir. MedL., Arab. *al-iksīr*, from Late G. *ξήριον*, drying powder for wounds, from *ξηρός*, dry. Used in ME. both of "philosopher's stone" and "elixir of life."

> The philosophres stoon,
> Elixer clept, we sechen faste echoon
> (Chauc. G. 862).

elk. AS. *eolh*; cf. Ger. *elch*, ON. *elgr*; ult. cogn. with *eland*. L. *alces* (Caesar) is from Teut. Form of word is to be ascribed to AF. treatment of final *-h*, our lang. of ven. being almost entirely F.

ell. AS. *eln*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *el*, Ger. *elle* (OHG. *elina*), ON. *öln*, Goth. *aleina*. From Teut. comes MedL. *alena*, whence F. *aune*, ell. Orig. length of fore-arm (cf. *cubit*, *foot*, etc.) and cogn. with L. *ulna*. See *elbow*. Now only in fig. allusions to the *inch* and the *ell*.

ellipse. Back-formation from *ellipses*, pl. of *ellipsis*, from which it is now sometimes differentiated. L., G. *ἔλλειψις*, from *ἐλλείπειν*, to come short, from *λείπειν*, to leave. In conic sections "the inclination of the cutting plane to the base 'comes short of,' as in the case of the hyperbola it exceeds, the inclination of the side of the cone" (*NED.*).

ellipsis. See *ellipse*.

elm. AS. *elm*; cf. ON. *álmr*, OHG. *elm*, MHG. *ilme* (as in *Ilmenau*), now replaced by *ulme*, L. *ulmus*, whence also Du. *olm*, OF. *olme* (*orme*). But *elm* and *ulmus* are ult. cogn.

Elmo. In *Saint Elmo's fire*, corposant. It. *fuoco di santelmo* or Sp. *fuego de santelmo*; cf. Ger. *Helenenfeuer*. The saint, whether *Elmo* or *Helen*, is prob. as apocryphal as *Vitus*, and the phrase goes back to G. *ἑλένη*, torch.

elocution. L. *elocutio-n-*, from *eloqui*, to speak out. Orig. used of literary style in gen.

éloge. F., praise, esp. Academy speech. L. *elogium*, G. *ἐλεγεῖον*, in sense of elegiac inscription on tomb.

Elohist. Author of those parts of the Hexateuch which are characterized by the use of *Elohim* (Heb. pl.), gods, instead of *Yah-veh*, Jehovah.

eloi(g)n [*leg.*]. To remove. F. *éloigner*, from *é-*, L. *ex*, and *loin*, distant, L. *longe*; cf. *purloin*. *Elongate*, from Late L. *elongare*, had formerly the same sense.

> *elongate*: to remove afar off, to defer or prolong (Blount).

elope. AF. *aloper*, app. from ME. & dial. *lope*, *loup* (q.v.), to run, ON. *hlaupa*, cogn. with *leap*, and with Du. *loopen*, Ger. *laufen*, to run. Cf. *interloper* (q.v.). Neither word is found in E. till c. 1600, and influence of Du. *loopen* seems likely in both. Cf. also obs. *outlope* (Florio's *Montaigne*), from Du. *uitloop*.

eloquence. F. *éloquence*, L. *eloquentia*, from *eloqui*, to speak out.

else. AS. *elles* (adv.), otherwise, genitive of lost Teut. adj. cogn. with L. *alius*; cf. AS. *eleland*, foreign country, and Ger. *elend*, misery, orig. banishment; also Ger. *Elsass* (Alsace), seat of strangers.

Eltchee. See *Elchi*.

elucidate. From Late L. *elucidare*, to clear up, from *lucidus*, bright, from *lux*, *luc-*, light. Cf. F. *éclaircir*.

elude. L. *eludere*, *elus-*, from *ex* and *ludus*, play. Hence *elusive*.

elvan. Igneous rock. Corn. *elven*, spark.

elver. Young eel. For *eel-fare*, passage of young eels up a river.

Elysium. L., G. Ἠλύσιον (sc. *πεδίον*, plain), abode of happy dead. Homer places it on the W. border of the earth, Pindar and Hesiod in the "Islands of the Blest."

elytron [*biol.*]. Wing case. G. ἔλυτρον, sheath, from ἑλύειν, to roll round.

elzevir. Prop. *elzevier*, name of famous family of Du. printers (1592–1680). Cf. *aldine*.

'em. Unstressed form of ME. *hem*, AS. *him*, dat. pl. of pers. pron., 3rd pers., which supplanted acc. *hīe*, and was itself early superseded by *them* (q.v.). No longer literary, but regularly used by the late Dr Furnivall.

em-. F., assimilation of *en-* to following labial. Cf. L. *im-*, *in-*

emaciate. From L. *emaciare*, from *macies*, leanness.

emanate. From L. *emanare*, from *ex* and *manare*, to flow. Hence *emanation* (theol.), relation of Son and Holy Ghost to Father.

emancipate. From L. *emancipare*, to release from the power of the *paterfamilias*, from *ex* and *manceps*, *mancip-*, one who acquires property, from *manu capere*, to take by hand. Hence *emancipationist*, used of supporter of Catholic Emancipation Bill(1829), and later of opponents of slavery.

emasculate. From L. *emasculare*, to castrate, from *ex* and *masculus*, male.

embalm. Altered spelling of ME. *embaume* (Chauc.), from *baume*, balm.

embargo. Sp., from *embargar*, to impede, restrain (esp. ship or goods from leaving port), VL. **imbarricare*. Cf. *bar*, *embarrass*.

embark. F. *embarquer*; cf. It. *imbarcare*, Sp. *embarcar*; see *bark*[2]. Orig. trans., to put on board. Fig. sense, e.g. to *embark on an enterprise*, appears early; cf. to *launch a scheme*, *float a company*, etc.

embarrass. F. *embarrasser*, It. *imbarazzare* or Sp. *embarazar*, to put within "bars."

embassy. Earlier also *ambassy*. See *ambassador*.

embattled. See *battlement*. Confused also with archaic *embattle*, to prepare for battle, OF. *embataillier*.

embay [*naut.*]. To detain within a *bay*[2] (q.v.).

embellish. F. *embellir*, *embelliss-*, from *en*, and *bel* (*beau*), L. *bellus*. Cf., for formation, F. *enrichir*.

ember. Usu. pl. ME. *emer*, *aymer*, with intrusive *-b-*, AS. *æmerge*, *æmerge*; cf. OHG. *eimuria*, ON. *eimyrja*. First element is cogn. with ON. *eimr*, steam, vapour, and second with Norw. *mörje*, mass of glowing ashes; cf. Norw. *ildmörje*, embers, of which first element is cogn. with *ann-eal* (q.v.).

ember-day. Usu. pl. AS. *ymbren-dæg*, *ymbrig-dæg*, from *ymb-ryne*, revolution, from *ymbe*, around, from prep. *ymb* (cf. Ger. *um*), *ryne*, running; cf. ON. *imbrudagar* (from AS.), whence Norw. *imbredage*, last week in Advent. Fixed by Council of Placentia (1095) for Wed. Fri. Sat. following First Sunday in Lent, Whitsunday, Holy Cross Day (Sep. 14), St Lucia's Day (Dec. 13). But synon. Ger. *quatember*, MedL. *quatuor tempora*, suggests possible influence of folk-etym. in E. word also, and, as a fast, it has prob. been associated with *ember*[1].

embry day: angarium, vel dies 4[or] temporum (*Prompt. Parv.*).

ember-goose. Also *imber*. Norw. *imbre*, prob. because usu. appearing on the coast during the Advent ember-days (v.s.); cf. its Ger. name *Adventsvogel*.

embezzle. AF. *enbesiler*, to damage, waste, steal, from OF. *besillier*, from *besil*, ill-treatment. *Bezzle* was formerly used in same sense. In 16–18 cents. often associated in form and sense with *imbecile* and used for weaken, impair. OF. *besil* is of unknown origin. It may be ident. with *bezel* (q.v.), with idea of slicing pieces off; cf. F. *écorner* (knock the corners off) *sa fortune* (*ses revenus*).

He hath embeazld his estate (Burton).

embezzle: this word seems corrupted by an ignorant pronunciation from imbecil (Johns.).

emblem. F. *emblème*, L., G. ἔμβλημα, inlaid work, from ἐμβάλλειν, to throw in. But fig. sense is oldest in E.

emblem: is properly any fine work cunningly set in wood or other substance, as we see in chess-boards and tables, notwithstanding it is commonly taken for a sweet moral symbol, consisting of picture and words, by which some weighty matter is declared (Blount).

emblement [*leg.*]. Profit of sown land. OF. *emblaement*, from *emblaer* (*emblaver*), to sow with corn, *blé*, MedL. *bladum*. The latter is perh. L. *ablatum*, what is carried off; cf. Ger. *getreide*, corn, MHG. *getregede*, what is carried (*tragen*). But it may be Celt. (cf. Welsh *blawd*, flour).

embody. Hybrid, from F. *en* and E. *body*, coined (16 cent.) to render L. *incorporare*. Cf. *embolden*, replacing earlier *enhardy*, F. *enhardir*.

embolism [*med.*]. Stoppage of artery; formerly also, day intercalated in calendar. L., G. *ἐμβολισμός*, from *ἐμβάλλειν*, to throw in.

embonpoint. F., from *en bon point*, in good condition.

> Plump and (as the French has it) *en bon point* (Evelyn).

emboss. OF. *embosser*. See *boss*[1]. For obs. *emboss*, to take refuge in a thicket, see *embusqué*.

embouchure. River-mouth, mouth of wind-instrument. F., from *en* and *bouche*, mouth, L. *bucca*, cheek.

embowel. In archaic sense of *disembowel* (*All's Well*, i. 3), from OF. *esboeler* with change of prefix. See *bowel* and cf. *eviscerate*.

embrace. F. *embrasser*, from *en* and *brasse*, in OF. the two arms, F. fem. sing. from L. neut. pl. *brachia*; cf. It. *imbracciare*.

> Li reis ad pris Tierri entre sa brace (*Rol.* 3939).

embrangle [*archaic*]. To entangle. From obs. *brangle*, F. *branler*, to shake, confuse, for *brandeler*, frequent. of *brandir*. See *brandish*.

embrasure. F., from *embraser*, "to skue, or chamfret off, the jaumbes of a doore, or window" (Cotg.). Also *ébraser*. Prob. from *bras*, arm, with idea of opening out to receive.

embrocation. From G. *ἐμβροχή*, lotion, from *ἐμβρέχειν*, from *ἐν*, in, *βρέχειν*, to wet.

embroider. See *broider* and cf. OF. *embroder*.

embroil. Orig. to confuse, entangle. F. *embrouiller*. See *broil*[1], *imbroglio*.

embryo. MedL., G. *ἔμβρυον*, neut. of pres. part., from *ἐν* and *βρύειν*, to swell. The incorr. *in embryo* suggests a MedL. **embryum*.

embusqué [*F. slang*]. In sense of one avoiding the front this is a neol. from F. *s'embusquer*, to lie in wait. See *ambush* and cf. obs. *emboss*, to take refuge in a thicket.

> The hert hadde upon lengthe
> So moche embosed (Chauc. *Blanche*, 352).

emend. L. *emendare*, to free from fault, or corresponding OF. *esmender*. See *amend*, *mend*. Hence *emendation*, now only of textual corrections.

emerald. F. *émeraude*, OF. *esmeraude*, L., G. *σμάραγδος*, Sanskrit *asmā*, stone, *marakata*, emerald. ModE. form prob. due to Sp. Port. *esmeralda*. *Emerald Isle* was prob. first used by Drennan in song *Erin* (1795).

emerge. L. *emergere*, from *ex* and *mergere*, to dip. An *emergency* is something that "bobs up." Now only of urgency, "a sense not proper" (Johns.), with preps. *in*, *on*. Also in *emergency man*, called on to assist in Ir. evictions (c. 1880).

> Emergencies such as that in Austria will not wait for the emergence of a League of Nations (Sir W. Goode, Dec. 5, 1919).

emeritus. L., for earlier *emerit*, *emerited*, from L. *emerēri*, to earn one's discharge, lit. to earn out.

emerod [*archaic*]. Popular form (1 *Sam.* v. 6) of *hemorrhoid* (q.v.).

emery. F. *émeri*, OF. *esmeril* (cf. Sp. *esmeril*, It. *smeriglio*), Late L. *smericulum*, *smyriculum*, from G. *σμῆρις*, *σμύρις*.

emetic. L., G. *ἐμετικός*, from *ἐμεῖν*, to vomit.

émeute. F., VL. **exmota*, p.p. fem. of **exmovēre* (*emovēre*), to stir.

emigrate. From L. *emigrare* (see *migrate*). This and *emigrant* are 18 cent. words. *Émigré*, F. noble leaving France at Revolution, was admitted by Academy in 1798.

eminent. F. *éminent*, from pres. part. of L. *eminēre*, to project, cogn. with *minari*, to threaten. As title of cardinal, conferred (1630) by Urban VIII.

emir. Arab. *amīr*, commander. Esp. title of descendants of Mohammed, wearing the Prophet's colour. See *ameer*, *admiral*.

> The foremost of the band is seen,
> An emir by his garb of green (*Giaour*).

emit. L. *emittere*, from *ex* and *mittere*, to send. Hence *emissary*, usu. with suggestion of spy. Cf. also F. *bouc émissaire*, scapegoat.

emmet [*dial.*]. See *ant*.

emollient. From pres. part. of L. *emollire*, to soften, from *mollis*, soft.

emolument. OF., L. *emolumentum*, perh. orig. the miller's profit, from *emolere*, to grind out. Cf. *grist to the mill*.

emotion. L. *emotio-n-*, from *emovēre*, to stir.

emperor. F. *empereur*, L. *imperator-em*, from *imperare*, to command, from *in* and *parare*, to set in order. Orig. title conferred by vote of Roman army on successful general, later by Senate on Julius and Augustus Caesar, and hence adopted by their successors, exc. Tiberius and Claudius. Conferred by the Pope on Charlemagne on the revival of the Western Empire (800), it remained title of head of Holy Roman

Empire till its dissolution (1806). This is the only meaning of "the Emperor" in medieval hist., though the title has often been used vaguely of monarchs ruling large and distant territories (China, India, Peru, etc.). In 1876 Queen Victoria was proclaimed *Empress of India*. Cf. *empery* (poet.), now replaced by *empire* (q.v.).

emphasis. L., G. ἔμφασις, from ἐμφαίνειν, from ἐν and φαίνειν, to show.

empire. F., L. *imperium* (see *emperor*). In E. since 13 cent. in sense of imperial dignity or territory.

> The word carried the implication of reactionary oppression in Russia, of government by massacre in Turkey, of the vast pretentions and corruptions of the fallen empire of Napoleon, and the military rule of that which was rising in Germany (J. R. Green, on assumption of title *Empress of India* by Queen Victoria, 1876).
>
> This great commonwealth of nations known as the British Empire
> (D. Lloyd George, in H. of C., July 3, 1919).

empiric. L., G. ἐμπειρικός, experienced, from ἐν and πεῖρα, trial, experiment. Prop. physician working from experience, as opposed to dogmatist; hence, quack.

emplacement. F., site, from *en* and *placer*, to put.

employ. F. *employer*, L. *implicare*, from *in* and *plicare*, to fold, bend; cf. It. *impiegare*, Sp. *emplear*. "The senses are derived from the Late L. sense of *implicare*, 'to bend or direct upon something'; the classical senses 'enfold, involve' are represented by *imply*" (*NED.*). *Employé*, F., clerk, esp. in government, is 19 cent.

emporium. Prop. a mart. L., G. ἐμπόριον, from ἔμπορος, merchant, lit. farer in, ἐν; cf. πορεύεσθαι, to travel.

> Paris, London, small cottages in Caesars time, now most noble emporiums (Burton).

empress. OF. *emperesse* (replaced by *impératrice*). Recorded in E. earlier than *emperor* (q.v.).

empressement. F., eagerness, from *s'empresser*, to hasten, be eager. See *press*[1].

emprise [*archaic*]. OF. *emprise*, p.p. fem. of *emprendre*, VL. **imprendere*, from *in* and *prehendere*; cf. *enterprise*, *impresario*. Now only poet., esp. in *high* (*bold*) *emprise*.

emption. Obs. exc. in compds. (*preemption*). L. *emptio-n-*, from *emere*, *empt-*, to buy, orig. to take (cf. sense-hist. of *purchase*).

empty. AS. *ǣmettig*, from *ǣmetta*, leisure, opposite of *gemōt*, meeting, discussion (see *moot*). The *ǣ-* is neg. Cf. *vacant*.

empyrean. Earlier is adj. *empyreal*, used with *heaven*. From G. ἔμπυρος, fiery, from ἐν and πῦρ, fire. By early writers confused with *imperial*, e.g. *heven imperyall* (Caxton).

empyreumatical. Having burnt taste. From G. ἐμπυρεύειν, to set on fire (v.s.).

emu. Prob. from Port. *ema*, crane, ostrich, applied to exotic birds of ostrich-like appearance. Origin unknown.

> The bird [cassowary] called emia or eme (Purch.).
>
> *ema*: a sort of ostrich first found in the islands called Moluccas, and particularly in that of Banda (Vieyra).

emulate. From L. *aemulari*, to rival.

emulsion. From L. *emulgēre*, *emuls-*, from *ex* and *mulgēre*, to milk.

emunctory. From L. *emungere*, *emunct-*, to blow the nose.

en-. F. *en*, L. *in*, in. See also *in-*. *En-* also represents cogn. G. ἐν and is substituted for AS. *in* in *enlighten*, *enliven*; cf. *embody*, *embolden*.

enact. To put into form of an act. Theat. sense is oldest in E.

> I did enact Julius Caesar (*Haml.* iii. 2).

enallage [*gram.*]. Substitution of one form for another. G. ἐναλλαγή, from ἐναλλάσσειν, to change. The use of *Elohim* as sing. is an example (see *Elohist*).

enamel. Orig. verb. From *en-*, in, and obs. *amel*, enamel, F. *émail*, OF. *esmail*, OLG. *smalt* (Ger. *schmelz*), whence also It. Sp. *smalto*. Cogr with *smelt*. For formation cf. *enamour*. For E. *a-* replacing OF. *es-* cf. *abash*.

> *ammell for gold smythes*: esmael (Palsg.).

enamour. F. *enamourer*, from *en* and *amour*. Usu. in p.p. Cf. Sp. *enamorar*, It. *innamorare*, whence *innamorata* (q.v.).

encaustic. F. *encaustique*, L., G. ἐγκαυστικός, from ἐγκαίειν, from ἐν and καίειν, to burn. See *ink*.

enceinte [*fort.*]. F., p.p. fem. of *enceindre*, to gird round, L. *incingere*. Cf. *precinct*. *Enceinte*, pregnant, is L. *incincta*, to which Isidore (6 cent.) gives late sense of ungirt, but precise meaning is doubtful. Cf. It. *incinta*, Sp. *encinta*.

enchant. F. *enchanter*, L. *incantare*, from *cantare*, to sing. Cf. hist. of *charm*, *spell*.

enchase. F. *enchâsser*, to enshrine; now usu. replaced by *chase*[2] (q.v.).

enchiridion. Handbook. G. ἐγχειρίδιον, from ἐν and χείρ, hand, with dim. suffix.

enchorial. Indigenous. From G. ἐγχώριος, from ἐν and χώρα, country. Formerly used for *demotic* (q.v.) after ἐγχώρια γράμματα (on Rosetta stone).

enclave. Territory surrounded by foreign territory. Common in mod. use in ref. to Afr. coast colonies. F., from *enclaver*, to shut in, Late L. *inclavare*, from *clavis*, key.

enclave: a mortaise, or inlocking; any entry into, or within, another thing; a lying one within another; also, a march, bound, or limit of territory, or jurisdiction; a precinct, or liberty (Cotg.).

enclitic [*gram.*]. L., G. ἐγκλιτικός, from ἐν and κλίνειν, to lean, because an *enclitic* word leans its accent on the preceding word. See *incline*.

enclose. F. *enclore*, *enclos-*, VL. **inclaudere*, for *includere*. See *close*.

encomium. L., G. ἐγκώμιον (sc. ἔπος), eulogy (of victor in Bacchic festival), from ἐν and κῶμος, revelry. See *comic*.

encore. F., ? L. *hanc ad horam*; cf. It. *ancora*. Its E. use is typical of our treatment of foreign words. F. & It. both use *bis*.

Mr Froth cried out "ancora" (Addison).

encounter. Archaic F. *encontrer*, Late L. *incontrare*, from *in* and *contra*; cf. It. *incontrare*, Sp. *encontrar*.

encrinus [*geol.*]. Fossil, "stone lily." Coined (1729) by Harenberg, from G. ἐν and κρίνον, lily.

encroach. OF. *encrochier*, to hook in, from *croc*, hook. See *crook*. Now usu. with *on*, but trans. in ME. Or possibly from the much commoner F. *accrocher*, with prefix change as in *inveigle*. It seems to have been esp. used of fencing in land, not necessarily to the prejudice of others. *Encroachment* and *improvement* occur indifferently in this sense in *Survey of Manor of Penwortham* (1570).

The mighty men accroche ever upon their poore neyghbours: les puissans accrochent tousjours sur leurs povres voisins (Palsg.).

encumber. See *cumber*. With *without encumbrance* (children) cf. earlier use in ref. to younger sons, who, from the point of view of the heir, were *encumbrances* on the estate.

encyclical. From Late L. *encyclicus*, for *encyclius*, G. ἐγκύκλιος, from ἐν and κύκλος, circle. Cf. *circular* (letter). Now only of Papal epistles.

encyclopaedia. Late L., pseudo-G. ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία, for ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, all round education. See *encyclical*, *pedagogue*. Esp. the F. *Encyclopédie*, edited by Diderot (1751–65).

end. AS. *ende*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *einde*, Ger. *ende*, ON. *ender*, *ende*, Goth. *andeis*; cogn. with Sanskrit *anta*, edge, L. *ante*, before, G. ἀντί. With sense of small piece, as still in *odds and ends*, *wax-end*, cf. F. use of *bout*, end, e.g. *bout de ficelle*, piece of string. With to *make ends meet* cf. F. *joindre les deux bouts* (*de l'an*). *At a loose end* is naut., of an unattached rope. To *keep one's end up* is from cricket.

endeavour. From F. phrase *se mettre en devoir*, to set to work, make it one's duty. *Devoir* is L. *debēre*, to owe.

I shall put me in dever to fulfill your entent (*Plumpton Let.* 1487–88).

I have endeavoured [Rab. je me suis en devoir mis] to moderate his tyrannical choler (Urquhart's *Rabelais*).

endemic. From G. ἐν, in, δῆμος, people. Cf. *epidemic*.

endive. F., Late L. **intybia*, from L. *intybus*, *intubus*; cf. It. Sp. *endivia*. Prob. of Eastern origin.

endo-. G. ἔνδον, within.

endorse. Altered from earlier *endosse*, F. *endosser*, from *en* and *dos*, back, VL. **dossum* for *dorsum*.

Her name on every tree I will endosse (Spenser, *Colin Clout*).

endow. OF. *endouer*, from *en* and *douer*, L. *dotare*, from *dos*, *dot-*, dower. Later senses influenced by *endue* (q.v.).

endue. F. *enduire*, L. *inducere*, in which sense of cover, invest, is due to influence of L. *induere*, to clothe; cf. G. ἐνδύειν, to put on. Quite confused with *endow*.

indotatus: not indued with anye giftes; that hath no dowerie (Coop.).

With all my worldly goods I thee endow (*Marriage Service*).

Endue him plenteously with heavenly gifts (*Prayer for the King's Majesty*).

endure. F. *endurer*, L. *indurare*, from *durus*, hard. See *dure*.

enema [*med.*]. Injection. G. ἔνεμα, from ἐνιέναι, to send in. Usu. mispronounced.

enemy. F. *ennemi*, L. *inimicus*, from *in-*, neg. and *amicus*, friend. Has supplanted, exc. poet., native *foe*. *How goes the enemy?* is first recorded in Dickens.

Wee commonly say of a prodigall man, that hee is no mans foe but his owne (John King, 1594).

energumen. Demoniac. G. ἐνεργούμενος, pass. part. of ἐνεργεῖν, to work upon (v.i.).

energy. F. *énergie*, Late L., G. ἐνέργεια, from ἐν and ἔργον, work. Earliest in rhet. sense, from Aristotle. In phys. first used (1807) by Young.

enervate. From L. *enervare*, to deprive of sinew, *nervus*; replacing earlier *enerve*, F. *énerver*.

enfant terrible. F., terrible child. See *infant*.

enfeoff. AF. *enfeoffer*, OF. *enfieffer*, to endow with a fief (q.v.).

Enfield. Rifle. From small-arms works at *Enfield*, Middlesex.

enfilade [*mil.*]. Orig. noun, in F. *prendre d'enfilade*, from *enfiler*, to arrange on a thread, *fil* (see *file*[2]). Earlier used of a series of apartments, vista of trees.

enforce. OF. *enforcier*, to strengthen (cf. *reinforce*). Current sense due to phrase to *put in force*, into active operation.

engage. F. *engager*, from *gage*, pledge. Hence adj. *engaging*, from idea of winning to one's side. Mil. sense springs from that of "committing" troops to combat. *Engaged*, for native *betrothed*, is 19 cent. and not found in F. See *gage*[1], *wage*.

engender. F. *engendrer*, L. *ingenerare*, from *genus*, *gener-*, race.

engine. F. *engin*, L. *ingenium*, wit, skill; cf. It. *ingegno*, Sp. *ingenio*. In ME. wit, skill, craft, etc., as well as any mech. device (see *gin*[1]). In 19 cent. chiefly for *steam-engine*. Hence *engineer*, for ME. *enginour*, OF. *engigneor*, esp. maker of mil. engines.

> Right as a man hath sapiences three,
> Memorie, engyn, and intellect also
> (Chauc. G. 338).

England, English. AS. *Engla-land*, *Englisc*. Earliest sense of *England* is territory of Angles, as distinct from Saxons; but *English* is used without distinction. The above are the only E. words in which *en* has become *in* without ult. change of spelling (*ink*, *string*, etc.). A *Little Englander* prefers a little England to an empire. *Old English* is now often used for *Anglo-Saxon* (up to c. 1150); cf. *Middle English* (c. 1150–1500). *Plain English* is the opposite of *double Dutch*. The *King's English* is in Shaks. (*Merry Wives*, i. 4). To *English*, translate, is used by Wyc.

> Heares [here's] a stammerer taken clipping the Kings English, and the constable hath brought him to you to be examin'd (*Look about you*, 1600).

englut. F. *engloutir*. See *glut*.

engrailed [*her.*]. Indented with curved notches. F. *engrêlé*, lit. pitted with hail, *grêle*, OF. *gresle*, from verb *gresler*, ? OHG. *grisilon*, to drizzle.

> Armes de France a une bordeure de gueules, engreslee (14 cent.).

engrain. In *engrained rogue*, *habit*, etc., orig. dyed *in grain* (cf. *double-dyed*), i.e. in cochineal (q.v.), and, by extension, fast-dyed.

> All in a robe of darkest grain (*Penseroso*).

engrave. Archaic F. *engraver*. In mód. sense from 17 cent. See *grave*[2].

engross[1]. To copy. AF. *engrosser* (cf. MedL. *ingrossare*), to write large, from F. *grosse*, large letter, fem. of *gros* (see *gross*).

engross[2]. To monopolize. From F. *en gros*, in the bulk, wholesale, as compared with *en détail*, retail; hence *engrosser* (hist.), monopolist, profiteer, whence mod. sense of absorb. See *grocer*.

enhance. AF. *enhauncer*, altered from OF. *enhausser* (replaced by *exhausser*), from *hausser*, to raise, VL. **altiare*. The *h-* of F. *haut*, high, is due to contamination with OHG. *hōh* (*hoch*). The *-n-* may be accounted for by influence of *avancer* or of Prov. *enansar*, to bring forward, VL. **inantiare*; but an intrusive nasal is not uncommon in AF. and we find also the simple *hauncer* for *hausser*.

> Si sayly sus, haunça l'espee, si ly fery qe la teste vola en my la place (*Foulques FitzWarin*).
>
> He that shal meeke hym self shal ben enhaunsid (Wyc. *Matt.* xxiii. 12).
>
> *subductarius*: that wheer with any thing is haunsed up (Coop.).

enharmonic. Lit. in harmony (q.v.).

enigma. L., G. αἴνιγμα, from αἰνίσσεσθαι, to speak obscurely, from αἶνος, apologue.

enjambement [*metr.*]. Continuation of sense of metrical line into next line. F., from *enjamber*, to stride over, from *jambe*, leg (see *gammon*[2]).

> Les stances avec grâce apprirent à tomber,
> Et le vers sur le vers n'osa plus enjamber
> (Boileau, *Art Poét.* i. 137).

enjoin. F. *enjoindre*, L. *injungere*, to join on. Orig. to impose (penalty, etc.).

> Penaunce that the prest enjoigneth (*Piers Plowm.* B. xiii. 412).

enjoy. OF. *enjoïr*, from *joïr* (*jouir*), VL. **gaudire* for *gaudēre*. See *joy*. Mod. meanings represent rather F. *jouir* (*de*) and *se réjouir*.

enlarge. See *large*. With fig. to *enlarge upon* cf. *amplify*. With archaic sense of releasing, setting at large, cf. F. *élargir*.

> Mr E. N. Buxton enlarged them [roe deer] between Chingford and Loughton
> (*Daily Chron.* Feb. 6, 1918).

enlighten. From *light*[1]. Cf. *embolden, enliven*. For current fig. sense cf. F. *éclairer*.

> To break open a window...which will enlighten the room mightily (Pepys, Aug. 27, 1666).

enlist. To put on a list; cf. *enroll*. Prob. from Du. *inlijsten*, for earlier *list* in same sense. It belongs to the period of Du. mil. words (*furlough, roster*, etc.).

> King Charles the Second listed himself there [in the Honourable Artillery Company] when he was Prince of Wales
> (Chamberlayne, *Present State of England*, 1692).

enmity. AF. *enimité*, F. *inimitié*, VL. **inimicitas, -tat-*. See *enemy*.

ennead. Set of nine. G. ἐννεάς, ἐννεάδ-, from ἐννέα, nine. Cf. *chiliad, triad*, etc.

ennui. See *annoy*. F. sense was orig. much stronger.

> Si d'une mère en pleurs vous plaignez les ennuis
> (Racine).

enormous. From earlier *enorm*, F. *énorme*, L. *enormis*, from *ex* and *norma*, rule, pattern. For current sense cf. *monstrous, prodigious, tremendous*. Etym. sense persists more clearly in *enormity*.

enough. AS. *genōg*, whence *enow; genōh*, whence *enough*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *genoeg*, Ger. *genug*, ON. *gnōgr*, Goth. *ganōhs*. Orig. adj., from AS. *genēah*, it suffices, cogn. with L. *nancisci, nact-*, to obtain. Cf. Ger. *vergnügen*, to content, please.

enounce. F. *enoncer*, L. *enuntiare*, from *ex* and *nuntiare*, to proclaim. See *nuncio*.

enow [*archaic*]. See *enough*. In Sc. phrases (*friends enow*) it is usu. a survival of the AS. pl. adj.

enrage. From *rage* (q.v.). Hardly from F. *enrager*, which is intrans. only.

enroll. F. *enrôler*, from *rôle*, list, roll (q.v.). Cf. *enlist*.

ensample [*archaic*]. For earlier *asample*, OF. *esemple* (*exemple*), with prefix change as in *encroach, ensure, inveigle*. See *example, sample*.

ensconce. Orig. to place in a *sconce*[2] (q.v.), small fortification.

ensemble. F., together, L. *in simul*.

ensign. F. *enseigne*, L. *insignia*, neut. pl. of *insignis*, conspicuous, from *signum*, sign; cf. It. *insegna*. Orig. signal, watchword; then, badge, banner (esp. nav. flag), and officer carrying the banner, now obs. in E., but still in US. & F. navies (*enseigne de vaisseau*). In both main senses corrupted in Tudor E. into *ancient*, e.g. *ancient Pistol*.

ensilage. F., from *ensiler* (neol.), adapted from Sp. *ensilar*, to put into a silo (q.v.).

ensue. From OF. *enseu*, p.p. of *ensuivre*, Late L. *insequere* for *insequi*, to follow up. Orig. trans. sense is archaic.

> Seek peace and ensue [*AV.* pursue] it
> (*Ps.* xxxiv. 14, *PB.*).

ensure. AF. *ensurer*, altered from F. *assurer*. Now differentiated in sense from *insure* (q.v.). See also *assure*.

entablature [*arch.*]. Through F. from It. *intavolatura*, from *intavolare*, from *tavola*, L. *tabula*, board, tablet. The older F. term is *entablement* (12 cent.).

entail. To determine succession so that no possessor may bequeath at pleasure. F. *entailler*, to cut into (cf. MedL. *intaliare* and see *tailor*), whence also obs. *entail*, carving, now replaced by *intaglio*. Sense-development is not clear. Fig. meaning, e.g. to *entail serious consequences*, is from idea of inseparable connection.

entellus. EInd. monkey. Named (1797) by Dufresne from *Entellus* (*Aen.* v. 437 sqq.). Cf. *rhesus*.

entente cordiale. F., friendly understanding, a relation mid-way between a *rapprochement* and an alliance. Now simply *entente*, as in the *Entente Powers*. The phrase is much older in F. in gen. sense, and has been current in E. at various times in the 19 cent.

> *entente cordiale*: témoignages de bon vouloir qu'échangent entre eux les chefs de deux États: locution qui date de l'adresse de la Chambre des Députés de 1840–1 (Littré).

enter. F. *entrer*, L. *intrare*, from *in* and **trare* (cf. *penetrate*); cf. It. *intrare*, Sp. *entrar*. In F. only intrans., *entrer dans*, whence our *enter into*. Practically all senses of *entrance, entrée* (q.v.) were formerly expressed by the earlier *entry*. See *trans-*.

enteric. G. ἐντερικός, from ἔντερον, intestine, "inward."

enterprise. F., p.p. fem. of *entreprendre*, from *entre*, L. *inter*, and *prendre*, L. *prendere* for *prehendere*, to take, seize. L. *inter* is ult. cogn. with E. *under*; cf. *undertake*, lit. equivalent of *entreprendre*. Also used as verb, hence adj. *enterprising*.

entertain. F. *entretenir*. Cf. *attain*, *maintain*, etc. Orig. to maintain, support, take into service. For gen. senses cf. Ger. *unterhalten*. Mod. use of *entertainment*, "dramatick performance, the lower comedy" (Johns.), is 18 cent.

I will entertain Bardolph; he shall draw, he shall tap (*Merry Wives*, i. 3).

enthral. See *thrall*.

enthusiasm. Late L., G. ἐνθουσιασμός, ult. from ἔνθεος, possessed by a god, θεός; cf. *dizzy*, *giddy*. The back-formation *enthuse* is US.

enthymeme [*log.*]. L., G. ἐνθύμημα, from ἐνθυμεῖσθαι, to infer. Used by Aristotle as an argument on grounds of probability, and in mod. logic of a syllogism with one premiss suppressed.

entice. OF. *enticier*, to provoke, VL. **intitiare*, from *titio*, firebrand. Cf. obs. *attice*, F. *attiser*, to poke the fire. The aphet. *tice*, now used at cricket and croquet, is older than either (13 cent.).

entire. F. *entier*, L. *integer*, *integr-*, with accent shifted (*intégr-*) in VL.; lit. untouched, from root *tag* of *tangere*; cf. It. *intero*, Sp. *entero*. As a drink, *entire*, replacing what had previously been a mixture ("three threads") of ale, beer, and twopenny, is recorded for 1715.

entity. Scholastic L. *entitas*, from *ens*, *ent-*, Late L. pres. part. of *esse*, coined on *absens*, *praesens*. Cf. *nonentity*.

entomology. F. *entomologie*, from G. ἔντομον, insect, from ἐντέμνειν, to cut into. Cf. *insect* (q.v.).

entourage. F., from *entourer*, to surround, from *en* and *tour* (q.v.).

entozoon [*biol.*]. Parasitic animal within another. Mod. coinage from *ento-*, G. ἐντός, within, and ζῷον, animal.

entrail(s). F. *entraille(s)*, Late L. *intralia*, neut. pl., inwards, from *intra*. Both F. & E., now only pl., were orig. used as collect. sing. OF. had also *entraigne*, Late L. *intrania* (cf. Sp. *entrañas*).

entrain[1]. To involve. F. *entraîner*, to draw along with. See *train*.

entrain[2] [*mil.*]. Coined, on *embark*, from *train*. Cf. *embus*.

entreat. OF. *entraiter*, from *traiter*, to treat (q.v.). The sense-development is to handle, deal with (cf. Bibl. use), enter into negotiations (cf. to *be in treaty for*), make a request. Mod. sense, to implore, is thus a long way from orig. meaning. See *treat*.

entrechat [*dancing*]. F., earlier *entrechas*, *entrechasse*, later spelling being due to supposed connection with It. *intrecciato*, intricate. App. from *chasser* (cf. *chassé-croisé*).

entrechasse: a crosse caper (Cotg.).

entrée. F., p.p. fem. of *entrer*, to enter. Applied to dish which is introductory to the roast.

entremets. F., lit. between courses, i.e. between roast and dessert. See *mess*. ME. had *entremess*, from correct OF. *entremes*.

entrench. Coined from *trench* (q.v.) to express sense of F. *retrancher*.

entrepôt. F., from *entreposer*, to deposit provisionally. Cf. *depot*.

entrepreneur. F., lit. undertaker, contractor. Cf. *impresario*.

entresol. F., apartment between ground floor and first floor. Altered on *sol*, ground, from earlier *entresole*, from OF. *sole*, beam, flooring, L. *solum*.

enucleate. From L. *enucleare*, to remove the kernel, *nucleus*. Until recently in fig. sense only.

enumerate. From L. *enumerare*, to number off. See *number*.

enunciate. See *enounce*.

envelop. F. *envelopper*. See *develop*.

environ. F., orig. adv. & prep., from *en* and OF. *viron*, circuit, from *virer* (see *veer*[2]). *Environment* in scient. sense (Spencer, etc.) appears to be an E. formation unconnected with OF. *environnement*.

envisage. F. *envisager*. See *visage*.

envoy[1]. "Sending" of a poem, now usu. concluding stanza of a ballade (as in Chauc.). F. *envoi*, verbal noun from *envoyer* (v.i.).

envoy: a message, or sending; also, the envoy, or conclusion of a ballet or sonnet; in a short stanza by it selfe, and serving, oftentimes, as a dedication of the whole (Cotg.).

envoy[2]. Emissary. Altered (late 17 cent.) from *envoyee*, F. *envoyé*, one sent, from *en* and *voie*, way, L. *via*. Cf. *defile*[2], *signal*[2], (treasure) *trove*, etc.

envy. F. *envie*, L. *invidia*, from *invidēre*, lit. to look upon (grudgingly); cf. It. *invidia*, Sp. *envidia*.

eocene [*geol.*]. Lowest division of tertiary strata. From G. ἠώς, dawn, καινός, new. Cf. *eolithic*, of earliest Stone Age.

epact. Excess (in days) of solar over lunar year; age (in days) of moon on New Year's

Day. From G. ἐπακτός, from ἐπάγειν, to intercalate, from ἐπί, on, ἄγειν, to bring.

eparch [*hist.*]. Governor, bishop. G. ἔπαρχος, ruler over.

epaulement [*mil.*]. F. *épaulement*, from *épaule*, shoulder (v.i.).

epaulet(te). F. *épaulette*, dim. of *épaule*, shoulder, OF. *espale*, Late L. *spatula*, used for *scapula*, shoulder-blade; cf. It. *spalla*, shoulder. See *spatula*, *espalier*.

epenthesis [*ling.*]. Insertion of sound, e.g. *b* of F. *nombre*, L. *numerus*. G. ἐπένθεσις, from ἐπί, upon, ἐν, in, τιθέναι, to place.

epergne. From 18 cent., app. at first to hold pickles. Prob. from F. *épargner*, to spare (q.v.), but connection is not obvious. It may be from character of ornamentation, as *épargne* is used of a varnish intended to "spare" those parts of an ornament which are not to be gilt.

epexegesis. Additional explanation. G., see *epi-* and *exegesis*.

ephah. Dry measure ident. with *bath*[2]. Heb., from Egypt.

ephebe. Greek of 18 to 20. G. ἔφηβος, from ἐπί, upon, ἥβη, early manhood.

ephemera. G. neut. pl. ἐφήμερα (sc. ζῷα), from ἐπί, upon, ἡμέρα, day. Often now taken as fem. sing. (sc. *musca*).

ephod. Heb. *ēphōd*, from *āphad*, to put on.

ephor. Spartan magistrate. G. ἔφορος, overseer, from ἐπί and ὁρᾶν, to see.

epi-. G. ἐπί, on, besides. Also *ep-*, *eph-*.

epic. L., G. ἐπικός, from ἔπος, word, narrative, poem. Cf. F. *épique*, adj. only, noun sense being expressed by *épopée*, G. ἐποποιΐα, making of epics.

epicedium. Funeral ode. L., G. ἐπικήδειον, from κῆδος, care, mourning.

epicene. Of common gender, or sex. L., G. ἐπίκοινος, from κοινός, common.

epicure. From *Epicurus*, G. Ἐπίκουρος, Athenian philosopher (c. 300 B.C.), whose doctrine was the opposite of stoicism. Reproachful sense is due to the stoics.

> These lascivious friars are the very epicures or offscourings of the earth (Lithgow, *Travels*, ii.).

> Who can but pitty the vertuous Epicurus, who is commonly conceived to have placed his chief felicity in pleasure and sensual delyghts and hath therefore left an infamous name behind him?
> (Sir T. Browne).

epicycle [*astron.*]. Small circle having centre on circumference of larger circle. L., G., from ἐπί and κύκλος, circle. In Chauc.

epidemic. F. *épidémique*, from *épidémie*, Late L. *epidemia*, from G. ἐπί and δῆμος, people. Cf. *endemic*.

epidermis. G. ἐπιδερμίς, from δέρμα, skin.

epigastrium [*anat.*]. G. ἐπιγάστριον, from γαστήρ, stomach.

epigenesis [*biol.*]. Theory that germ is brought into existence by successive accretions. From *epi-* and *genesis* (q.v.).

epiglottis [*anat.*]. G. ἐπιγλωττίς, from γλῶττα, tongue.

epigone. Usu. in pl., less distinguished successors of great generation. In common use in Ger. G. ἐπίγονοι, those born after, esp. sons of the Seven against Thebes.

epigram. F. *épigramme*, L., G. ἐπίγραμμα, from ἐπιγράφειν, to write upon. Earlier used indifferently with *epigraph*, G. ἐπιγραφή.

epilepsy. F. *épilepsie*, L., G. ἐπιληψία, from ἐπιλαμβάνειν, to take hold of. Began to replace (16 cent.) earlier *falling sickness*.

epilogue. F., L., G. ἐπίλογος, peroration of speech. Earliest E. sense, speech or poem recited by actor at end of performance. Cf. *prologue*.

epiphany. F. *épiphanie*, L., Late G. ἐπιφάνια, manifestation, from φαίνειν, to show. OF. & ME. also used derivatives of θεοφάνια (see *tiffany*).

epiphyte [*bot.*]. Plant growing on another. From G. φυτόν, plant.

episcopal. See *bishop*.

episode. G. ἐπεισόδιον, coming in besides, from ἐπί, on, εἰς, into, ὁδός, way. Orig. part of G. tragedy interpolated between two choric songs.

epistemology. Theory of knowledge. From G. ἐπιστήμη, knowledge.

epistle. OF. *epistle* (*épître*), L., G. ἐπιστολή, from ἐπιστέλλειν, from στέλλειν, to send. The aphet. *pistell* is common in ME.

epistrophe [*rhet.*]. Repetition of same word at end of successive phrases. G. ἐπιστροφή, from στρέφειν, to turn.

epistyle [*arch.*]. Architrave. G. ἐπιστύλιον, from στῦλος, pillar.

epitaph. F. *épitaphe*, L., G. ἐπιτάφιον, from τάφος, tomb.

epithalamium. L., G. ἐπιθαλάμιον, from θάλαμος, bride-chamber. First in Spenser.

epithet. L., G. ἐπίθετον, from ἐπιτιθέναι, to put on.

epitome. L., G. ἐπιτομή, from ἐπιτέμνειν, to cut into.

epoch. Late L., G. ἐποχή, stoppage, station, from ἐπέχειν, to hold up. Now usu. period,

but orig. point of time, as in *epoch-making*. This is for earlier *epoch-forming*, app. adapted by Coleridge from Ger.

epode. L., G. ἐπῳδός, after-song. See *ode*.

eponymous. G. ἐπώνυμος, giving name to, from Aeolic ὄννμα, name, G. ὄνομα.

epopee, epos. See *epic*.

Epsom salts. Said to have been first obtained in 1675 from spring at *Epsom* (Surrey).

epulary. Of banquets. From L. *epularis*, from *epulum*, feast.

equable. L. *aequabilis*, from *aequare*, to make level.

equal. L. *aequalis*, from *aequus*, level, just. *Egal*, F. *égal*, also existed up to c. 1600.

> Deth...maketh egal and evene the heygheste to the loweste (Chauc. *Boethius*, 575).

equanimity. F. *équanimité*, L. *aequanimitas*, from *aequus* and *animus*.

equate. From L. *aequare*, to make equal. Hence *equation*, *equator*, Late L. (*circulus*) *aequator diei et noctis*. Both are in Chauc., but the Elizabethan sailors usu. say *equinoctial* (*line*). The *personal equation* was orig. astron., with ref. to degree of accuracy of individual observer.

equerry. F. *écurie*, stable, associated in E. with *écuyer*, equerry, orig. esquire, squire. *Écurie*, OF. *escuerie*, may be from OF. *escuyer* (cf. formation of *scullery*), but some authorities connect it with OHG. *scūra* (*scheuer*), barn, whence MedL. *scuria*, stable. The mod. *equerry* is due to association with L. *equus*, horse, the usual early forms being *querry*, *quirry*, for AF. *esquire de quyrie*, OF. *escuyer d'escuyrie*, "a querry, in a princes stable; the gentleman of a lords horse" (Cotg.).

equestrian. From L. *equestris*, from *eques*, horseman, knight, from *equus*, horse. *Équestrienne*, female circus-rider, is app. intended for F.

equi-. F. *équi-*, L. *aequi-*, from *aequus*, equal.

equilibrium. L. *aequilibrium*, from *libra*, scales.

equine. L. *equinus*, from *equus*, horse, or borrowed from much earlier F. *équin*.

equinox. F. *équinoxe*, L. *aequinoctium*, from *nox*, *noct-*, night. In Chauc.

equip. F. *équiper*, ONF. *esquiper*, for *eschiper*, from ON. *skip*, or AS. *scip*, ship. Orig. naut.; cf. ON. *skipa*, to arrange, "make ship-shape," MedL. *eschipare*, to man a ship, and F. *équipage*, ship's crew. Some senses perh. partly influenced by some mental association with *equus*.

equipollent. F. *équipollent*, Late L. *aequipollens*, *-pollent-*, from *pollēre*, to be powerful.

equitation. L. *equitatio-n-*, from *eques*, *equit-*, horseman, from *equus*, horse.

equity. F. *équité*, L. *aequitas*, from *aequus*, in sense of fair.

equivalent. F. *équivalent*, from pres. part. of Late L. *aequivalēre*, to be of equal value.

equivocation. Late L. *aequivocatio-n-*, from Late *aequivocare*, to call alike.

era. Earlier (17 cent.) also *aera*, L., orig. pl. of *aes*, brass, in sense of counters for calculation. The word arose in Spain, hence *aera Hispanica*, on which *Christian era* was coined during Renaissance.

eradicate. From L. *eradicare*, from *radix*, *radic-*, root.

> The third affirmeth the roots of mandrakes do make a noise or give a shriek upon eradication (Sir T. Browne).

erase. From L. *eradere*, from *radere*, *ras-*, to scrape.

Erastian [*theol.*]. Opponent of Calvinist tyranny. From *Erastus*, G. ἐραστός, lovely, "hellenization" of *Liebler*, Heidelberg physician (16 cent.).

ere. AS. *ār*, adj. adv. prep. conj. Orig. a compar.; cf. Du. *eer*, Ger. *eher*, *ehe*, ON. *ār*, Goth. *air*, early, *airis*, earlier; a by-form *or*, from ON., survives in Bibl. *or ever*. See also *early*, *erst*.

> The lions...brake all their bones in pieces or ever they came at the bottom of the den (*Dan.* vi. 24).

Erebus. G. Ἔρεβος, place of darkness between earth and Hades.

erect. L. *erectus*, from *erigere*, from *regere*, *rect-*, to direct.

eremite [*poet.*]. Learned form of *hermit* (q.v.).

> Nature's patient, sleepless eremite (Keats, *Last Sonnet*).

erethism. Morbid excitation. F. *éréthisme*, from G. ἐρεθίζειν, to irritate.

> War causes a general erethism (*Daily Chron.* May 9, 1919).

erg [*phys.*]. Also *ergon*. Unit of work. G. ἔργον, work.

ergo. L., therefore.

ergot. Disease of corn. F., cock's spur, from form of noxious fungus.

Erin. Early Ir. *Erenn*, gen. of *Eriu*; cf. Gael. *Eireann*. Cogn. with *Hibernia* and *Ireland*.

Erinnyes [*myth.*]. Pl. of G. Ἐρινύς, fury.

eristic. G. ἐριστικός, disputatious, from ἔρις, strife.

erl-king. Ger. *erlkönig*, as though king of the alders, due to Herder (1779) mistaking Dan. *elle(r)konge*, i.e. *elve(r)konge*, king of the elves, for a compd. of Dan. *elle*, alder (q.v.).

ermine. OF. *(h)ermine*, L. *Armenius*, the animal, also called *mus Ponticus*, being found in *Armenia*. But cf. OHG. *harmo*, weasel, AS. *hearma*, ? shrew mouse (Sweet), weasel (Kluge), cogn. with Lithuanian *szermu*, weasel, ermine. There may thus have been a mixture of two quite separate words.

erne [*archaic*]. AS. *earn*, eagle; cogn. with Du. *arend*, Ger. *aar*, ON. *örn*, Goth. *ara*, and prob. with G. ὄρνις, bird. It has helped to form several Teut. names, e.g. *Arnold, Arthur*.

erode. F. *éroder*, L. *erodere*, from *rodere*, *ros-*, to gnaw.

erotic. G. ἐρωτικός, from ἔρως, ἐρωτ-, sexual love, personified as *Eros*. Cf. *Cupid*.

err. F. *errer*, L. *errare*, to wander; cogn. with Goth. *airzeis*, led astray, and Ger. *irren*.

errand. AS. *ærende*, message, mission; cf. OHG. *ārunti*, ON. *eyrindi*; perh. cogn. with Goth. *airus*, AS. *ār*, messenger. Orig. in dignified sense, e.g. AS. *ærendgāst*, angel, ME. *erendes-man*, ambassador. Current sense from 17 cent.

errant. F., pres. part. of *errer*, which, as an OF. verb, has two separate sources, viz. VL. **iterare*, from *iter*, journey, and L. *errare*, to stray. To the former belongs *eyre* (q.v.), while *chevalier errant, Juif errant* contain both ideas. See *arrant*.

> Donc vint edrant dreitement a la mer
> (*Vie de S. Alexis*, 11 cent.).

erratic, erratum, erroneous, error. See *err*. The occ. use of *error* in lit. sense (from 16 cent.) is a latinism.

> The damsel's headlong error through the wood
> (Tennyson, *Gareth & Lynette*).

ersatz [*neol.*]. Ger., replacement, from *ersetzen*, from *setzen*, to set, place.

> There will be [in Germany] much ersatz democracy to admire (*Daily Chron.* Sep. 23, 1918).

Erse [*ling.*]. Early Sc. *erische*, AS. *Irisc* or ON. *Irskr*, Irish. Orig. (14 cent.) equivalent to Gaelic.

> All the Erischry...of Argyle and the Ilis (Barbour).

erst [*poet.*]. AS. *ærest*, superl. of *ær* (see *ere*); cf. Du. *eerst*, Ger. *erst*, first. Replaced in gen. sense by *first*.

erubescent. From pres. part. of L. *erubescere*, to blush, from *ruber*, red.

eructate. From L. *eructare*, from *ructare*, to belch; cogn. with G. ἐρεύγεσθαι.

erudite. L. *eruditus*, p.p. of *erudire*, from *ex* and *rudis*, rough, untrained.

eruption. L. *eruptio-n-*, from *erumpere*, from *rumpere*, *rupt-*, to break.

> Diseased nature oftentimes breaks forth
> In strange eruptions (1 *Hen. IV*, iii. 1).

eryngo. Candied root of sea-holly (*Merry Wives*, v. 5). It. or Sp. *eringio*, L., G. ἠρύγγιον, dim. of ἤρυγγος, name of the plant.

erysipelas. G. ἐρυσίπελας, cogn. with ἐρυθρός, red, πέλλα, skin. Cf. *erythema*, skin inflammation, G. ἐρύθημα.

escalade. F., Sp. *escalada*, from *escalar*, to climb, scale; cf. It. *scalata*. See *scale*[3]. Cf. *escalator* (US.).

> *scalata*: a skalado given to any towne or wall (Flor.).
>
> An escalator in a department store (O. Henry).

escallonia. Shrub. From *Escallon*, Sp. discoverer.

escallop. Occ. for earlier *scallop* (q.v.).

escape. ME. also *eschape*, OF. *eschapper* (*échapper*), ONF. *escaper* (cf. It. *scappare*, Sp. *escapar*), from *ex* and *cappa*, cloak (see *cape*[1]). For sense cf. G. ἐκδύεσθαι, to put off one's clothes, escape, the idea being that of leaving one's cloak in the clutch of the pursuer, as in *Mark*, xiv. 52. Earlier is the aphet. *scape* (q.v.). *Escapade* is F., from Prov. or Sp. *escapada*. The *escapement* (F. *échappement*) of a watch alternately checks and releases.

escarp [*fort.*]. More usu. *scarp*, F. *escarpe*, It. *scarpa*, "a counter scarfe or curtein of a wall" (Flor.), from OHG. *scarpf*, sharp. Some authorities connect it rather with L. *excarpere*, to pluck out, make smooth; cf. synon. Ger. *böschung*, from *bosch*, sward, cogn. with *bush*.

eschalot. Occ. for *shallot* (q.v.).

eschatology. Science of four last things, viz. death, judgment, heaven, hell. From G. ἔσχατος, last.

escheat [*hist.*]. ME. *eschete*, OF. *escheoite*, succession, from *escheoir* (*échoir*), to fall due, VL. **excadĕre*, from *ex* and *cadere*, to fall. In AF. applied to the spec. case of property lapsing to crown on owner dying intestate. Hence confiscation, fraud (see *cheat*).

eschew. OF. *eschuer*, var. of *eschiver*, to avoid, OHG. *sciuhen* (*scheuen*), cogn. with *shy*[1]; cf. to *fight shy of*. See *skew*. The OF.

vars. of *eschiver* are numerous. ModF. *esquiver*, to dodge, is from cogn. It. *schivare* or Sp. *esquivar*.

> We went about to eschewe a trackt of sand (Peter Mundy, 1633).

eschscholtzia. Plant. Named (1821) by Chamisso from *Eschscholtz* (Ashwood), his colleague in Romanzoff exploration.

escort. F. *escorte*, It. *scorta*, from *scorgere*, to conduct, Late L. *excorrigere*, from *corrigere*, to put in order, from *cum* and *regere*.

escritoire. OF. (*écritoire*), L. *scriptorium*, from *scribere*, *script-*, to write.

Esculapian. See *Aesculapian*.

esculent. L. *esculentus*, from *esca*, food, cogn. with *edere*, to eat.

escutcheon. Also *scutcheon*, esp. in *blot on the scutcheon*. ONF. *escuchon* (*écusson*), dim. of *escu* (*écu*), L. *scutum*, shield.

-ese. OF. *-eis*, representing both L. *-ensis* and Teut. *-iscus*.

esker, eskar [*geog.*]. Mound of post-glacial gravel. Ir. *eiscir* (cf. *Esker*, Galway).

Eskimo, Esquimau. Said to mean eater of raw flesh in lang. of Labrador Indians.

esophagus. See *oesophagus*.

esoteric. G. ἐσωτερικός, from ἐσωτέρω, compar. of ἔσω, within. Esp. of doctrines of Pythagoras taught only to most intimate disciples, and, later, of *esoteric Buddhism*. Cf. *exoteric*.

espagnolette. Fastening of French window. F., from *espagnol*, Spanish. See *spaniel*.

espalier. F., It. *spalliere*, from *spalla*, shoulder, support. See *epaulet*.

> *spalliera*: a pouldron, or shoulder-piece. Used also for any roses, trees, vines, flours, or rosemary set and growing up alongst and against any wall (Torr.).

esparto. Sp., L. *spartum*, G. σπάρτον, rope made of σπάρτος, name of plant.

especial, special. F. *spécial*, OF. also *especiel*, L. *specialis*, from *species*, kind; cf. *espouse*, *spouse*, *esquire*, *squire*, etc. The prefixing of *e-* to initial *sc-*, *sp-*, *st-* is regular in OF. We have often double forms, usu. with differentiated meaning.

esperanto. Artificial universal lang., invented (c. 1900) by Dr Zamenhof of Warsaw, and named ? from F. *espérer*, to hope, ? or Sp. *esperanza*, hope, both from L. *sperare*. Cf. *volapük*, *ido*.

espiègle. F., roguish, arch. According to Oudin (1642) from *Till Eulenspiegel*, hero of popular Ger. stories (mentioned 1515).

espionage. F. *espionnage*, from *espion*, spy, It. *spione*. See *espy*, *spy*.

esplanade. F., Sp. *esplanada*; cf. It. *spianata*, from *spianare*, to level, L. *explanare*, to level out. Orig. in fort. For transition to sense of open space, promenade, cf. *boulevard*.

espouse. OF. *espouser* (*épouser*), L. *sponsare*, from *spondēre*, *spons-*, to betroth; cf. It. *sposare*, Sp. *esposar*. For orig. sense see *Matt.* i. 18. *Spouse* (q.v.) was used as verb up to c. 1600, when it was replaced by *espouse*. *Espousal, spousal*, was formerly used in pl. only, OF. *espousailles* (*épousailles*), L. *sponsalia*.

esprit. F., L. *spiritus*, adopted in E. in spec. sense of wit; also in *esprit de corps*, *esprit fort*, free-thinker.

espy. OF. *espier*, whence also *spy*, from which *espy* is now differentiated in meaning (see *especial*). Romanic **spiare* (cf. It. *spiare*, Sp. *espiar*), OHG. *spehōn* (*spähen*), cogn. with L. *specere*, to look.

-esque. F. suffix, It. *-esco*, Late L. *-iscus*, OHG. *-isc*, cogn. with E. *-ish*. Often in neols. and nonce-formations.

> Mr Harvey's "The Beast with Five Fingers" is tinged with the Poesque (*Times Lit. Supp.* June 19, 1919).

Esquimau. F. form of *Eskimo* (q.v.).

esquire. OF. *escuyer* (*écuyer*), L. *scutarius*, shield-bearer, from *scutum*, shield; cf. It. *scudiere*, Sp. *escudero*. The doublet *squire* is much earlier. The two words were used indifferently of chief attendant on knight, landed proprietor, while *esquire*, as title of address, formerly limited to certain ranks, is now extended by courtesy to the educated class in gen. It was once as correct to write to *Mr John Smith, Esquire*, as to *Sir John Smith, Bart.*

> There was also one [letter] for me from Mr Blackburne, who with his own hand superscribes it to S. P. Esq., of which God knows I was not a little proud (Pepys, May 25, 1660).

ess. S-shaped, e.g. *ess-pipe* (in drain), *collar of esses*.

-ess. F. *-esse*, Late L. *-issa*, G. *-ισσα*, only in *βασίλισσα*, queen.

essart. For *assart* (q.v.).

essay. F. *essayer*, VL. **exagiare*, from Late L. *exagium*, weighing (cf. *examèn*), from *ex* and *agere*; cf. It. *assaggiare*, Sp. *asayar*. For development from orig. sense, preserved in *assay*, cf. hist. of *try*. Mod. sense of noun is from Montaigne (1580) imitated by Bacon (1597).

> The word [essay] is late, but the thing is ancient (Bacon).

esse. In MedL. phrase *in esse*, opposed to *in posse*.

essence. F., L. *essentia*, from **essens*, *essent-*, fictitious pres. part. of *esse*, to be. The noun imitates G. *οὐσία*, from stem of pres. part. of *εἶναι*, to be. Hence *essential*. Sense of extract, common to the Rom. langs., whence that of scent, etc., is prob. due to *Paracelsus* (cf. *quintessence*).

Essene. Ascetic Jewish sect. L., G. *Ἐσσηνοί*, of uncertain origin.

essential. See *essence*.

establish. OF. *establir*, *establiss-* (*établir*), L. *stabilire*, from *stabilis*, stable, from *stare*, to stand. Aphet. *stablish* is earlier and more usual in ME. *Established Church* is recorded for 1660 (Declaration of Charles II). Cf. *establishment*, used (from 17 cent.) of the Church, and also of organized mil. forces. We have even coined *establishmentarianism*.

estafette [*mil.*]. F., It. *staffetta*, "a running poste or currier" (Flor.), from *staffa*, stirrup, of Teut. origin and cogn. with *step*.

estaminet. F., Walloon *staminet*, café with smoking-room. Origin unknown. ? Cf. Ger. *stammgast*, regular customer (at café), *stammtisch*, table reserved for such.

estancia. Cattle-farm (Sp. Amer.). Sp., lit. standing; cf. *stance*, *stanza*.

> The champaine which they have chosen to place their stancies and ingenios upon (Purch. xvi. 90).

estate. OF. *estat* (*état*), L. *status*, from *stare*, to stand. Cf. *state*, earlier used indifferently with *estate*. Oldest sense, rank, condition, "standing," as in *men of low* (*high*) *estate*, three *Estates of the Realm*, orig. clergy, barons and knights, commons, *Estates-* (*States-*) *General*, F. *États-généraux*, representing the three Estates (v.s.). Sense of landed property, now commonest in E., is unknown in F. and is evolved from earlier sense of one's interest or "standing" with regard to any property.

esteem. F. *estimer*, L. *aestimare*. The spelling has followed the sound (see *oblige*). For sense-development cf. *appreciate*, *value*. The learned form *estimate* has replaced *esteem* in its orig. sense. The *estimates* (parl.) appear in early 18 cent.

> What do you esteem it at? (*Cymb.* i. 4).

estop [*leg.*]. To preclude by one's own previous action. Archaic form of *stop* (q.v.).

> Greece's default to the Serbian treaty estops her from claiming any sanctity for the Bucharest arrangement (*Daily Chron.* June 12, 1917).

estovers [*leg.*]. "Necessaries allowed by law" (Johns.), esp. right of taking wood. OF. *estoveir*, to be necessary, whence also obs. *stover*, fodder. The Rom. cognates point to L. *stupēre*, to be stunned, rigid, ? hence used of the inevitable. The more reasonable suggestion that the verb is evolved from L. *est opus*, it is needful, presents phonetic difficulties.

estrade. F., Sp. *estrado*, carpeted part of room, L. *stratum*, p.p. of *sternere*, to strew.

estrange. OF. *estrangier*, to make strange (q.v.).

estray. Archaic form of *stray* (q.v.).

estreat. Orig. true copy. OF. *estraite*, p.p. fem. of *estraire* (*extraire*), L. *extrahere*, to extract. Now usu. in to *estreat bail*, by procuring copy thereof for purposes of prosecution.

> *strete*: cacchepole boke to gedyr by mercymentis (*Prompt. Parv.*).

estuary. L. *aestuarium*, lit. tidal, from *aestus*, tide, cogn. with *aestas*, summer, and G. *αἴθειν*, to burn. Cf. *torrent*.

esurient. From pres. part. of L. *esurire*, desiderative of *edere*, *es-*, to eat. Chiefly used allusively to Juvenal's *Graeculus esuriens* (iii. 78).

et cetera. L., and the others; cf. G. *καὶ τὰ λοιπά*.

etch. Du. *etsen*, Ger. *ätzen*, causal of *essen*, to eat. Cf. *easel*, *lay-figure*, *landscape*.

> *etsen*, *in koper bijten*: to eat into copper with strong water [i.e. aqua fortis], or otherwise (Hexham).

eternal. F. *éternel*, VL. *aeternalis*, from *aeternus*, for **aeviternus*, from *aevum*, age. Preceded in ME. by *eterne*.

> The dores were al of adamant eterne. (Chauc. A. 1990).

etesian. Regularly occurring winds in Mediterranean; hence also, trade-winds. From G. *ἐτήσιος*, annual, from *ἔτος*, year.

Ethanim. Seventh Jewish month (1 *Kings*, viii. 2). Heb. (*yéraḥ hā-*)*ēthānīm*, month of swollen streams.

ether. Also *aether*, L., G. *αἰθήρ*, from *αἴθειν*, to burn, shine. Orig. the clear sky, or the subtle fluid supposed to permeate the universe. Later adopted in phys. and chem. Orig. sense survives in *ethereal*.

ethics. After G. *τὰ ἠθικά*, esp. in ref. to Aristotle's work; G. *ἠθικός*, from *ἦθος*, character. But earlier sing. from F. *éthique*.

> Ethik that is the sciens of thewes (Trev. iii. 363).

Ethiopian. Earlier *Ethiop*, L., G. *Αἰθίοψ*, *Αἰθίοπ-*, as though from *αἴθειν*, to burn,

and ὤψ, face, but perh. corrupt. of some native Afr. word.

ethnic. L., G. ἐθνικός, from ἔθνος, nation. Hence *ethnology, ethnography.*

ethology. Science of ethics (q.v.). Revived by J. S. Mill.

ethos. G. ἦθος. See *ethics.*

etiolate. To make white and sickly, orig. of plants. From F. *étioler,* from Norm. *étieuler,* to turn to stubble, from *éteule* (earlier *esteule*), stubble, OHG. *stupfala,* early agricultural loan-word from L. *stipula.* See *stubble.*

etiology. See *aetiology.*

etiquette. F. *étiquette* (OF. *estiquette*), whence earlier E. *ticket* (cf. Ger. *etikette,* label). Earliest F. sense is label, note, etc. "stuck" on a post. From root of Ger. *stecken,* to put, causal of *stechen,* to stick, pierce. First in Lord Chesterfield (1750). Cf. *that's the ticket,* i.e. quite correct.

> *etiqueter*: to note, marke, or title a booke, bag, or bill, on the outside, the better to remember, or conceive on a sudden, the subject of it (Cotg.).

etna. For heating liquids. From *Etna,* volcano in Sicily. Cf. *geyser.*

Etrurian, Etruscan. Of *Etruria,* ancient country of Italy.

ette. F., VL. *-itta,* dim. suffix, prob. of Celt. origin. Now often jocular, e.g. *suffragette, munitionette.*

etui. Earlier also *etwee.* F. *étui,* case, OF. *estui,* from *estuier, estoier,* to put away, AS. *stōwigan,* from *stow,* place. This does not, however, suit all the app. related words in the Rom. langs. See *tweezers.*

etymology. F. *étymologie,* L., G. ἐτυμολογία, from ἔτυμον, neut. of ἔτυμος, true (whence E. *etymon*). Orig. used of the true, literal sense of a word according to its derivation.

eu-. G. εὖ-, well, from ἐΰς, good. Opposite of *caco-* and *dys-.*

eucalyptus. Coined (1788) by L'Héritier from G. καλυπτός, covered, the flower, before opening, being protected by a cap (v.s.).

eucharis. SAmer. plant. G. εὔχαρις, pleasing, from χάρις, grace.

eucharist. OF. *eucariste* (*eucharistie*), Church L., G. εὐχαριστία, thanksgiving, from χαρίζεσθαι, to offer willingly, from χάρις (v.s.).

euchre [*US.*]. Earlier (1846) *uker, yuker.* ? Du. *jocker,* player, "joker." Cf. *bower*[3], *joker,* and, for init. *eu-,* naut. *euphroe,* dead-eye, from Du. *juffrouw,* maiden.

> It was euchre; the same
> He did not understand (*Heathen Chinee*).

Euclid. G. Εὐκλείδης, Alexandrian mathematician (c. 300 B.C.).

eud(a)emonism. From G. εὐδαίμων, happy, lit. with a good demon (q.v.).

eudiometer. For testing purity of air. From G. εὔδιος, from εὐ- and stem Δι- of Ζεύς, god of the sky.

eugenics. Coined, app. by Galton (1883), on *ethics, politics,* etc., from G. εὐ- and root γεν-, to bring forth. Cf. name *Eugene,* G. εὐγενής, well-born.

euhemerism. Interpretation of mythology, as sprung from human history. From *Euhemerus,* G. Εὐήμερος, Sicilian writer (c. 316 B.C.).

eulogy. G. εὐλογία, praise. Cf. *eulogium,* a MedL. word app. due to confusion between above and L. *elogium* (see *éloge*).

Eumenides. The Furies. G., the gracious ones, a propitiatory name, from εὐμενής, kind, gracious.

eunuch. L., G. εὐνοῦχος, orig. bed-guard, from εὐνή, bed, ἔχειν, to have, keep. Hence, castrated man. Also fig.

> Only a moral eunuch could be neutral
> (Prof. Thayer, of Harvard, Jan. 26, 1917).

euonymus. Plant. L. (Pliny), G. εὐώνυμος, of good name, lucky, perh. a propitiatory name, as the flowering of the plant was supposed to presage pestilence. Cf. *Eumenides.*

eupatrid. Athenian aristocrat. G. εὐπατρίδης, of a good father, πατήρ.

eupeptic. Opposite of *dyspeptic* (q.v.).

euphemism. G. εὐφημισμός, from εὐφημίζειν, to speak fair. In G. applied to words of good omen.

euphonium. Mus. instrument. Coined (19 cent.) after *euphony.*

euphony. F. *euphonie,* G. εὐφωνία, from εὐ- and φωνή, voice, sound.

euphorbia. Genus of plants. L. *euphorbea,* from *Euphorbus,* physician to Juba, king of Mauritania.

euphrasy. Plant eyebright. MedL., G. εὐφρασία, cheerfulness, from εὐφραίνειν, to cheer, from εὐ- and φρήν, mind.

euphroe. See *uphroe.*

Euphuism. Style of Lyly's *Euphues* (1578–80). The name, G. εὐφυής, of good nature, φυή, growth, was suggested to Lyly by a passage in Ascham's *Scholemaster* (1570). Cf. F. *gongorisme* (Gongora), *marinisme* (Marini), similarly used c. 1600, and *marivaudage* (Marivaux) in 18 cent. Sir Piercie

Shafton (*Monastery*) is a caricature of a Euphuist.

euraquilo. See *euroclydon*.

Eurasian. "Modern name for persons of mixt European and Indian blood [Eur(opean)-Asian], devised as being more euphemistic than *half-caste* and more precise than *East Indian*" (Yule).

eureka. For *heureka*, G. εὕρηκα, perf. of εὑρίσκειν, to find, exclamation attributed to Archimedes when, in his bath, he realized that specific gravity would enable him to test Hiero's golden crown.

euroclydon [*Bibl.*]. Only in *Acts*, xxvii. 14 (*A.V.*). App. G. εὖρος, east wind, κλύδων, billow; but better reading is εὐρακύλων, *Euroaquilo* (*Vulg.*), from *Aquilo*, north wind, whence *euraquilo* (*R.V.*).

Eusebian [*theol.*]. Of *Eusebius*, name of several early Church fathers.

Euskarian [*ethn.*]. Pre-Aryan. From Basque *euskara*, the Basque lang., the Basques being regarded by some ethnologists as relic of a pre-Aryan race.

Eustachian [*anat.*]. From *Eustachius*, It. anatomist (†1574).

Euterpean. From *Euterpe*, muse of music, G. εὖ- and τέρπειν, to please. Cf. *Terpsichorean*.

euthanasia. Gentle and easy death. G. εὐθανασία, from θάνατος, death. Earlier (17 cent.) *euthanasy*.

evacuate. From L. *evacuare*, from *vacuus*, empty.

evade. F. *évader*, L. *evadere*, from *vadere*, to go. First in orig. sense, to escape, as also *evasion*. Cf. sense of F. *évasion*.

evanescent. F. *évanescent*, from pres. part. of L. *evanescere*, from *vanescere*, from *vanus*, vain.

evangel. F. *évangile*, Church L. *evangelium*, G. εὐαγγέλιον, good tidings, from ἀγγέλλειν, to announce; cf. It. Sp. *evangelio*. See *angel*, *gospel*. Hence *evangelist*, *evangelical*, the latter adopted by various Protestant sects, and in E. esp. applied, since Wesley, to the Low Church party.

evanish [*poet.*]. OF. *esvanir*, *esvaniss-* (*évanouir*). See *vanish*.

evaporate. From L. *evaporare*, from *vapor*, vapour.

evasion. See *evade*.

eve, even, evening. *Eve* is shortened from *even*, still in *evensong*, *eventide* (cf. *morrow* for *morn*), AS. *ǣfen*. Both are in Chauc. WGer.; cf. Du. *avond*, Ger. *abend*, ON. *aptann* (Goth. has *andanahti*, before night). With *eve*, day before, cf. Ger. *Christabend*, Christmas eve, *Sonnabend*, Saturday. With *evening*, AS. *ǣfnung*, from *ǣfnian*, to grow towards evening, cf. *morning*. *Even* also becomes *e'en*, esp. in *Hallow-e'en*.

evection [*astron.*]. L. *evectio-n-*, from *evehere*, from *ex* and *vehere*, *vect-*, to carry. Cf. *convection*.

even. AS. *efen*, *efn*, level, equal (cf. double senses of L. *aequus*). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *even*, Ger. *eben*, ON. *iafn*, Goth. *ibns*. See *anent*. The usual mod. meaning of the adv. seems to have arisen (16 cent.) from earlier sense of emphasizing identity as in Bibl. style; cf. F. *même*, same, self, even, and adv. use of *just*.

> Who? The most exquisite Claudio?
> Even he [F. *lui-même*] (*Much Ado*, i. 3).
>
> Truth will out, even in an affidavit (Lord Bowen).

evening. See *eve*.

event. OF., L. *eventus*, from *evenire*, from *venire*, *vent-*, to come. Cf. *outcome*. Coloured in sense by F. *événement*, e.g. *at all events* = *à tout événement*. With *eventual* cf. *actual*. *Eventuate* is US. (18 cent.). With *wise after the event* cf. MedL. *sapere post factum*.

> In the upshot, this conclusion eventuated (to speak Yankeeishly) (De Quincey).

ever. AS. *ǣfre*, prob. related to *ā*, ever (see *ay*). There is no corresponding compd. in any Teut. lang. With ellipt. *did you ever?* cf. *well, I never!*

everglade [*US.*]. Marsh, esp. the *Everglades* (Florida). As the compd. makes no sense, and swamps are not glades, it is prob. a corrupt. of some native name.

everlasting. ME. coinage to render *eternal*.

evert. L. *evertere*, from *vertère*, to turn.

every. AS. *ǣfre ǣlc* (or *ylc*), i.e. ever each. Not orig. distinguished in meaning from *each* (q.v.). *Everywhere* represents two distinct formations, viz. *ever ywhere*, AS. *gehwǣr*, and *every where*.

> Everich of you shal brynge an hundred knyghtes (Chauc. A. 1851).

evict. From L. *evincere*, *evict-*, to prove, from *vincere*, to conquer. Orig. to recover property, etc., spec. mod. sense being 19 cent.

evident. From pres. part. of L. **evidēre*, from *vidēre*, to see (cf. Late L. *evideri*, to appear). For passive sense, what is clearly seen, cf. F. *couleur voyante*. Leg. *evidence* tends to displace *witness* from c. 1500. To

turn King's evidence was formerly to *turn evidence* (Defoe).

evil. AS. *yfel*; cf. Du. *euvel*, Ger. *übel*, Goth. *ubils*. Prob. related to *up*, *over*, as exceeding bounds. Mod. form represents Kentish *evel* (cf. *weevil*). In gen. sense replaced by *bad*. *Evil eye* (Wyc. *Mark*, vii. 22) is in AS.

Deliver us from the evil one (*Matt.* vi. 13, *RV.*).

evince. See *evict*, which it has replaced in sense of giving proof.

evirate. From L. *evirare*, from *ex* and *vir*, man; cf. synon. *emasculate*.

eviscerate. From L. *eviscerare*, to deprive of *viscera*, bowels.

evoke. F. *évoquer*, L. *evocare*, from *vocare*, to call.

evolution. L. *evolutio-n-*, from *evolvere*, from *volvere*, *volut-*, to roll. The *doctrine* (*theory*) *of evolution* is 19 cent., esp. Herbert Spencer, but the word was used in a somewhat similar sense (*epigenesis*) by Bonnet in 1762.

evulsion. L. *evulsio-n-*, from *evellere*, from *vellere*, *vuls-*, to pluck.

ewe. AS. *ēowu*, fem. of *ēow*, sheep. Aryan; cf. Du. *ooi*, Ger. dial. *au*(*lamm*), ON. *ær*, L. *ovis*, G. *οἶς*, OIr. *uí*, Sanskrit *avi*; Goth. form only in compds., e.g. *awēthi*, flock. *Ewe-lamb*, sole treasure, is from 2 *Sam.* xii.

ewer. OF. *euwier*, from *eau*, water, L. *aqua*. Cf. F. *évier*, sink, L. *aquarium*, and southern *aiguière*, ewer, L. *aquaria*.

ex[1]-. L. *ex*, out of; cf. *e-*.

ex-[2]. As in *ex-chancellor*, an extended use of such L. phrases as *ex consule*, *ex magistro equitum*, (one who) from being consul, master of the knights (now holds a different position). Later such phrases were replaced by *exconsul*, *exmagister*; cf. *proconsul*, for *pro consule*.

exacerbate. From L. *exacerbare*, from *acerbus*, from *acer*, sharp, keen.

exact. Adj. L. *exactus*, from *exigere*, to weigh, prove, from *ex* and *agere* (cf. *examine*). The verb represents L. *exigere*, *exact-*, in its lit. sense of to force out.

exaggerate. From L. *exaggerare*, to heap up, from *agger*, mound. Cf. to *make mountains out of mole-hills*.

exalt. L. *exaltare*, from *altus*, high. Cf. *enhance*.

examine. F. *examiner*, L. *examinare*, to weigh accurately, test, etc., from *examen*, *examin-*, orig. "the needle or tongue in a balance" (Coop.), for **exagmen*, from *exigere* (see *exact*).

Juppiter ipse duas aequato examine lances
Sustinet, et fata imponit diversa duorum
(*Aen.* xii. 725).

example. Partially restored from earlier *ensample*, *sample* (q.v.), F. *exemple*, L. *exemplum*, from *eximere*, *exempt-*, to take out, from *ex* and *emere*, to procure, buy. Oldest E. senses (Wyc.) are pattern of conduct (*good example*) and instance of punishment as deterrent (cf. *exemplary*).

I thought it a good occasion to make an example of him, for he is a proud, idle fellow
(Pepys, Jan. 29, 1669).

exarch. Governor of distant province (Byzantine Empire), bishop (Eastern Church). L., G. ἔξαρχος, from ἐξάρχειν, to take the lead. See *arch*[2].

exasperate. From L. *exasperare*, from *asper*, rough, harsh.

Excalibur. OF. *Escalibor*, with numerous vars., from MedL. *Caliburnus* (Geoffrey of Monmouth, c. 1140). There is in Ir. legend a sword *Caladbolg*, app. hard-belly, i.e. the devourer.

ex cathedra. L., from the (teacher's) chair.

excavate. From L. *excavare*, from *cavus*, hollow.

exceed. F. *excéder*, L. *excedere*, to go beyond. For archaic adv. use of *exceeding* cf. archaic *surpassing*.

excel. F. *exceller*, L. *excellere*, to rise above, cogn. with *celsus*, lofty. Hence *excellent*, *excellence*. For use of latter as title cf. *eminence* (*majesty*, *worship*, etc.). *Par excellence*, replacing earlier *by excellence*, is after L. *per excellentiam*, on account of pre-eminent fitness.

excelsior. L., compar. of *excelsus*, lofty (v.s.), adopted, app. under the impression that it was an adv., as motto for seal of New York (1778), and popularized by Longfellow.

except. First as adj., passing in ME. into prep. L. *exceptus*, p.p. of *excipere*, to take out, from *capere*; cf. Ger. *ausgenommen*, F. *excepté*, *hormis*, of which the former still commonly agrees, e.g. *ces dames exceptées*, while OF. has *hors mise la reine*. To *take exception*, i.e. object, is from use in Roman law of *excipere* (*adversus aliquem*), to deny that the opponent's declaration covers the case. *Exception proves the rule* is abbreviated, with alteration of meaning, from

exceptio probat regulam in casibus non exceptis.

Excepte [*var.* out-taken] oneliche of eche kynde a couple (*Piers Plowm.* B. ix. 141).

excerpt. From L. *excerpere*, from *carpere*, *carpt-*, to pluck.

excess. F. *excès*, L. *excessus*, from *excedere*, from *cedere*, *cess-*, to go. For fig. senses, which are earliest in E., cf. *trespass.*

exchange. Restored from ME. *eschaunge*, OF. *eschanger* (*échanger*), Late L. *excambiare.* See *change.*

exchequer. ME. *escheker*, *cheker*, OF. *eschequier* (*échiquier*), chess-board; cf. MedL. *scaccarium*, It. *scaccario.* Orig. the table marked out in squares on which the revenue accounts were kept by means of counters. Cf. *check*, *chequer*, *chess.*

Discipulus. Quid est *scaccarium*?
Magister. Scaccarium tabula est....Superponitur autem *scaccario* superiori pannus in termino Paschae emptus, non quilibet, sed niger virgis distinctus, distantibus a se virgis vel pedis vel palmae extentae spatio. In spatiis autem calculi sunt juxta ordines suos de quibus alias dicetur....
Discipulus. Quae est ratio hujus nominis?
Magister. Nulla mihi verior ad praesens occurrit, quam quod *scaccarii lusilis* similem habet formam (*Dialogus de Scaccario*, temp. Hen. II).

excise[1]. "A hateful tax levied on commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid" (Johns.). First adopted (1643) in imit. of Holland. Earlier also *accise.* Archaic Du. *accijs* (Hexham), OF. *aceis*, VL. **accensus*, from *accensare*, to tax (cf. *cess*); confused at various times with *excise*[2] (cf. *tallage* and see quot. from Spenser below), and *assize*, in early sense of tax. ModDu. *accijns* is a reversion to supposed L. original, or is influenced by *cijns*, tax, interest. L. *census* (cf. Ger. *zins*). Cf. F. *accise*, MedL. *accisia*, *excisia.*

All the townes of the Lowe-Countreyes doe cutt upon themselves an excise of all thinges towarde the mayntenaunce of the warre (Spenser, *State of Ireland*).

excise[2]. To cut out. From L. *excidere*, *excis-*, from *caedere*, to cut.

excite. L. *excitare*, frequent. from *ciēre*, *cit-*, to set in motion. Colloq. use of *exciting* is 19 cent.

exclaim. F. *exclamer*, L. *exclamare.* See *claim.*

exclude. L. *excludere*, from *claudere*, to shut. The hist. *exclusionists* aimed at excluding the Duke of York (James II) from the succession.

excommunicate. From Church L. *excommunicare*, to expel from communion (q.v.). F. *excommunier* is much earlier.

They shall excommunicat [*Vulg.* absque synagogis facient] you (Tynd. *John*, xvi. 2).

The Rev. Gerald Dennehy...told about 300 men who received the sacrament in his chapel that any Catholic policemen who assisted in putting conscription in force would be excommunicated and cursed; that the curse of God would follow them in every land, and he asked his hearers to kill them at sight (*Daily Chron.* June 28, 1918).

excoriate. From L. *excoriare*, to flay, from *corium*, hide.

excrement, excrete, excretion. From L. *excernere*, from *cernere*, *cret-*, to separate, sift.

excrescent. From pres. part. of L. *excrescere*, to grow out. See *crescent.*

excruciate. From L. *excruciare*, from *crux*, *cruc-*, cross, as instrument of torture.

exculpate. From L. *ex* and *culpa*, fault; cf. It. *scolpare*, MedL. *exculpare.*

excursion. L. *excursio-n-*, from *excurrere*, from *currere*, *curs-*, to run. Cf. *excursus*, digression. *Excursion train* is recorded for 1850.

excuse. F. *excuser*, L. *excusare*, from *ex* and *causa*; cf. *accuse.*

exeat [*univ.*]. L., let him go out, from *exire*; cf. theat. *exit*, *exeunt*, for earlier *exeat*, *exeant.*

execrate. From L. *execrari* for *ex-secrari*, from *sacrare*, to devote (to good or ill), from *sacer*, *sacr-*, holy. Wyc. has *execrable*, *execration*, following L. of *Vulg.*

execution. F. *exécution*, L. *executio-n-*, for *exsecutio-n-*, from *exsequi*, to follow out, from *sequi*, *secut-*, to follow. The *executioner* executes the sentence of the law, as the *executor* does the provisions of a will, but the words were formerly used indifferently.

Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy yawning drone (*Hen. V*, i. 2).

exegesis. G. ἐξήγησις, from ἐξηγεῖσθαι, to interpret, from ἡγεῖσθαι, to lead.

exemplar. Respelt, on L. *exemplar* (from neut. of adj. *exemplaris*), for ME. & OF. *exemplaire.* Cf. *sampler.*

exempt. F., L. *exemptus*, p.p. of *eximere*, to take out, from *emere*, to buy, obtain. In F. title of cavalry officer exempted from certain duties (cf. Ger. *gefreiter*, lance-corporal), later applied to police-officer. In E. officer of Yeomen of the Guard, also *exon*, an attempt at the F. pronunc.

exenterate. From L. *exenterare*, to disembowel. From G. (see *enteric*).

exequatur. Formal permission. L. *ex(s)equatur*, let him perform, execute.

exequies. OF., L. *ex(s)equiae*, "the trayne of a funerall pompe" (Coop.), from *ex(s)equi*, to follow. See *execute* and cf. *obsequies*.

exercise. F. *exercice*, L. *exercitium*, from *exercēre*, to keep at work, orig. to let farm-beasts out to work, from *arcēre*, to shut up.

exergue [*numism.*]. Small space left for inscription on coin or medal. F., coined from G. ἐξ ἔργου, to represent F. *hors d'œuvre* (q.v.).

exert. From L. *exserere*, *exsert-*, to put forth, from *serere*, to knit. To *exert oneself* is evolved from to *exert one's powers*, etc.

exeunt. L., they go out.

exhale. F. *exhaler*, L. *exhalare*, from *halare*, to breathe.

exhaust. From L. *exhaurire*, from *haurire*, *haust-*, to draw, drain. Cf. synon. F. *épuiser*, from *puits*, well.

exhibit. From L. *exhibēre*, *exhibit-*, from *habēre*, to have, hold. *Exhibition*, scholarship, preserves obs. sense, to furnish, provide, which *exhibēre* had in Roman law.

> What maintenance he from his friends receives,
> Like exhibition thou shalt have from me
> (*Two Gent.* i. 3).

exhilarate. From L. *exhilarare*, from *hilaris*, cheerful. Cf. *hilarious*.

exhort. L. *exhortari*, from *hortari*, to encourage, for *horit-*, from synon. *horiri*; cogn. with G. χαίρειν, to rejoice, and ult. with *yearn*.

exhume. F. *exhumer*, MedL. *exhumare*, from *humus*, ground.

exigent. From pres. part. of L. *exigere*, from *ex* and *agere*. Hence *exigency*, urgency. Cf. F. *exigeant*, exacting, now often used in E. See *exact*.

exiguous. From L. *exiguus*, scanty, from *exigere*, to weigh out. See *exact*.

exile. F. *exil*, L. *exsilium*, from *ex* and root of *salire*, to leap. As applied to a person app. from F. *exilé*, influenced by L. *exsul*, but it may be a transferred use of the abstract; cf. *message*, *prison*, which in OF. & ME. also mean messenger, prisoner.

exility. Slenderness. L. *exilitas*, from *exilis*, thin, for **exagilis*, cogn. with *exiguous*.

eximious. Select. From L. *eximius*, from *eximere*, to take out. See *exempt*.

expend, expense. L. *expendere*, from *pendere*, *pens-*, to weigh. Reconstructed from earlier *spend* (q.v.). *Expenditure* is MedL. *expenditura*.

experience. F. *expérience*, L. *experientia*, from *experiri*, *expert-*, from *perire*, to go through. In ME. also used, like F. *expérience*, for *experiment*. With *experimentalist* cf. *empiric*. *Expert* as noun is 19 cent.

expiate. From L. *expiare*, from *piare*, "to purge sinne; to please God by sacrifice" (Coop.), from *pius*.

expire. F. *expirer*, L. *ex(s)pirare*, from *spirare*, to breathe. Earliest E. sense is connected with death, but the verb was orig. trans., e.g. to *expire one's soul* (*life, last breath*, etc.).

explain. Earlier (16 cent.) *explane*, L. *explanare*, to make smooth, *planus*. Altered on *plain*. Cf. *esplanade*.

expletive. L. *expletivus*, filling out, from *explēre*, from *plēre*, *plet-*, to fill (see *plenty*). Current sense of rhetorical "padding" is 19 cent.

> He is a sort of expletive at the breakfast-table, serving to stop gaps (O. W. Holmes).

explicate, explicit. From L. *explicare*, from *plicare*, *plicit-*, to fold. For *explicit faith* cf. *implicit*. *Explicit* at end of medieval books was usu. taken as third person sing., here ends, and sometimes replaced by *expliciunt*, but it was orig. short for *explicitus est liber*, the book is unrolled (Duc. 949).

explode. L. *explodere*, *explos-*, opposite of *applaud*, from *plaudere*, to clap (at the theatre). Current sense (17 cent.) from that of expulsive noise. Etym. sense still in *exploded theory*.

> *explodere*: to dryve out with noyse and rebuke, or with clapping of handes (Coop.).

> For it seems to me to be rather incongruous to write *musick* from *musica*, especially as the *k* has been exploded by general consent from the derivatives *musician* and *musical*
> (Ash, *Pref. to Dict.* 1775).

> Congreve and Farquhar show their heads once in seven years only, to be exploded and put down instantly (Lamb, *On Comedy*).

exploit. Earlier *esploit*, OF. *esploit*, *espleit*, L. *explicitus*, unfolded (see *explicate*). The verb is very common in OF. with gen. sense of progress, achievement, its earliest meaning in ME. Current sense of verb, e.g. to *exploit a mine*, is from ModF., preserving exactly the orig. sense (cf. *develope*).

> Mult bien espleitet cui Damnes Deus aiuet
> (*Rol.* 3657).
> [He progresses very well whom the Lord God helps]

explore. F. *explorer*, L. *explorare*, from orig. sense, cry, shout, of *plorare*, to weep (cf. *descry*).

> Speculator ab exploratore hoc differt, quod speculator hostilia silentio perspicit, explorator pacata clamore cognoscit (Festus).

exponent. From pres. part. of L. *exponere*. See *expound*.

export. L. *exportare*, from *portare*, to carry.

expose. F. *exposer*. See *pose*. *Exposé*, F. p.p., explanation, showing up, is 19 cent. *Exposition* is sometimes used, after F., for *exhibition*. Some senses of *expose* run parallel with those of *expound* (q.v.).

ex post facto. For MedL. *ex postfacto*, from what is done afterwards.

expostulate. From L. *expostulare*, intens. of *postulare*, to demand, used like F. *demander raison*, to seek satisfaction.

expound. ME. also *expoun*, OF. *esponre*, *espondre*, L. *exponere*, to put forth. The OF. verb has been replaced by *exposer*. See *compound*[1], *propound*. For excrescent *-d* cf. *sound*[1], *bound*[3] and vulgar *drownd*.

> Forsothe he expounyde [Tynd. expounded] to his disciplis alle thingis (Wyc. *Mark*, iv. 34).

express. First as adj. F. *exprès*, L. *expressus*, lit. squeezed out, fig. clearly stated, from *exprimere*, from *premere*, *press-*. For sense-development cf. Ger. *ausdruck*, expression, lit. out-press, *ausdrücklich*, expressly. An *express* train orig. ran "expressly" to a certain station.

exprobration. Reproach. L. *exprobratio-n-*, from *exprobrare*. See *opprobrium*.

expropriate. From L. *expropriare*, to deprive of one's own (see *proper*). Current sense of organized theft appears to have arisen among Ger. socialists.

> Three among us do not agree that any compensation whatever should be paid to the present mineral owners for the mineral rights to be acquired by the State (*Report of Coal Commission*, June 23, 1919).

expulsion. See *expel*.

expunge. L. *expungere*, to mark for deletion by dots, from *pungere*, to prick; cf. synon. F. *exponctuer*. In mod. use popularly associated with "passing the 'sponge' over."

expurgate. From L. *expurgare*, to make pure. See *purge*. *Expurgatory index*, list of books

of which certain passages are forbidden by Roman Church, is now usu. *index expurgatorius*.

exquisite. L. *exquisitus*, p.p. of *exquirere*, to seek out, from *quaerere*. Cf. F. *recherché*. As noun, fop, from c. 1800.

> The olde Zeno in all his exquisite tourmentes never made any lamentable crye (Elyot, *Governour*, ii. 279).

exscind. L. *exscindere*, to cut out.

exsequies. See *exequies*.

exsert [*biol.*]. Var. of *exert* (q.v.) in etym. sense. Cf. *insert*.

exsiccate. From L. *ex(s)iccare*, to make dry, *siccus*.

extant. From pres. part. of L. *ex(s)tare*, to stand forth.

extempore. L. *ex tempore*, out of the time, *tempus*. Cf. *on the spur of the moment*. Hence *extemporize* (17 cent.).

> Extempore will he dities compose
> (*Ralph Roister Doister*).

extend. L. *extendere*, from *tendere*, to stretch. In ME. also *estend*, OF. *estendre* (*étendre*). Senses run parallel with those of native *stretch*, e.g. *University Extensionists*, who began to attend Summer Meetings at Oxf. in 1888, were sometimes known as *stretchers*.

extenuate. From L. *extenuare*, to make thin, *tenuis*. Orig. to emaciate (cf. F. *exténuer*). Now chiefly in *extenuating circumstances*, for which F. has *circonstances atténuantes*.

exterior. L., compar. of *exterus*, from *extra*, outside.

exterminate. From L. *exterminare*, to drive over the boundary, *terminus*. For strengthened mod. sense, which appears in *Vulg.*, cf. *decimate*. Quot. below shows a curious reversion to etym. sense.

> Are you in favour of exterminating every German out of this country?
> (Heckler at Dumfries, Dec. 9, 1918).

external. For earlier *externe*, L. *externus*, from *exterus*. See *exterior*.

extinguish, extinct. From L. *ex(s)tinguere*, *ex(s)tinct-*. See *distinguish*.

extirpate. Earlier *extirp*, from L. *ex(s)tirpare*, from *stirps*, stem, trunk. Cf. to *root out*.

> After the old plants be extirped and destroied
> (Holland's *Pliny*).

extol. L. *extollere*, from *tollere*, to raise. Cf. *elate*, *exalt*.

extort. From L. *extorquēre*, from *torquēre*, *tort-*, to twist. Much earlier is *extortion*, prob. through OF.

extra-. L. *extra*, outside, orig. compar. formation from *ex*.

extra. Usu. short for *extraordinary*. Cf. *super*.

extract. From L. *extrahere*, from *trahere*, *tract-*, to draw.

extradition. F. (18 cent.), L. *extraditio-n-*, from *tradere*, to hand over, from *trans* and *dare*, to give. See *traitor*, *tradition*.

extrados [*arch.*]. Upper or outer curve of arch. F., from *dos*, back; cf. *intrados*, *parados*.

extraneous. From L. *extraneus*, from *extra*, outside. See *strange*.

extraordinary. L. *extraordinarius*, from *extra ordinem*, outside (the usual) order, *ordo*, *ordin-*.

extravagant. Earlier is *stravagant*. From pres. part. of Late L. *extravagari*, to wander beyond bounds, from *vagari*; cf. F. *extravagant*. Orig. in lit. sense, e.g. the *extravagant and erring spirit*, i.e. the ghost (*Haml.* i. 1). *Extravaganza* is after It. *stravaganza*.

extravasate [*med.*]. From L. *vas*, vessel; cf. F. *extravaser*.

extreme. F. *extrême*, L. *extremus*, superl. of *exterus*. See *exterior*. Rarely used in etym. sense (cf. *utmost*).

extricate. From L. *extricare*, to disentangle, from *tricae*, perplexities. Cf. *intricate*.

extrinsic. F. *extrinsèque*, from L. adv. *extrinsecus*, from **extrim* (cf. *interim*) and *secus*, beside, cogn. with *sequi*, to follow. Cf. *intrinsic*.

extrude. L. *extrudere*, from *trudere*, to thrust.

exuberant. From pres. part. of L. *exuberare*, from *uber*, fertile; cf. *uber*, udder.

exude. L. *ex(s)udare*, from *sudare*, to sweat.

exult. F. *exulter*, L. *ex(s)ultare*, frequent. of *exsilire*, from *salire*, *salt-*, to leap. Thus, to *exult over* (a vanquished enemy) is etym. to execute a joy-dance over his prostrate body. Cf. *insult*.

exuviae. L., garments stripped off, from *exuere*, to divest. Cf. *endue*.

ex voto. L., introductory words of dedication, *ex voto suscepto*, according to the vow taken.

eyas [*archaic*]. Young falcon. For obs. *nyas*, F. *faucon niais*, VL. **nidax*, *nidac-*, from *nidus*, nest. Ident. with F. *niais*, silly; cf. It. *nidiace*. For loss of *n-* cf. *adder*, *apron*, *auger*. The spelling of *eyas* has been chiefly determined by mistaken association with *eyry* (see *aery*).

> *nies*, as *niais*: also, a nias hawke (Cotg.).
>
> An eyry of children, little eyases (*Haml.* ii. 2).

eye. AS. *ēage*. Aryan (exc. Celt.); cf. Du. *oog*, Ger. *auge*, ON. *auga*, L. *oculus* (dim.),

Sanskrit *akshi*. With to *make eyes at* cf. *ogle*. *Eyebright* (*euphrasia officinalis*) was formerly a remedy for weak eyes; cf. synon. Du. *oogenklaar*. *Eyebrow* (16 cent.) is for earlier *eye-bree*, AS. *ēag-brǣw* (see *brow*[1]). *Eyelash* is a late compd. (18 cent.) and connection with *lash*[1] is obscure. With *eyelid* cf. Ger. *augenlid*, the only surviving Ger. cognate of E. *lid*, cover. With *eyesore*, orig. soreness of the eyes, cf. *a sight for sore eyes*. *Eyewash* in mod. slang sense is US. *Mind's eye* is first in Shaks. (*Haml.* i. 2). For *eye to eye* (*Is.* lii. 8) Wyc. has *with eye to eye*. *Eye-service* (*Col.* iii. 22) is due to Tynd. (Wyc. *serving at eye*).

eyelet-hole. Altered on *eye* from ME. *oilet*, F. *œillet*, dim. of *œil*, L. *oculus*.

> The curtyn shal have fifti oiletis [*AV.* loops] in either parti (Wyc. *Ex.* xxvi. 5).

eyot. See *ait*.

eyre [*hist.*]. From AF. *justices en eyre*, established 1176, also called *justices erreauntz*. OF. *eire*, journey, from *eirer*, Late L. **iterare*, from *iter*, journey, from *ire*, *it-*, to go. See *errant*.

eyry. See *aery*.

fa [*mus.*]. See *gamut*.

Fabian. Cautious tactics of *Quintus Fabius Maximus*, nicknamed the *Cunctator*, i.e. delayer, against Hannibal in second Punic War. Hence *Fabian Society*, founded 1884 for gradual introduction of socialism.

fable. F., L. *fabula*, from *fari*, to speak, cogn. with G. φημί, I say; cf. It. *favola*, fable, Sp. *habla*, speech. Orig. sense survives in to *be the fable of*. Sense of animal story was first associated with Aesop's works.

> Israel schal be into a proverbe [Coverd. by-worde] and into a fable [*Vulg.* in fabulam] (Wyc. 1 *Kings*, ix. 7).

> Un prince sera la fable de toute l'Europe, et lui seul n'en saura rien (Pascal).

fabliau, fableau. OF. comic story in verse. Dim. of *fable*.

fabric. F. *fabrique*, L. *fabrica*, from *faber*, *fabr-*, smith. In E. first (Caxton) of building, esp. church. Sense of textile from 18 cent. With mod. sense of *fabricate* cf. cogn. *forge*[1]. *Fabricated ships* (1917–18) are usu. of concrete.

> God fabricated the earth (*NED.* 1678).

façade. F., It. *facciata*, from *faccia*, face.

face. F., VL. *facia* for *facies*; cf. It. *faccia*, but Sp. *haz* (also *faz*) is from *facies*. Replaced ME. *anleth*, AS. *andwlita* (cf. Ger. *antlitz*). The analogy of this (AS. *wlite*, brightness) suggests that L. *facies* is connected with *fax*, *fac-*, torch. To *lose* (*save*) *one's face* (neol.) is translated from Chin. (see chapter on "Face" in Arthur Smith's *Chinese Characteristics*). To *face the music* is theat., not to be nervous when in front of the orchestra. With to *put through one's facings* (mil., from *right face*, etc.) cf. to *put through one's paces* (equit.).

facet. F. *facette*, dim. of *face*.

facetiae. In booksellers' catalogues now usu. of obscene books, a long way removed from "merie wordes or deedes without dishonestie; merie conceites with a pleasant grace" (Coop.), from *facetus*, graceful, urbane, whence obs. *facete*, now replaced by *facetious*.

> Cheerful, facete, jovial (*Tristram Shandy*).

facia. In *sign and facia writer*. See *fascia*.

facile. F., L. *facilis*, from *facere*, to do.

facile princeps. L., easily chief.

facsimile. L. *fac simile*, make (imper.) like. Cf. *factotum* (q.v.).

fact. L. *factum*, thing done, from *facere*, *fact-*. Has replaced native *deed* in some senses; cf. *indeed* and *in fact*. See *feat*.

> I think she means that there was more than one confederate in the fact (*Tit. Andr.* iv. 1).

faction. F., L. *factio-n-*, lit. making, from *facere*, *fact-*. Mod. sense is found in L. See *fashion*.

factitious. From L. *factitius*, made by art, from *facere*. See *fetish*. Cf. *factitive* (gram.), ModL. *factitivus*, making to be done.

factor. ME. & OF. *factour* (*facteur*), L. *factor-em*, from *facere*. Orig. agent, as in *corn-factor*, and Sc. *factor*, land-agent. Fig. sense, e.g. *an important factor*, is from math. *Factory* in its oldest sense (16 cent.) is adapted from Port. *feitoria*, "factory, a house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country" (Vieyra), MedL. *factoria*. Cf. *hacienda*.

factotum. MedL. *fac* (imper.) *totum*, do everything. Cf. F. surname *Faitout* or contrasted E. *Doolittle*. See my *Surnames*, ch. xii.

> Being an absolute Johannes fac totum [he, Shakespeare] is in his own conceit the only Shake-scene in a country (Greene).

factum. Statement. From F. leg. use. See *fact*.

faculty. F. *faculté*, L. *facultas* (for *facilitas*), power, opportunity, resources. See *facile*. Oldest E. sense (14 cent.) is branch of learning, department of univ. (Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts), from MedL. *facultas*, translating G. δύναμις, used by Aristotle for a branch of learning. Hence esp. *the Faculty*, i.e. the med. profession (cf. *the Profession, the Trade*).

fad. Of recent adoption from Midl. dial. Cf. *fiddle-faddle*. Perh. connected with F. *fadaise*, foolish trifle, Prov. *fadeza*, from *fad*, L. *fatuus*. Cf. sense-development of *fond*.

fade. OF. *fader* (replaced by *faner*), from *fade*, insipid, colourless, L. *vapidus*, stale, perh. influenced by *fatuus*. For init. cf. F. *fois*, time, L. *vicem*. It is curious that no *v-* forms are recorded in OF., though common in E.

faeces. L., pl. of *faex*, *faec-*, dregs. Cf. *defecate*.

faerie [*poet.*]. Fairy-land, esp. with ref. to Spenser. See *fairy*.

fag[1]. Drudge, weariness. Prob. schoolboy perversion of *fatigue*, as in mil. sense; cf. *fug*. Quot. below suggests a similar arbitrary formation.

> Such as went abroad were subject, through weaknesse, to bee suddenly surprized with a disease we called the "feages," which was neither paine nor sicknesse, but as it were the highest degree of weaknesse, depriving us of power and abilitie for the execution of any bodily exercise (Purch. xix. 182).

fag[2], **fag-end.** Orig. loose end, last part, esp. of cloth. Much earlier than *fag*[1]. Origin unknown. ? Hence *fag*, cigarette (mil.).

> The fag-end of a leg of mutton (*NED.* 1613).

faggot. F. *fagot*, It. *fagotto*, ? ult. from G. φάκελος, bundle.

Fahrenheit. Thermometer, name of Pruss. inventor (†1736). An abstract surname, "experience," like our *Peace, Wisdom, Verity*, etc.

faïence. F., for *poterie de Faïence*, from *Faenza* (Italy). Cf. *china, delf, crown Derby*, etc.

fail. F. *faillir* and *falloir*, to be lacking, both representing, with change of conjugation, L. *fallere*, orig. to deceive. Cf. It. *fallire*, Ger. *fehlen* (from F.). Orig. F. sense survives in *failing this* (with which cf. *during the war*), and in noun *failing*, fault, defect, for earlier *fail*, the latter now only in *without fail* (13 cent. for OF. *sanz faille*). *Failure* is also infin., AF. *failer*, for *faillir*, as leg. term; cf. *misnomer, disclaimer*, etc., and, for alteration of form, *pleasure, leisure*.

fain. AS. *fægen*, glad; cf. ON. *feginn*, OHG. *gi-fehan*, to rejoice. For sense-development cf. *glad*, e.g. the Prodigal Son "would fain (i.e. gladly) have filled his belly" (*Luke*, xv. 16). App. influenced also by OF. *avoir fain* (*faim*), to hunger, used of any eager desire.

> *I lyste, I have a great wyll or desyre to do a thynge*: jay fayn (Palsg.).
>
> My lips will be fain when I sing unto thee (*Ps.* lxxi. 21, *PB.*).

faineant [*hist.*]. Sluggard, esp. as epithet of later Merovingian kings. OF. *faignant*, pres. part. of *faindre, feindre* (see *faint*), respelt as though "do nothing" (*néant*).

fains. Schoolboy formula, opposite of *bags*. Prob. *feign*, in ME. sense of shirk, excuse oneself; cf. *faint*.

> If I may helpe you in ought
> I shall not feyne (*Rom. of Rose*, 2995).

faint. First as adj. F. *feint*, p.p. of *feindre*, to feign (q.v.), in sense of to be sluggish, shirk. This survives in *faint-hearted*.

> De tost corre pas ne se faint (*Fableau des Perdriz*). [He is not sluggish in running at once]

fair[1]. Adj. AS. *fæger*. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. OHG. *fagar*, ON. *fagr*, Goth. *fagrs*, suitable; cogn. with Ger. *fegen*, to clean, sweep. Orig. beautiful (hence, from 14 cent., esp. of women), without blemish, opposed to *foul*, as still in *fair means or foul, fair play* and *foul play*. The later application to hair, etc. reflects the medieval opinion that a brown complexion was *foul*. Harald Harfager, also called Pulchricomus, had beautiful hair, as *fair hair* in mod. sense would not be remarkable in Norway. With *fairly sober* cf. *pretty drunk*. The spec. sense which the word has acquired in *fair play*, etc. is no small testimony to the national character. *Fair trade* was orig. contrasted with contraband. *Fairway* (naut.) appears to be for *fair way*, but has been associated with *fare* (q.v.); cf. synon. ON. *farvegr*, also Ger. *fahrwasser*, navigable river, *fahrweg*, highway. For *fair-maid* see *fumade*.

> They were fighting for something for which there is a good word in the English language. I have not been able to discover an equivalent for it in any other tongue. It is "fair-play"
> (D. Lloyd George, Sep. 17, 1919).

fair[2]. Noun. OF. *feire* (*foire*), L. *feria*, holiday (orig. rel.); cf. It. *fiera*, Sp. *feria*. *A day after the fair* has been prov. since 16 cent.

> It was throughout a dismal confession that we were always a day behind the fair
> (*Nat. News*, Nov. 18, 1917).

fairy. OF. *faierie* (*féerie*), land, or race, of fays (q.v.). For transferred use cf. that of *youth*. Spenser's *Faerie* is deliberately archaic.

faith. OF. *feid* (pronounced *feith*), later *fei* (*foi*), L. *fides*; cf. It. *fede*, Sp. *fe*. The survival of the *-th* sound, due to association with *truth*, *sooth*, etc., is unique, exc. in a few surnames, e.g. *Dainteth* (*Dainty*). *Fay* is also found in ME. As theol. word *faith* translates G. *πίστις*. *Faithful*, as applied to Mohammedans, translates Arab. *al-mūminūn*. For *faith-cure*, *faith-healing* (c. 1885) see *James*, v. 16.

fake [*slang*]. For earlier *feake*, *feague*, prob. Ger. *fegen*, to sweep, in fig. slang use. Much of our early thieves' slang is Ger. or Du., and dates from the Thirty Years' War.

> *einem den beutel fegen*: to fleece one (Ebers, 1796).
> *to feague a horse*: to make him lively and carry his tail well (Grose).

fakir, **faquir**. Arab. *faqīr*, poor. Cf. *dervish*.

falbala. F., It., also Sp. Port. Origin unknown, but prob. connected with *fold*[1]. In E. usu. corrupted to *furbelow*. Cf. *fal-lal*.

falcate. Sickle-shaped. L. *falcatus*, from *falx*, *falc-*, sickle.

falchion [*hist.*]. ME. *fauchoun*, ONF. *fauchon*, for OF. *fauçon*, VL. **falcio-n-*, from *falx*, *falc-*, sickle. Cf. It. *falcione*, on which E. word has been remade.

falcon. ME. *faucoun*, *facon*, etc., F. *faucon*, Late L. *falco-n-*, from *falx*, sickle (v.s.). Cf. Du. *valk*, Ger. *falke*. Usu. explained from shape of beak or claws, but perh. rather from the sword-like wings; cf. G. *ἅρπη*, vulture, lit. sickle, and see *accipitral*. Some regard the word as Teut. and cogn. with Upper Ger. *falch* (*fahl*), fallow; cf. Ger. *falke*, fallow ox, horse, etc. The fact that *Falco* is a prehistoric Teut. personal name (cf. E. *Fawkes*) is an argument for Teut. origin of *falcon*.

falconet [*hist.*]. Light gun. It. *falconetto* (v.s.). Cf. *musket*, *saker*.

falderal. Cf. *falbala*, *fal-lal*.

faldstool, fauldstool [*eccl.*]. Late L. *faldestolium* (cf. AS. *fealde-stōl*, OHG. *fald-stuol*), fold-stool, whence F. *fauteuil*, arm-chair. Orig. chair of bishop when away from his throne in another church.

Falernian. Wine. From the *ager Falernus* in Campania.

fall. AS. *feallan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *vallen*, Ger. *fallen*, ON. *falla*. To *fall foul of* is naut. (see *foul*). To *fall out*, in sense of result, goes back to casting of lots or dice. *The Fall* (of man) is Puritan (16 cent.). *Fall* (*of the leaf*), now US., was ordinary 16 cent. E. for autumn. With archaic *falling sickness*, epilepsy, cf. L. *morbus caducus*.

> The hole yere is devided into iiii partes. Spring tyme, somer, faule of the leafe and winter
> (Ascham, *Toxophilus*).

> That strain again, it had a dying fall [= cadence]
> (*Twelfth Night*, i. 1).

fallacy. L. *fallacia*, from *fallax*, *fallac-*, from *fallere*, to deceive.

fal-lal. Of same date as *falbala*, of which it may be a var.

fallible. Late L. *fallibilis*, from *fallere*, to deceive.

fallow[1]. Orig. ploughed land, now land uncropped for the year. ME. *falghe*, *falwe*, from AS. *fealg*, harrow; cf. MHG. *valgen*, to till, dig. But app. associated with *fallow*[2], from colour of upturned earth, as we find AS. *fealo* in same sense.

fallow[2]. Colour, esp. of deer. AS. *fealo*, *fealw-*; cf. Du. *vaal*, Ger. *fahl*, *falb*, ON. *fölr*. Perh. cogn. with L. *pallidus*. Cf. F. *fauve*, It. *falbo*, from Teut.

false. OF. *fals* (*faux*), L. *falsus*, deceived, mistaken, p.p. of *fallere*, to deceive. Orig pass. sense survives in *false step* (*notion*), etc.

falsetto. It., dim. of *falso*, false.

falter. Orig. of the limbs, to give way stumble, as still with *footsteps*, *knees*. App. formed irreg. from ME. *falden*, to fold, used in same sense; perh. with orig. idea of "doubling up" under stress. Form may have been influenced by *fault*.

> I feel my wits to fail and tongue to fold (Spenser).

> O rotten props of the craz'd multitude,
> How you stil double, faulter, under the lightest chance
> That straines your vaines [veins, sinews]
> (Marston, *Ant. & Mellida*, iv.).

> When our sceanes falter, or invention halts,
> Your favour will give crutches to our faults
> (*ib.* Part II, *Prol.*).

fame. Archaic F., L. *fama*, report, from *fari*, to speak. Orig. in etym. sense of report,

common talk, as still in *common fame, house of ill fame*. Cf. *fable*.

family. Orig. servants of a household. L. *familia*, from *famulus*, servant. The AS. equivalent was *hīwscipe*. *Familiar spirit* was earlier (15 cent.) *familiar angel* (*devil*). *Familiar* (of the Inquisition) is an extended use of earlier sense of confidential servant of Pope or bishop. Current sense of *family way* (18 cent. = *sans cérémonie*) is 19 cent.

Parit enim conversatio contemptum (Apuleius).

famine. F., Late L. **famina*, from *fames*, hunger.

famish. For earlier *fame* (cf. *astonish*), aphet. from F. *affamer*, to starve, VL. **affamare*, to bring to hunger, *ad famem*.

famulus. Sorcerer's attendant. L., servant. Via Ger., in which *famulus* was used of a poor student serving others. Cf. earlier E. univ. sense of *servitor*.

fan. AS. *fann*, L. *vannus*, winnowing-fan; cf. F. *van*, winnowing basket. A *fan-light* has the shape of a lady's fan. The latter is a 16 cent. introduction.

His fann ys on his handa
(*AS. Gospels, Luke*, iii. 17).

fanatic. L. *fanaticus*, "ravished with a propheticall spirite" (Coop.), from *fanum*, temple. Sense-development has been coloured by spec. application of F. *fanatique* to the Camisards (q.v.).

fancy. Contr. of *fantasy, phantasy*, F. *fantaisie*, L., G. *φανταςία*, used in Late G. of spectral apparition. See *phantom*. Now differentiated from *imagination*, with which it was orig. synon. Sense of the unreal survives in *fantast, fantastic*. Mod. sense of inclination, e.g. to *take one's fancy, pigeon-fancier*, arises from that of whim. Hence the *Fancy*, pugilism, earlier applied to any class spec. interested in a pursuit, e.g. books, pigeons. With adj. *fancy* (only attrib.) cf. *choice, prize*.

I never yet beheld that special face
Which I could fancy more than any other
(*Shrew*, ii. 1).

In maiden meditation, fancy-free (*Dream*, ii. 1).

fandangle. Arbitrary formation (late 19 cent.), perh. suggested by *fandango*.

fandango. Dance. Sp., of negro origin.

fane. L. *fanum*, temple, for **fasnom*, cogn. with *feriae* (OL. *fesiae*), *festus* (see *fair*[2]).

fanfare. Flourish of trumpets. F., of imit. origin. With *fanfaron, fanfaronnade*, F., Sp. *fanfarrón*, braggart, cf. to *blow one's own trumpet*.

They wore huge whiskers and walked with a fanfaronading air
(Borrow, *Bible in Spain*, ch. xxvi.).

fang. AS. *fang*, booty, from p.p. *gefangen* of *fōn*, to seize. A Com. Teut. verb; cf. Du. *vangen*, Ger. *fangen* (OHG. *fāhan*), ON. *fā*, Goth. *fāhan*; ult. cogn. with L. *pax, pac-*, peace, orig. thing fixed. Usual senses of noun are comparatively mod., but the verb *fang*, to seize, take, etc. is common in ME.

fan-tan. Game. Chin. *fan t'an*, repeated division.

Fan-tan, for which Chinamen were heavily fined in London this week (*Daily Chron.* June 27, 1917).

fantasia. It., see *fancy*.

fantast-ic, fantasy. See *fancy*.

fanteague, fantigue [*colloq.*]. Earlier *fantique*. Perh. for *frantic* (v.i.). For loss of *-r-* cf. *Fanny* for *Frances*.

He began to enter into such a frantike, as hee regarded not the salute of his friends
(Greene's *Vision*).

fanti, fantee, to go. WAfr. for to run amok. Name of country and tribe on Gold Coast.

Is he likely to "go Fanti,"
Or becoming shrewd and canty?
(*Punch*, Feb. 28, 1917).

fantoccini. It., pl. of *fantoccino*, dim. of *fantoccio*, puppet, from *fante*, boy, L. *infans, infant-*.

faquir. See *fakir*.

far. Orig. adv. AS. *feorr*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *ver*, Ger. *fern*, ON. *fiarre*, Goth. *fairra*; cogn. with G. *πέραν*, Sanskrit *paras*, beyond. Prop. of forward measurement, hence *far and wide*, the latter word expressing lateral extension. Dial. *fur* is a natural var., ME. *fer*.

farad. Electr. unit. Adopted at Electrical Congress at Paris (1881) in memory of *Faraday*, E. electrician (†1867).

farce. F., VL. **farsa*, from *farcire*, to stuff viands. Cf. *force-meat*. A *farce* was orig. an impromptu interlude "stuffed in" between the parts of a more serious play.

farcy. Disease of horses, allied to glanders. F. *farcin*, L. *farciminum*, from *farcire*, to stuff (v.s.).

fardel [*archaic*]. OF. (*fardeau*), dim. of OF. *farde*, burden, Sp. *fardo*, Arab. *fardah*, package.

fare. AS. *faran*, to go, travel. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *varen*, Ger. *fahren*, ON. *fara*, Goth. *faran*; cogn. with G. *πόρος*, passage, L.

portare, to carry, and with adv. *far*. Orig. sense obs. exc. in compds., e.g. *wayfarer*, *sea-faring*. Hence noun *fare* (cf. *thoroughfare*, *welfare*), now usu. payment for passage (*Jonah*, i. 3), or even used for passenger, e.g. "a cabman with a drunken fare." *Farewell*, imper., was orig. said to departing person, who replied *good-bye*.

farina. L., from *far*, corn, cogn. with AS. *bere*, barley. Cf. F. *farine*, flour.

farm. F. *ferme*, MedL. *firma*, fixed payment, from *firmare*, to fix, from *firmus*, firm. Earliest use (Chauc.) in connection with *farming* the taxes. With *Farmer-General*, translating F. *fermier-général*, tax-farmer, cf. *baby-farmer* (19 cent.). For spec. agricultural application cf. Ger. *pächter*, farmer, from L. *pactus*, agreement. Cf. also F. *métayer*, VL. **medietarius*, one who manages land on half profit system (see *moiety*). In ordinary speech *farmer* has replaced *churl*, *husbandman*.

A certayne man planted a vyneyarde, and lett it forthe to fermers [Wyc. settide it to ferme to tilieris] (Tynd. *Luke*, xx. 9).

faro. Card-game. Formerly *pharaoh* (H. Walpole), after F. *pharaon*. Reason for name doubtful.

farouche. F., shy, VL. **feroticus*, from *ferox*, fierce.

farrago. L., lit. mixed fodder, from *far*, *farr-*, corn.

farrier. OF. *ferrier* (replaced by *maréchal-ferrant*), L. *ferrarius*, from *ferrum*, iron, horse-shoe.

farrow. Orig. young pig. AS. *fearh*; cf. Du. dim. *varken*, Ger. dim. *ferkel*, hog; cogn. with L. *porcus*.

fart. AS. *feortan*. Aryan; cf. Ger. *farzen*, ON. *freta*, G. πέρδειν, Sanskrit *pard*.

farther, farthest. ME. *ferther*, var. of *further* (q.v.), gradually replacing regular *farrer*, from *far*, which survived till 17 cent.

farthing. AS. *fēorthung*, from *fēortha*, fourth; cf. ON. *fiórthungr*. In *AV*. used for both L. *as* and *quadrans*. For suffix cf. *penny*, *shilling*.

farthingale [*archaic*]. Corrupt. of OF. *vertugalle*, var. of archaic *vertugade* (*vertugadin*), Sp. *verdugado*, from *verdugo*, green switch (later replaced by whalebone or steel), VL. **viriducus*, from *viridis*, green.

verdugado: a fardingall in Spaine, they are below at the feete (Minsh.).

fasces. L., pl. of *fascis*, bundle (of rods carried by the lictor).

fascia. L., band, fillet, flat surface forming part of architrave; cogn. with *fascis*. Cf. *facia*, *fesse*.

fascicle [*bot.*]. L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*, bundle.

fascinate. From L. *fascinare*, from *fascinum*, charm, spell.

fascine [*mil.*]. F., L. *fascina*, faggot, from *fascis*, bundle. Often coupled with *gabion*.

fash [*Sc. & dial.*]. F. *fâcher*, OF. *faschier*, ? VL. **fastidicare*, from *fastidium*, disgust.

fashion. F. *façon*, L. *factio-n-*, make, from *facere*; cf. It. *fazione*. *Man of fashion* meant orig. (15 cent.) of high rank and breeding. The *glass of fashion* is after *Haml.* iii. 1, where *fashion* prob. means face. For current sense, with adj. understood, cf. *rank*, *quality*, *style*. Orig. neutral sense in *after a fashion*.

Ye can skyll of the fassion [*Vulg.* facies] of the erth, and of the skye (Tynd. *Luke*, xii. 56).

fast[1]. Adj. AS. *fæst*, firm. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *vast*, Ger. *fest*, ON. *fastr*. With *fastness*, fortress, cf. Ger. *festung*. With to *run fast*, app. incongruous with to *stick* (*stand*) *fast*, cf. similar intens. use of *hard*, e.g. *hold hard*, *run hard*. Hence *fast*, of conduct, now opposed to *steady*, with which it is etym. almost synon. *Fast and loose* is an old cheating game with a string or strap.

Juglers play of fast and loose [passe-passe] F. (Florio's *Montaigne*, iii. 8).

jouer de la navette [shuttle]: to play fast and loosse (Cotg.).

fast[2]. To abstain. AS. *fæstan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *vasten*, Ger. *fasten*, ON. *fasta*, Goth. *fastan*. Prob. cogn. with *fast*[1], with orig. idea of firm control of oneself. In pre-Christian use, but early associated with the Church.

fasten. AS. *fæstnian*, from *fast*[1]. With to *fasten on*, of dogs, cf. more expressive US. to *freeze to*, and see ON. parallel s.v. *cling*.

fasti. Calendar. L., pl. of *fastus* (*dies*), lawful (day), from *fas*, right, orig. announcement, cogn. with *fari*, to speak.

fastidious. F. *fastidieux*, L. *fastidiosus*, from *fastidium*, loathing. Earlier used, like many adjs. of this type (*fearful*, *nauseous*, etc.), in both act. and pass. sense.

The thing for the which children be oftentimes beaten is to them ever after fastidious (Sir T. Elyot).

fat[1] [*Bibl.*]. Vessel (*Joel*, iii. 13), also *winefat*. Replaced by *vat* (q.v.).

fat[2]. AS. *fætt*, contracted p.p. of *fættian*, to make fat; cf. *fatted calf*, and Ger. *feist*, fat, p.p. of OHG. *feizzen*, to fatten. Ger. *fett* is from LG. The *fat of the land* is after *Gen.* xlv. 18, where *Vulg.* has *medulla terrae*.

> Faith, Doricus, thy braine boiles; keele [cool] it, or all the fatt's in the fire
> (Marston, *What you will, Induction*).

Fata Morgana. Mirage in Strait of Messina It., fairy Morgana, sister of King Arthur, *Morgan le Fey* in AF. poetry, located in Calabria by Norman settlers. See *fay*. The name *Morgan* is Welsh, sea-dweller (cf. *Pelagian*).

fate. L. *fatum*, thing spoken, decree of the gods, from *fari*, to speak. In all Rom. langs. Its first E. use, in Chaucer's *Troilus*, may be from It. *fato*.

father. AS. *fæder*. Aryan; cf. Du. *vader*, *vaar*, Ger. *vater*, ON. *father*, Goth. *fadar* (but Goth. has usu. *atta*), L. *pater*, G. πατήρ, Gael. Ir. *athair*, Sanskrit *pitr*, all prob. orig. from baby-syllable *pa*. With *father-land* cf. *mother-country*, but the word is often allusive to Du. *vaderland* or Ger. *vaterland*. For eccl. sense cf. *abbot*, *pope*.

fathom. AS. *fæthm*, the two arms outstretched (cf. F. *brasse*, fathom, L. *brachia*, arms); cogn. with Du. *vadem*, Ger. *faden*, measure of six feet, thread, and ult. with G. πεταννύναι, to spread out (see *petal*). For fig. sense of verb cf. to *sound*[4].

fatidic. L. *fatidicus*, fate-telling, from *fatum* and *dicere*.

fatigue. F. *fatiguer*, L. *fatigare*, prob. cogn. with L. *fatiscere*, to gape, yawn, *adfatim*, enough; cf. It. *faticare*, Sp. *fatigar*. Mil. sense from 18 cent.

fatuous. From L. *fatuus*, foolish. Cf. *infatuate*.

faubourg. F., earlier *fauxbourg*, corrupted, as though false town (MedL. *falsus burgus*), from OF. *forsbourg*, from *fors* (*hors*), outside, L. *foris*, and *bourg*, borough.

faucet. Spigot, tap. Obs. in E., exc. dial., but usual word for tap in US. F. *fausset*, ? dim. from L. *faux*, *fauc-*, throat; cf. *goulot*, "the pipe of a sinke, or gutter" (Cotg.), dim. of OF. *goule* (*gueule*), throat, "gullet."

faugh. Earlier (16 cent.) *foh*, *fah*. Natural exclamation, imit. of repelling unpleasant smell. Cf. Ger. *pfui*.

fauldstool. See *faldstool*.

fault. Restored spelling of ME. *faut*, F. *faute*, VL. **fallita*, coming short, from *fallere*, to deceive; cf. It. Sp. *falta*. In some phrases, e.g. *at fault* (hunting) = F. *en défaut*, aphet. for *default*. The *-l-* was silent up to 18 cent. With *to a fault* cf. synon., but etym. opposite, *to excess*. *Fault* at tennis is recorded 1526.

> Yet he was kind, or if severe in aught,
> The love he bore to learning was in fault
> (*Deserted Village*).

faun. L. *Faunus*, name of rural god or demi-god, identified with Pan.

fauna. L. *Fauna*, sister of *Faunus* (v.s.). Adopted (1746) by Linnaeus as companion-word to *flora* (q.v.).

fauteuil. F., see *faldstool*.

fautor [*leg.*]. Partisan. OF. *fautour*, L. *fautor-em*, from *favēre*, to favour.

faux pas. F., false step.

Favonian. L. *Favonianus*, from *Favonius*, the west wind, cogn. with *favour*.

favour. F. *faveur*, L. *favor-em*, from *favēre*, to regard with goodwill. *Favourite* is OF. *favorit* (*favori*), from It. *favorito*, p.p. of *favorire*, to favour. It is recorded in racing from c. 1800. A *favour*, worn as a distinguishing mark, was orig. conferred as a sign of favour by a prince, lady, etc. *Without fear or favour* is a leg. formula. To *favour* (one's father, mother) is to show (facially) an inclination towards; hence *well-(ill-)favoured*. See also *curry*[1].

fawn[1]. Noun. F. *faon*, orig. young of any animal, VL. **feto-n-*, from *fetus*, offspring. For spelling and sound cf. *lawn*[2].

> The lyonnesse hath the first yere fyve fawnes
> (Caxton, *Mirror of World*).

fawn[2]. Verb. AS. *fahnian*, to rejoice, be pleased. fawn, parallel form of *fægnian*, from *fægen*, glad (see *fain*). The AS. compd. *on-fægnian* is used of dogs.

> *ffawnyn, as houndys*: applaudo, blandior
> (*Prompt. Parv.*).

fay. F. *fée*, fem., L. *fata*, neut. pl., the Fates; cf. It. *fata*, Sp. *hada*. Cf. *Fata Morgana*, *fairy*, and see *fate*.

feal [*archaic*]. OF. *feal*, *feeil*, L. *fidelis*, faithful. Hence *fealty*.

fear. AS. *fær*, sudden peril; cf. Du. *gevaar*, Ger. *gefahr*, danger; also Goth. *fērja*, one who lies in wait; cogn. with *fare*. The verb was orig. trans., AS. *færan*, to terrify, as still in archaic *I fear me* (see quot. s.v. *bug*[1]).

fearnought [*naut.*]. Stout cloth. Cf. *dreadnought*.

feasible. Archaic F. *faisible* (now *faisable*), from *fais-*, stem of *faire*, to do, L. *facere*.

feast. OF. *feste* (*fête*), L. *festa*, neut. pl. of adj. *festus*, joyful, cogn. with *feria* (*fair*[2]); cf. It. *festa*, Sp. *fiesta*. Now replaced, in sense of ceremonial meal, by *banquet*.

feat. AF. *fet*, F. *fait*, deed, L. *factum*, from *facere*. The archaic and dial. adj. *feat*, fit, becoming, dexterous, etc., has same origin, L. *factus*.

feather. AS. *fether* Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *veder*, Ger. *feder*, ON. *fiöthr*; cogn. with G. *πτερόν*, wing, Sanskrit *pat*, to fly. Sometimes collect. in sense, e.g. *birds of a feather*, *in fine feather*. *Featherbed* is AS. The allusive uses belong esp. to cock-fighting, e.g. a *white feather* in the tail is supposed to indicate a cowardly bird. With *fur and feather* cf. F. *plume et poil*. To *cut a feather* is naut. (v.i.); cf. to *cut a dash*. *Feathering*, in rowing, is to offer a "feather-edge" to the air.

cut a feather: if a ship has too broad a bow, 'tis common to say, she will not "cut a feather"; that is, she will not pass thro' the water, so swift, as to make it foam, or froth (*Gent. Dict.* 1705).

And now is the time come to feather my nest
(*Respublica*, c. 1553).

feature. OF. *feture*, *faiture*, shape, build, L. *factura*, from *facere*, to make. For mod. limitation of sense cf. *countenance*. The idiotic use of *feature* in "film-land" is quite new.

She was well fietured all but hir face
(Raymond's *Autob.* 17 cent.).

febrifuge. See *fever*.

febrile. F. *fébrile*, Late L. *febrilis*, from *febris*, fever.

February. L. *Februarius*, from *februa*, feast of purification (Feb. 15), of Sabine origin. In most Europ. langs. The E. form is learned, for ME. *feverer*, *feveryere*, etc. Replaced AS. *sōl-mōnath*, mud month.

fecal. See *faeces*.

fecial. See *fetial*.

feckless [*Sc.* & *north.*]. For *effectless* (Shaks.). Popularized by Carlyle, to whom quot. 2 alludes.

A fecklesse arrogant conceit of their greatnes and power (James I, *Basilicon Doron*).

The philosophers and economists thought, with Saunders McBullock, the Baron's bagpiper, that "a feckless monk more or less was nae great subject for a clamjamphry" (*Ingoldsby*).

feculent. F. *féculent*, L. *faeculentus*, from *faeces*, dregs.

fecundity. L. *fecunditas*, from *fecundus*, fruitful, ult. cogn. with *femina*, *felix*.

federal. F. *fédéral*, from L. *foedus*, *foeder-*, treaty, alliance, cogn. with *fides*, faith. Sense of pol. unity is esp. US. Cf. *confederate*.

fee. AS. *feoh*, cattle, money. Aryan; cf. Du. *vee*, Ger. *vieh*, cattle, ON. *fē*, cattle, money, Goth. *faihu*, property, money, L. *pecu*, cattle, *pecunia*, money, Sanskrit *paçu*, cattle. Cf. hist. of *cattle*, *chattel*. *Fee-house* in ME. means both cattle-shed and treasury. Related are *fief*, *feud*[2] (q.v.), and from an AF. form of *fief* comes *fee*, in to *hold in fee*, MedL. *in feodo*, as a fief, feudal tenure. *Fee*, payment, also *feodum* in MedL., is a mixture of the two main groups of senses. *Fee-simple*, MedL. *feodum simplex* or *purum*, is absolute ownership, as opposed to *fee-tail*, entailed or restricted. Chauc. uses it allusively.

Of fees and robes hadde he [the Sergeant of the Law] many oon...
Al was fee symple to hym in effect (A. 317).

feeble. OF. *feble* (*faible*), L. *flebilis*, pitiable, from *flēre*, to weep, the first *-l-* being lost by dissim. as in *fugleman*; cf. It. *fievole*, Sp. *feble*. See *foible*.

feed. AS. *fēdan*, to supply with *food* (q.v.). Hence to supply a machine, to toss balls at rounders, formerly also at cricket. With mod. sense of *feed up*, to fatten, hence (in mil. slang) to over-satiate, cf. F. *j'en ai soupé*, I am fed up with it. *Off one's feed* (*oats*) is from the stable.

We're all getting pretty well fed up with this place by now (Steevens, *Kitchener to Khartum*, ch. xxiii.).

fee-faw-fum. From *Jack the Giant-killer*. Cf. *mumbo-jumbo*.

His word was still, "Fie, foh, and fum,
I smell the blood of a British man" (*Lear*, iii. 4).

feel. AS. *fēlan*. WGer.; cf. Du. *voelen*, Ger. *fühlen*. Orig. of touch; cogn. with AS. *folm*, palm, L. *palma*, G. *παλάμη*; cf. ON. *falma*, to grope. For fig. senses cf. *touch*.

feign. F. *feindre*, *feign-*, L. *fingere*, to shape, invent. *Feint* is F. *feinte*, orig. p.p. fem.

feldspar, **felspar**. Altered, on *spar*[2], from Ger. *feldspat*, field spar. *Felspar* is due to mistaken association by Kirwan (1794) with Ger. *fels*, rock.

felicity. F. *félicité*, L. *felicitas*, from *felix*, *felic-*, happy. With *felicitous phrase* cf. *happy thought*.

feline. L. *felinus*, from *feles*, cat. Hence

feline amenities, women's veiled spite, used by Du Maurier in *Punch*.

fell[1]. Hide. Chiefly in *fell-monger*. AS. *fell*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *vel*, Ger. *fell*, ON. *fiall*, Goth. *fill*; cogn. with L. *pellis*, G. πέλλα, and *film*.

fell[2]. Verb. AS. *f(i)ellan*, causal of *fall* (q.v.). Cf. Ger. *fällen*. In sewing sense from causing seam to fall.

fell[3] [*north.*]. Hill, as in *Scawfell*. ON. *fiall*, cogn. with Ger. *fels*, rock.

fell[4]. Adj. OF. *fel*, nom. of *felon* (q.v.). Esp. in *at one fell swoop* (*Macb.* iv. 1).

Fell, Doctor. Person instinctively disliked. *John Fell*, Dean of Christ-Church (†1686), subject of adaptation by Thomas Brown (†1704), as an undergraduate, of Martial's epigram. There are many versions, that below being from 1719 ed. of Brown's works (iv. 113). There are also F. renderings by Marot and Bussy-Rabutin.

I do not love you, Doctor Fell, But why I cannot tell;
But this I know full well: I do not love you, Doctor Fell.

Non amo te, Sabidi, nec possum dicere quare;
Hoc tantum possum dicere, non amo te (Mart. i. 33).

fellah. Arab. *fellāh*, husbandman, from *falaha*, to till the soil. With pl. *fellaheen* cf. *Bedouin*, *cherubin*, etc.

felloe, felly. Rim of wheel. AS. *felge*; cf. Du. *velge*, Ger. *felge*; also OHG. *felahan*, to fit (wood) together.

fellow. Orig. partner. Late AS. *fēolaga*, ON. *fēlage*, partner, associate; cf. ON. *fēlag*, partnership, lit. fee lay. With *fellow-feeling* cf. *compassion*, *sympathy*. In univ. sense translates L. *socius*. For vaguer senses cf. *companion* and US. *pardner*. *Hail fellow well met* is found in 16 cent. The contemptuous use arises from the orig. kindly manner of addressing servants in ME.

A individual in company has called me a feller (Sam Weller).

felly. See *felloe*.

felo de se. MedL., felon with regard to himself (v.i.).

felon. F., Carolingian L. *fello-n-*; cf. It. *fellone*, Sp. *felón*, and *fell*[4]. Oldest E. sense is criminal. *Fel, felon*, adj., grim, treacherous, terrible, is very common in OF., but is of unknown origin. A plausible suggestion is that from L. *fellare*, to suck, also sensu obsceno, was formed a noun **fello-n-*, used as gen. term of abuse. Cf. *glutton* from *glutto-n-*, also a common term of abuse in OF. *Felon*, whitlow (dial. & US.), is the same word; cf. L. *tagax*, thievish, whitlow, and *furuncle* (q.v.), also Du. *nijdnagel*, lit. envy-nail.

I've been visiting to Bath because I had a felon on my thumb (*Far from the Madding Crowd*).

felspar. See *feldspar*.

felt. AS. *felt*. WGer.; cf. Du. *vilt*, Ger. *filz*; prob. cogn. with the second element (to beat, hammer) of *anvil* (q.v.). Cf. MedL. *filtrum* (from Teut.), whence F. *feutre*. See *filter*.

felucca [*naut.*]. It., Arab. *falūkah*, cogn. with *folk*, ship; cf. F. *felouque*, Sp. *faluca*. Dozy regards Arab. *falūkah* as a mod. word borrowed from Europ. He derives It. *feluca* from Sp., and the latter from Arab. *harrāca*, small galley, whence OSp. *haloque*. Being a Mediterranean rig, Arab. origin is likely.

falouque: a barge, or a kind of barge-like boat, that hath some five or six oares on a side (Cotg.).

female. F. *femelle*, L. *femella*, dim. of *femina*, woman. Altered on *male* (q.v.). Cf. Ger. *weibchen*, female of animals, lit. little woman.

Maal and femaal he made hem (Wyc. *Gen.* i. 27).

feme [*leg.*]. OF. (*femme*), woman, in *feme covert*, protected, i.e. married, woman, *feme sole*, single woman (v.i.).

feminine. F. *féminin*, L. *femininus*, from *femina*, woman; cogn. with *fellare*, to suckle, and with *filius*, *filia*. *Feminism*, in new sense of "women's rights," is not in *NED*. *The eternal feminine* comes, via F., from Goethe's *ewig-weibliche* (last lines of *Faust* II.).

femoral [*anat.*]. Late L. *femoralis*, from *femur*, *femor-*, thigh.

fen. AS. *fenn*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *veen*, LG. *fenne*, ON. *fen*, Goth. *fani*. Orig. mud. Hence prob. F. *fange*, It. *fango*.

fence. Aphet. for *defence*, F. *défense*, from *défendre*, VL. **disfendere* for *defendere*, to ward off, etc. Hence *fencible*, capable of, or liable for, making defence. With US. to *sit on the fence* cf. Ir. *the best hurlers* (hockey-players) *are on the ditch* (bank), as critical spectators out of danger. Verb to *fence* (with swords) is first in Shaks. (*Merry Wives*, ii. 3).

fence: a receiver and securer of stolen goods (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

Charles Seaforth, lieutenant in the Hon. East India Company's second regiment of Bombay Fencibles (*Ingoldsby*).

fend. Aphet. for *defend* (v.s.). Hence *fender*, protector. To *fend for oneself* is to attend to one's own defence.

fenestella [*arch.*]. L., dim. of *fenestra*, window.

Fenian [*hist.*]. Of uncertain origin. As used by Scott in ref. to *Ossian* (*Antiquary*, ch. xxx.) it is for Macpherson's *Fingalians*, followers of *Fionnghal*, a name adopted by him for a mythical Gaelic hero, but really meaning Norseman, "fair stranger" (cf. *Dougal*, dark stranger). In pol. sense (from c. 1860) it is a mixture of OIr. *fíann*, band of heroes, and OIr. *féne*, one of the names of the ancient population of Ireland.

fennel. AS. *finol*, *finugl*, VL. **fenuculum*, for *feniculum*, dim. of *fenum*, hay; cf. F. *fenouil*.

fent [*archaic & dial.*]. Slit, crack. F. *fente*, from *fendre*, L. *findere*, to split. Cf. *vent*[1].

fenugreek. Plant. F. *fenugrec*, L. *fenum Graecum*, Greek hay. Found also in L. form in AS.

feoffee [*hist.*]. AF. p.p. of *feoffer*, F. *fieffer*, to enfeoff. See *fief*.

-fer, -ferous. From L. *-fer*, from *ferre*, to bear, often via F. *-fère*.

feracious. From L. *ferax*, *ferac-*, prolific, from *ferre*, to bear. Used by Carlyle.

ferae naturae. L., of wild nature.

feral[1]. Deadly. L. *feralis*, funeral; cf. *feralia*, sacrifices for the dead.

feral[2]. Savage. From L. *fera*, wild beast; cf. *ferus*, fierce; cogn. with G. *θήρ*, wild beast.

fer-de-lance. Viper (Martinique). F., lance-blade, from shape of head.

feretory [*eccl.*]. Shrine, bier. Perversion of ME. *fertre*, OF. *fiertre*, L., G. *φέρετρον*, from *φέρειν*, to bear.

ferial. Of ordinary days. Late L. *ferialis*, from *feria*, older *fesia*, cogn. with *festum*, feast. See *fair*[2]. Present sense is opposite of etym. (cf. Port. *feira*, in week-day sense).

ferine. L. *ferinus*, as *feral*[2].

Feringhee. Pers. *farangī*, Arab. *faranjī*, Oriental adaptation of *Frank*, used since 10 cent. for European, with ethnic suffix *-ī*. For init. cf. Kim's *terain* for *train*.

ferio. Mnemonic word in logic. Cf. *barbara*.

ferment. F., L. *fermentum*, from *fervēre*, to boil.

fern. AS. *fearn*; cf. Du. *varen-kruid*, Ger. *farn-kraut*; cogn. with Sanskrit *parna*, wing, feather; cf. G. *πτερόν*, wing, *πτερίς*, fern. The connection between fern-seed and invisibility is due to the old belief that the plant was propagated by invisible seeds.

ferocious. From L. *ferox*, *feroc-*, from *ferus*, wild.

-ferous. See *-fer*.

ferreous. From L. *ferreus*, from *ferrum*, iron.

ferret[1]. Animal. F. *furet*, dim. of OF. *furon*, Late L. *furo-n-*, lit. thief, from *fur*; cf. It. *furetto*, Ger. *frettchen*, from F. or It.

ferret[2]. Silk tape. It. *fioretti*, "a kind of course silke called f[l]oret or ferret silke" (Flor.), pl. of *fioretto*, little flower.

> 'Twas so fram'd and express'd, no tribunal could shake it,
> And firm as red wax and black ferret could make it (*Ingoldsby*).

ferruginous. From L. *ferrugo*, *ferrugin-*, iron rust, from *ferrum*, iron.

ferrule. Altered, as though from *ferrum*, iron, from earlier *verrel*, *virrel*, OF. *virelle*, *virol* (*virole*), prob. from *virer*, to turn (see *veer*[2]); cf. synon. F. *tourillon*, double dim. of *tour*, turn.

> *verelle* (or *vyrelle*) *of a knyffe*: spirula, vel virula secundum quosdam (*Cath. Angl.*).
> *tourillon*: an inner verrill; the round plate of iron whereby a piece of wood, often turned on, is preserved from wearing (Cotg.).

ferry. AS. *ferian*, to carry, make to fare. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *veer*, Ger. *fähre*, ferry-boat, ON. *ferja*, Goth. *farjan*, to travel; cogn. with *fare*.

fertile. F., L. *fertilis*, from *ferre*, to bear.

ferula, ferule. L. *ferula*, giant fennel, rod, ? from *ferire*, to strike.

fervent. F., from pres. part. of L. *fervēre*, to boil, glow.

fescennine. From *Fescennia* (Etruria), famous for scurrilous verse dialogues. Cf. *vaudeville*.

fescue [*bot. & dial.*]. Grass. Earlier *festu*, OF. (*fétu*), straw, VL. **festucum* for *festuca*. Formerly used of small pointer used in teaching children to read.

> A festu [*Vulg.* festuca], or a litil mote (Wyc. *Matt.* vii. 3).

fesse [*her.*]. OF. *faisse* (*fasce*), L. *fascia*, band. See *fascia*.

festal. OF., from L. *festum*, feast.

fester. OF. *festre*, L. *fistula* (cf. OF. *chartre* from L. *cartula*). See *fistula*.

festino. Mnemonic word in logic. Cf. *barbara*.

festive. L. *festivus*, from *festum*, feast. *Festival*, orig. adj., is OF., now reintroduced (Acad. 1878) into F. from E.

festoon. F. *feston*, It. *festone*, app. connected with L. *festum*, feast.

fetch[1]. Verb. AS. *fetian, feccan*, ? ult. cogn. with *foot*. As archaic noun, dodge, something in the nature of a sought out contrivance; cf. *far fetched*. *Fet* ran parallel with *fetch* up to 17 cent. and is still in dial. use. It occurs in orig. text of *A.V.*, e.g. *Acts*, xxviii. 13. Colloq. sense of *fetching* is late 19 cent.

ascitus: strange, far fet, usurped (Litt.).

She hath more qualities than a water-spaniel... Imprimis: she can fetch and carry
(*Two Gent.* iii. 1).

fetch[2]. Wraith. Perh. short for *fetch-life*, messenger fetching soul of dying, or *fetch-light*, corpse-candle, both obs.

The very fetch and ghost of Mrs Gamp
(*Chuzzlewit*, ch. xix.).

fête. F., L. *festa*, for *festum* (see *feast*). Hence *fête-champêtre*, L. *campestris*, from *campus*, field.

fetial, fecial. L. *fetialis, fecialis*, "an officer at armes to denounce warre or peace; an ambassadour for that purpose; an harraude" (Coop.).

fetid. L. *fetidus*, from *fetēre*, to stink.

fetish. F. *fétiche*, Port. *feitiço*, "sorcery, charm" (Vieyra), L. *facticius*, made by art, applied by early Port. travellers to native amulets, etc., on Guinea coast (cf. *joss, palaver*). Cf. OF. *faitis*, well-formed, elegant, whence ME. *fetous* (Chauc. A. 273).

Strawen rings called fatissos or gods (Purch.).

The aforesaid king...on whom alone the fitezzas of the Baccaraus [= whites, "buckras"] had no power (Roberts, *Voyages*, 1726).

fetlock. ME. *fetlak, fytlok*. Now associated with *lock*[1], tuft of hair, but earlier prob. with *lock*[2], fastening; cf. hist. of the almost synon. *pastern* (q.v.), and Ger. *fessel*, fetter, fetlock. Cf. LG. *fitlock*, Ger. dial. *fissloch*. First element is *foot*, second is usu. explained as formative suffix, but may very well be *lock*[1].

fetter. AS. *feter*; cf. Du. *veter*, lace, earlier, chain, MHG. *fesser* (replaced by *fessel*), ON. *fiōturr*. From *foot*; cf. L. *pedica* and *compes*, fetter, from *pes*, foot.

fettle. As in *fine fettle*. From dial. verb *fettle*, to make ready, etc. Perh. from AS. *fetel*, belt, as the verb is used reflex. in ME. with sense like to *gird oneself* (cf. to *buckle to*). AS. *fetel* is ult. cogn. with *vat* and Ger. *fassen*, to grasp, embrace.

fetus. Incorr. *foetus*. L., offspring; cogn. with *felix*, happy.

feu [*leg.*]. Sc. form of *fee* (q.v.), OF. *fiu*, fief. See *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xii.

Demi Espaigne vus voelt en fiu duner (*Rol.* 432).

Lord Leverhulme does not intend charging any feu duty for the sites
(*Sund. Times*, Jan. 26, 1919).

feud[1]. Vendetta. Early Sc. *fede* (14–15 cent.), OF. *faide*, OHG. *fēhida* (*fehde*); cf. AS. *fǣhth*, enmity (see *foe*). Adopted in E. in 16 cent., with unexplained alteration to *feud*. This can hardly be due to association with *feud*[2], a later and learned word never in popular use.

feud[2]. Fief. MedL. *feudum, feodum* (10 cent.). See *fee, feu, fief*. The ending may be OHG. *ōd*, wealth, property, as in *allodial* (q.v.), a word belonging to the same region of ideas. With *feudal* cf. F. *féodal*. This group of words is of fairly late appearance in E., having been introduced from MedL. by the jurists and antiquaries of the 16–17 cents.

feu de joie. F., fire of joy, orig. bonfire.

feuille-morte. F., dead leaf.

feuilleton. F., dim. of *feuille*, leaf. Esp. applied in F. to the short story or serial with which newspapers filled up after the fall of Napoleon left them short of war news. This was the beginning of Dumas' and Eugène Sue's long novels.

fever. AS. *fēfer*, L. *febris*. Adopted by most Europ. langs., e.g. F. *fièvre*, It. *febbre*, Ger. *fieber*, etc. Hence *feverfew*, AF. *fewerfue*, Late L. *febrifugia*, febrifuge (*fugare*, to put to flight), from med. use; cf. AS. *fēferfūge*.

few. AS. *fēawe* (pl.). Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *fāh*, OHG. *fāo*, ON. *fār*, Goth. *fawai* (pl.); cogn. with L. *paucus*. With jocular *a few*, now gen. US., perh. after F. *un peu*, cf. US. *some*.

fey [*Sc.*]. Of excitement supposed to presage death. AS. *fǣge*, doomed, timid. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *veeg*, OHG. *feigi* (Ger. *feig*, cowardly), ON. *feigr*; perh. cogn. with L. *piger*, sluggish.

I was but thinkin' you're fey, McRimmon
(Kipling, *Bread upon the Waters*).

fez. F., Turk. *fes*, from *Fez* in Morocco.

fiancé. F., p.p. of *fiancer*, to betroth, from OF. *fiance*, pledge, from *fier*, to trust, L. *fidere*, from *fides*, faith. This F. word, variously "pronounced," has practically expelled *betrothed*.

fianchetto [*chess*]. It., little flank (attack).

fiasco. F., It., lit. *bottle* (see *flask*), in phrase *far fiasco*, said to be from slang of Venet.

glass-workers. Orig. sense doubtful; cf. F. *ramasser une pelle*, to come a cropper (in bicycling), lit. to pick up a shovel.

fiat. L., let it be done, in MedL. proclamations and commands, from *fieri*, used as pass. of *facere*. The L. verb is ult. cogn. with *be*.

fib[1]. Lie. Perh. for earlier *fible-fable*, redupl. on *fable*. It may however be a thinned form of *fob*[1] (q.v.); cf. *bilk*, *bitch*[2]. Urquhart uses it to render Rabelais' *fourby*.

baye: a lye, fib, foist, gull, rapper (Cotg.).

fib[2] [*pugil.*]. To strike. Thieves' slang, of unknown origin.

fib: to beat; also a little lie (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

fibre. F., L. *fibra*; cf. It. Sp. *fibra*.

fibula. L., clasp, buckle, from *fivere*, by-form of *figere*, to fix.

ficelle. F., string, VL. **filicella*, from *filum*, thread.

fichu. F., fig. use of *fichu*, done for, mod. substitution for a coarser word. Cf. *négligé*.

fickle. AS. *ficol*, tricky; cf. *gefic*, deceit, *befician*, to deceive. Perh. orig. of quick movement and cogn. with *fidget*.

fiction. F., L. *fictio-n-*, from *fingere*, *fict-*, to shape, fashion. Cf. *fictile*, of pottery. A *legal fiction* is a feigned statement allowed by the court in order to bring a case within the scope of the law.

fid [*naut.*]. Peg, pin, plug, in various senses. Origin doubtful. ? It. *fitto*, from *figgere*, to drive in, fix, L. *figere*.

épissoire: marling spike, or splicing fid (Lesc.).

fiddle. AS. *fithele* (in *fithelere*); cf. Du. *vedel*, Ger. *fiedel* (OHG. *fidula*), ON. *fithla*, MedL. *vidula*, *vitula*, whence also It. *viola*, F. *viole*, etc. Ult. source unknown. The contemptuous phraseology connected with the *fiddle*, e.g. *fiddlesticks*, to *fiddle about*, *fiddle-de-dee*, etc., is partly due to association with *fiddle-faddle*, redupl. on obs. *faddle*, to trifle. *Fiddler's Green* is the good sailors' Elysium. The verb to *fiddle*, fidget with the hands, may belong rather to ON. *fitla*, to touch with the fingers.

With tymbrels, with myrth, and with fyddels [*Vulg.* sistra] (Coverd. 1 *Sam.* xviii. 6).

fiddley [*naut.*]. Framework round opening to stoke-hole. Perh. from *fiddle*, a favourite word with mariners; cf. the *fiddles* on the saloon table, the *fiddle-head*, carved scroll-work at bow, etc. Or it may be a reminiscence of sailing-ship days when the ship's fiddler sat on a rail by the mainmast; cf. *fife-rail*.

fidelity. F. *fidélité*, L. *fidelitas*, from *fidelis*, faithful, from *fides*, faith, cogn. with G. *πείθεσθαι*, to trust.

fidget. Earlier *fidge*, synon. with obs. *fike*, *fig*, ME. *fiken*, to hasten; cf. Ger. *ficken*, to move restlessly; but the relation of these words is obscure. See *fickle*.

Wha can do nought but fike an' fumble (Burns).

fidibus. Paper spill. Ger. student slang (17 cent.), perh. allusive to Horace (v.i.). Another conjecture is that the invitations to students' gatherings, addressed *Fid. Fbus.* (*fidelibus fratribus*), were used as pipe-lights. For a similar formation cf. *circumbendibus*.

Et thure et fidibus juvat
Placare, et vituli sanguine debito,
Custodes Numidae deos (Hor. *Odes*, i. 36).

fiduciary [*leg.*]. L. *fiduciarius*, from *fiducia*, trust, from *fides*.

fie. Imit. of disgust at smell. Cf. F. *fi*, L. *fi*, *phu*, ON. *fȳ*, Ger. *pfui*. *Fie on*, earlier also *of*, reproduces F. *fi de*.

fief. F., Carolingian L. *fevum*, OHG. *fehu*. See *fee*, *feud*[2].

field. AS. *feld*; cf. Du. *veld*, Ger. *feld*; cogn. with AS. *folde*, earth, ON. *fold*, grass-land. Orig. open land, esp. when tilled. Extended meanings agree with those of Ger. *feld*, F. *champ*. Fig. senses usu. in connection with *battle-field*. Collect. use for all engaged in a sport, or, in racing, all horses bar the favourite, is 18 cent. A *fair field and no favour* is mod. and app. also from sport. For *field-cornet* (SAfrDu.) see *cornet*[2]. *Field-grey*, German soldier, translates Ger. *feldgrau*, colour of uniform, "service grey" (cf. *red-coat*, *blue-jacket*). For some mil. senses cf. *campaign*. See also *camp*.

fieldfare. ME. *feldefare* (3 sylls.), AS. **feldefare* (miswritten *feldewar* in *Voc.*). Associated with *field* and *fare*, to travel, but real origin very doubtful. AS. *fealafor* is app. from *fealo*, fallow, alluding to colour, or to fallow land; cf. AS. *clodhamer*, another name for the fieldfare. Though *fealafor* is not applied in AS. to the fieldfare, but to other birds, it may have changed its meaning, as bird-names are often very vague (cf. *albatross*, *penguin*, *grouse*).

grive: the great thrush called a fieldfare, or feldifare (Cotg.).

fiend. AS. *fēond*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *vijand*, Ger. *feind*, ON. *fjānde*, Goth. *fijands*. Orig. pres. part. of *fēogan*, to hate. For formation cf. *friend*. Already in AS. applied to Satan, the gen. sense, preserved in Ger. *feind*, being taken by cogn. *foe* and borrowed *enemy*.

fierce. OF. *fiers*, nom. of *fier*, proud, valiant, L. *ferus*, wild (see *feral*[2]). The unusual survival of the nom. is due to its common use as an epithet of the subject.

fieri facias [*leg.*]. L., cause it to be done, in sheriff's writ. Cf. *habeas corpus*, *venire facias*.

fiery. See *fire*.

fife. Ger. *pfeife*. See *pipe*, and cf. F. *fifre*, piper, Ger. *pfeifer*. Many Ger. musicians are found at E. court in 15–16 cents. Hence *fife-rail* (naut.); see *fiddley*.

> Forthwith came a French man being a phipher, in a litle boate, playing on his phiph the tune of the Prince of Orenge his song (Hakl. x. 129).

Fifteen [*hist.*]. Jacobite rising of 1715. Cf. *Forty-five*.

fifth monarchy. Last of five empires prophesied by Daniel (ii. 44). In 17 cent. associated with millennium, hence *fifth-monarchy-man*, anarchist zealot.

fig[1]. Fruit. F. *figue*, Prov. *figa*, VL. **fica*, for *ficus*. From latter come AS. *fīc*, OF. *fi*, It. *fico*, Sp. *higo*. Cf. Ger. *feige*, Du. *vijg*, from Prov. or It. *A fig for* is imitated from similar use of It. *fico*, the word being used in its secondary (and obscene) sense. Spec. use of *fig-leaf* dates from Garden of Eden.

> A fico for the phrase (*Merry Wives*, i. 3).

fig[2] [*slang*]. Dress. For obs. *feague* (see *fake*). Hence to *fig out*, *full fig*, the latter prob. also associated with *figure*.

fight. AS. *feohtan*; cf. Du. *vechten*, Ger. *fechten*. To *show fight*, *fight shy*, are both prob. from the prize-ring or cock-fighting. To *fight aloof* was formerly used for the latter.

figment. L. *figmentum*, from *fig-*, root of *fingere*, to fashion. Cf. *fiction*.

figurant. F., It. *figurante*. See *figure*.

figure. F., L. *figura*, form, shape, from *fig-*, root of *fingere*, to fashion; cf. It. Sp. *figura*. Philos. & scient. senses are due to L. *figura* being used to render G. *σχῆμα*; but sense of numerical symbol is esp. E. To *cut* (earlier *make*) *a figure* is after F. *faire figure*. Fig. use of naut. *figure-head* is late 19 cent.

figurine. F., It. *figurina*, dim. of *figura*.

figwort. Supposed to cure the *fig*, pop. name for piles, from *fig*[1]; cf. *pile-wort*.

filacer [*leg.*]. Filer of writs, from obs. *filace*, file[2] (q.v.).

filament. F., Late L. *filamentum*, from *filum*, thread.

filbert. AF. *philbert*, ME. *philliberd* (Gower), because ripe about *St Philibert's Day* (Aug. 22). Cf. Ger. *Lambertsnuss*, filbert, prob. Lombardy nut (cf. *walnut*), but associated with *St Lambert* (Sep. 17); cf. also Ger. *Johannisbeere*, red currant (*St John's Day*, June 24), and see *jenneting*. *Noix de filbert* is the Norm. name. The Saint's name is OHG. *Filu-berht*, very bright.

filch. Thieves' slang (16 cent.). *File* occurs in same sense; ? cf. F. *filou*, pickpocket, *filouter*, to filch.

file[1]. Tool. Mercian form *fīl* of AS. *fēol*; cf. Du. *vijl*, Ger. *feile*.

file[2]. For papers. F. *fil*, thread, L. *filum*. Cf. AF. *afiler*, to file.

> *file*: is a threed or wyer, whereon writs...are fastened for the more safe keeping of them (Cowel).

file[3]. Of soldiers. F., from *filer*, to spin out, arrange one behind another, L. *filare*, from *filum* (v.s.). Hence *rank and file*, body of men measured lengthways and depthways, *Indian file*, one treading in the footsteps of the other.

> *file*: the strait line soldiers make that stand one before another, which is the depth of the batallion or squadron, and thus distinguish'd from the *rank*, where the men stand side by side, and make the length of the batalion or squadron (*Mil. Dict.* 1708).

file[4] [*archaic*]. Defile[1] (q.v.). Echo of *Macb.* iii. 1.

file[5]. As used by the Artful Dodger (*Oliver Twist*, ch. xliii.), may be ME. *file*, fellow, wench, F. *fille*. For double sex cf. *harlot*. See also *filch*.

filemot, philamot. Colour. Corrupt. of *feuille-morte* (q.v.).

filial. Late L. *filialis*, from *filius*, son; cf. *filiation*. See also *feminine*.

filibeg, philibeg. Highland kilt. Gael. *feileadh*, fold, *beagh*, small. First element perh. from L. *velum*, second appears in names *Begg*, *Baugh*, and cogn. Welsh *Bach*, *Vaughan*.

filibuster. Ult. Du. *vrijbuiter*, freebooter (q.v.), the relation of E. *filibuster*, earlier *flibutor*, F. *flibustier*, earlier *fribustier*, and Sp. *filibustero* being uncertain. For unoriginal *-s-* cf. *roister*. In US. obstructionist politician, much used Feb. 1917.

> *flibustiers*: West Indian pirates, or buckaneers, freebooters (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

filic-. From L. *filix, filic-*, fern.

filigrane, filigree. Earlier *filigreen*, F. *filigrane*, It. *filigrana*, from L. *filum*, thread, *granum*, grain, bead.

filioque [*theol.*]. L., and from the Son. Clause in Nicene Creed which separates Eastern Church from Western.

fill. AS. *fyllan*. Aryan (see *full*). Noun *fill*, AS. *fyllo* (cf. Ger. *fülle*), occurs from earliest period only in to *drink* (*have*, etc.) *one's fill*; cf. a *fill* of tobacco. To *fill the bill* is orig. theat., allusive to large letters for the star performer.

fillet. F. *filet*, dim. of *fil*, thread, L. *filum*; cf. It. *filetto*, Sp. *filete*. First E. sense is head-band, partly due to association with *phylactery* (v.i.); then, narrow strip, e.g. of meat.

phílett: vitta, phylatorium (*Prompt. Parv.*).

fillibeg. See *filibeg*.

fillip. Imit. of sound and movement. Lengthened form of *flip* (cf. *chirp, chirrup*). Lighter than *flap, flop*.

chiquenaude: a fillip, flirt, or bob given with the finger or naile (Cotg.).

filly. ON. *fylja*, fem. of *foli*, foal (q.v.).

film. AS. *filmen*, membrane, prepuce, cogn. with *fell*[1]; cf. AS. *ǣger-felma*, skin of egg. Present use (cinema) is from photography.

filoselle. F., It. *filosello*, corrupted, after *filo*, thread, from VL. **follicellus*, for *folliculus*, cocoon, dim. of *follis*, bag. Cf. Mod. Prov. *fousel*, cocoon.

filisello: a kinde of course silke which we call filosetta or flouret silke (Flor.).

filter. F. *filtre*, It. *filtro*, MedL. *filtrum*, felt (q.v.).

feutre: felt; also, a filter; a piece of felt, or thick woollen cloth to distill, or straine things through (Cotg.).

filth. AS. *fȳlth*, from *foul* (q.v.).

fimbria. L., fringe (q.v.).

fin. AS. *finn*; cf. Du. *vin*; cogn. with L. *pinna*, feather, fin.

final. F., L. *finalis*, from *finis*, end. Cf. *finale*, It. adj., orig. of music.

finance. F., from OF. *finer*, to end, settle, from *fin*, L. *finis*. In OF. & ME. esp. ransom, levy (cf. *fine*[1]). Mod. sense also arose first in F. (17–18 cents.), esp. in connection with the tax-farmers or *financiers*.

finch. AS. *finc*. Com. Teut., though not recorded in ON. & Goth.; cf. Du. *vink*, Ger. *fink*, Sw. *fink*, Dan. *finke*. Cogn. with F. *pinson*, It. *pincione*, Welsh *pink*, G. σπίγγος; cf. E. dial. *pink, spink*.

find. AS. *findan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *vinden*, Ger. *finden*, ON. *finna*, Goth. *finthan*. Sense of supply, as in *well-found*, to *find one in*, etc., is very old (v.i.), perh. imitated from AF. use of *trouver*.

Pur povres escolers a l'escole trover et sustenir (*Will of Lady Clare*, 1355).

And ever mo, un-to that day I dye,
Eterne fir I wol biforn thee fynde
(Chauc. A. 2412, *Arcite's vow to Mars*).

fin de siècle. F., end of century. Much used in the last decade of the 19th century. App. first in title of comedy, *Paris fin de siècle*, produced at the Gymnase, Feb. 1890.

fine[1]. Noun. F. *fin*, end, L. *finis*; cf. It. *fine*, Sp. *fin*. Orig. sense only in *in fine* (cf. F. *enfin*). In MedL. & ME. also final agreement, settlement by payment, etc., whence mod. sense.

fine[2]. Adj. F. *fin*, VL. **finus*, back-formation from *finire*, to finish; cf. It. Sp. *fino*. Borrowed also by all Teut. langs. (e.g. Du. *vijn*, Ger. *fein*). F. has kept orig. sense of delicate, subtle (cf. *finesse*), which survives in our *fine distinction, too fine a point* (see *edge*), *fine-drawn*, lit. invisibly mended, etc. The expression *one of these fine days*, in which the adj. is now purely expletive, has parallels in most Europ. langs.

finesse. F., delicacy, subtlety. See *fine*[2].

finger. AS. *finger*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *vinger*, Ger. *finger*, ON. *fingr*, Goth. *figgrs*. To *have a finger in* implies a less active participation than to *have a hand in*. *Finger-print* in crim. sense is not in *NED*. For *finger-stall* see *stall*[1]. *At one's fingers' ends* is allusive to elementary methods of calculation (cf. synon. F. *sur le bout du doigt*).

fyngyr stalle: digitale (*Cath. Angl.*).

fingering. Wool for stockings. Earlier *fingram*, F. *fin grain*. Cf. *grogram, chamfer*.

finial [*arch.*]. E. var. of *final*, suggested by numerous words in *-ial*.

finical. Recorded (1592) earlier than *finikin* (1661), which suggests obs. Du. *fijnkens*, "perfectè, exactè ad unguem, concinnè, bellè" (Kil.). In any case ult. from *fine*[2]. *Finick* is back-formation.

finis. L., end.

finish. ME. *feniss*, OF. *fenir, feniss-*, L. *finire*, on which it is now respelt, like F. *finir*. Cf. *finite*, L. p.p. *finitus*.

Finn. AS. *Finnas* (pl.); cf. ON. *Finnr*, Sw. Dan. Ger. *Finne*, L. *Fenni* (Tac.), G.

Φίννοι (Ptol.). App. name given by Norsemen to the Suomi (cf. *Lapp*). The lang., non-Aryan, is of the Ural-Altaic, or Finno-Ugrian, group, the latter word, orig. the name of a Baltic tribe, being cogn. with *Hungarian*.

finnan. Haddock. Also *findon*. ? Orig. from river *Findhorn*.

A pile of Findhorn haddocks, that is, haddocks smoked with green wood (*Antiquary*, ch. xxvi.).

fiord. Norw., ON. *fjörthr*. See *firth*. ? Cogn. with *ford*.

fir. ON. *fyra*, usu. *fura*; cf. AS. *furh(-wudu)*, Dan. *fyr*, Ger. *föhre*; cogn. with L. *quercus*, oak.

fire. AS. *fȳr*. WGer.; cf. Du. *vuur*, Ger. *feuer*; cogn. with G. πῦρ and perh. with *pure*. With *fire-dog* cf. F. *chenet*, dim. of *chien*. With *fire and sword* cf. F. *fer et flamme*, "yron and fyre" in Grafton's *Chron.* *Fiery cross* was earlier *fire-cross*, rendering Gael. *cros-t'araidh*, cross of gathering, burnt at one end and dipped in blood at the other as symbol of fire and sword. The *firelock* (wheel-lock, flintlock) superseded (16 cent.) the *matchlock* (see *lock*[2]). *Firework* was formerly a mil. term, hence the rank of *lieutenant fire-worker* (Kipling, *Tomb of his Ancestors*). To *fire*, dismiss, is a US. witticism for *discharge*. *Firebrand*, incendiary, trouble-raiser, is 16 cent.

firkin. Fourth part of barrel (*John*, ii. 6). Earlier (15 cent.) *ferdekyn*, app. an E. formation on Du. *vierde*, fourth, after earlier *kilderkin* (q.v.). Cf. F. *frequin*, quarter-barrel (of oil, sugar), from Du. or E.

firm. Restored from ME. *ferm*, F. *ferme*, L. *firmus*. As noun, orig. signature; then, title of business. This is Sp. It. *firma*, from L. *firmare*, to confirm, ratify (see *farm*). A *long firm* is prob. so called from choosing its victims at a distance.

firma: a firme of the hand; signatio (Percyvall).

firmament. L. *firmamentum*, from *firmare*, to make firm, used in *Vulg.* to render G. στερέωμα, from στερεός, firm, solid, by which the LXX. translated the Heb. original, prob. meaning expanse.

firman. Pers. *fermān*, command, edict; cf. Sanskrit *pramāna*. By early voyagers app. confused with *firma* (see *firm*).

firn [*Alp.*]. Last year's snow, névé. Ger.; cf. OHG. *firni*, old, cogn. with AS. *fyrn* (in ME. of last year), Goth. *fairneis*.

first. AS. *fyrest*, superl. of *fore* (q.v.); cf. Du. *vorst*, Ger. *fürst*, prince (OHG. *furisto*, first), ON. *fyrstr*. See *former*, *foremost*. *First-class* is from the universities via the railways, *first-rate* is from the navy. For hist. *first-fruits*, translating L. *primitiae*, see *annates*.

firth, frith. ON. *fjörthr* (see *fiord*). Introduced into E. from Sc. c. 1600, prob. because associated by scholars with the unrelated L. *fretum*.

The strait or freat of Magellan (Purch.).

fiscal. F., Late L. *fiscalis*, from *fiscus*, fisc, imperial treasury, orig. rush-basket, purse; cf. hist. of *budget*.

fish[1]. Noun. AS. *fisc*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *visch*, Ger. *fisch*, ON. *fiskr* (whence name *Fisk*), Goth. *fisks*; cogn. with L. *piscis*, OIr. *iasc*. The word belongs to the same Aryan race-groups as L. *mare*, sea, "mere." Use for person, with adj. (*cool*, *odd*, *queer*, etc.), no doubt arose among anglers. *Neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring*, with vars., occurs in 16 cent (see 1 *Hen. IV*, iii. 3), and corresponding phrases are found in F., Ger., Scand. *A pretty kettle of fish* (Richardson, Fielding) may allude to Sc. *kettle of fish*, used of a picnic; cf. ironical use of *picnic* almost in same sense, e.g. *here's a pretty picnic, I don't think*. Or perhaps it is merely an elaboration of *pretty mess* (q.v.). *Fishy*, dubious, shady, alludes to intrusive taste or smell from fish. With *fishwife*, famed for rhetoric, cf. similar use of F. *harengère*, herring woman, and see *Billingsgate*.

fish[2] [*naut.*]. Piece of wood used to strengthen mast; cf. to *fish* a mast, *fish-plate* (railway). Perh. ident. with *fish*[1] and due to some mysterious naut. metaphor. But cf. F. *fiche*, a rag-bolt (Lesc.), from *ficher*, to fix, which may have been adopted by E. sailors in an altered sense (cf. *painter*, *tack*, etc.). To *fish the anchor*, first quoted by *NED.* from Falc., is 15 cent. (v.i.). In sense of peg the same word has given archaic *fish*, counter at cards, often with punning allusion to the *pool*[2] (q.v.).

Hokes of yron to fysshe ankers with (*Nav. Accts.* 1495–97).

Fisher [*neol.*]. Treasury note signed by *Sir Warren Fisher*, replacing (Oct. 1919) the earlier *Bradbury*.

fishgig. See *fizgig*.

fissure. F., L. *fissura*, from *findere*, *fiss-*, to split, ult. cogn. with *bite*.

fist. AS. *fȳst*. WGer.; cf. Du. *vuist*, Ger. *faust*. *Fisticuff*, from *cuff*[2], is for earlier *handicuff*, the latter suggested by *handiwork*. Quot. 1 is an early example of the slang sense of handwriting.

A fair hand!
Yea, it is a good running fist (*Mankind*, c. 1475).

And witness'd their divine perfections
By handy-cuffs and maledictions
(Ward, *Hŭdibras Rediv.* 1715).

fistula. L., pipe, flute, replacing earlier *fistle*; cf. *fester*.

fit[1] [*archaic*]. Division of poem. AS. *fitt*. Cf. latinized OSax. *vittea* in preface to the *Heliand*. Perh. cogn. with Ger. *fitze*, OHG. *fizza*, fixed numbers of threads of yarn, counted and made into skein.

The Hunting of the Snark; an agony in ten fits
(Lewis Carroll).

fit[2]. Paroxysm. AS. *fitt*, conflict (only in Caedmon). In ME. position of hardship, fanciful experience. From 16 cent. paroxysm, etc. Hence *by fits* (*and starts*), etc. *Fitful*, a favourite word with 19 cent. poets, is due to solitary occurrence in Shaks., *life's fitful fever* (*Macb.* iii. 2).

fit[3]. Suitable, etc. First found 1440 (v.i.). Hence verb (16 cent.), and later noun, e.g. *a good fit*. ME. *fit*, to array troops, only in *Morte Arthure* (c. 1400), may be the same word. In ref. to clothes, etc., partly due to common misprinting of *sit* (*fit*), to become, as in *the coat sits well*. Origin obscure, main sense app. due to ME. *fete*, adapted (see *feat*), e.g. *Fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils* (*Merch. of Ven.* v.) exactly represents L. *factus ad*. For *-it* cf. *benefit*.

ffytte, or *mete*: equus, congruus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

My garments sit upon me much feater than before
(*Temp.* ii. 1).

fitch[1]. For *vetch* (*Is.* xxviii. 25).

fitch[2], **fitchew**. Polecat, its hair, etc. OF. *fissel*, *fissau*, dim. of word found in obs. Du. as *fisse*, *visse*, prob. from ON. *fīsa*, to stink.

fissau: a fitch, or fulmart (Cotg.).

fitful. See *fit*[2].

Fitz. AF. *fiz*, F. *fils*, L. *filius*. Used regularly in all offic. rolls compiled in AF., its survival in mod. names being a matter of chance.

five. AS. *fīf*. Aryan; cf. Du. *vijf*, Ger. *fünf* (OHG. *finf*), ON. *fimm*, Goth. *fimf*, L. *quinque*, G. πέντε, πέμπε, Sanskrit *pañca*, OWelsh *pimp*, etc. E. has lost the nasal before the spirant as in *other*. With game of *fives* cf. pugil. *bunch of fives*, fist, and F. *jeu de paume* (palm), orig. hand-tennis; but the game is app. much older than the pugil. witticism.

fix. From L. *figere*, *fix-*; cf. F. *fixer*, It. *fissare*. Much used in US., esp. *fixings*, adjuncts of any kind. *Fix*, predicament, is also US. *Fixture*, for *fixure*, L. *fixura*, is due to *mixture*.

fizgig. In various senses, from *fizz* and *gig*[1] (q.v.). In sense of harpoon, corruptly *fishgig*, from Sp. Port. *fisga*, from *fisgar*, "to catch fish with a speare" (Minsh.), ? VL. **fixicare*; cf. *gig*[2].

fizz. Imit., cf. *fizzle*.

fizzle. Orig. sine fragore pedere; cf. ON. *fīsa*, pedere, whence obs. E. *fise*, *fist*, in same sense. To *fizzle out* is orig. of a wet firework, etc. ? Cf. to *peter out*.

flabbergast. Quoted as new slang word in *Annual Register* (1772). Arbitrary formation on *flap* or *flabby* and *aghast*; cf. dial. *boldacious* (*bold* × *audacious*).

flabby. For earlier *flappy*, with suggestion of increased languor.

impassire: to grow flappy, withered, or wrimpled
(Flor.).

flabell-. From VL. **flabellum*, fan, from *flare*, to blow.

flaccid. L. *flaccidus*, from *flaccus*, flabby, "having hanging eares" (Coop.). Hence Horace's cognomen.

flacon. F., see *flagon*.

flag[1]. Plant. ME. *flagge*, *flegge*; cf. Dan. *flæg*, Du. *flag*. Perh. connected with *flay* (q.v.), to cut; cf. L. *gladiolus*, Ger. *schwertlilie*, sword lily, and hist. of *sedge* (q.v.).

fflegge: idem quod *segge* (*Prompt. Parv.*).

flag[2]. Banner, to droop. Both appear in 16 cent. and are prob. of imit. origin; cf. *flap*, *flacker*, etc. There has also been association with *fag*[2], e.g. "the flagg or the fagg federis (of a hawk)" (*Book of St Albans*, 1486), and, in the case of the verb, with OF. *flaque*, flaccid. *Flag*, banner, esp. naut., has been adopted into all Teut. langs., but is app. of E. origin.

flag[3]. Stone. Orig. slice of turf, etc., as still in EAngl. ON. *flag*, spot where a turf has been cut, *flaga*, slab of stone; cf. *flake*, *flaw*, *flay*, and *flag*[1].

fflagge off the erth: terricidium, cespes
(*Prompt. Parv.*).

flagellant. From pres. part. of L. *flagellare*, from *flagellum*, dim. of *flagrum*, scourge. The sect of *Flagellants* appeared in 13 cent.

flageolet[1]. Musical instrument. F., dim. of OF. *flageol, flajol*, Prov. *flaujol*. Origin unknown, but ult. connection with *flute* and L. *flare*, to blow, seems likely.

flageolet[2]. Kidney-bean. Corrupted F. dim. of *faséole*, L. *phaseolus*, from *phaselus*, G. φάσηλος; cf. It. *fagiolo*.

faseoles: fasels, long peason, kidney beanes (Cotg.).

flagitate. From L. *flagitare*, to demand urgently, prob. cogn. with next word, though the connection is obscure.

flagitious. L. *flagitiosus*, from *flagitium*, crime.

flagon. ME. *flakon*, F. *flacon*, OF. *flascon*; cf. Late L. *flasco-n-*. See *flask*.

flagrant. From pres. part. of L. *flagrare*, to burn. With *flagrant offence*, "flaming into notice" (Johns.), cf. *burning shame*. See also *delict*.

flail. OF. *flaiel* (*fléau*), L. *flagellum*, scourge; cf. It. *fragello*, Sp. *flagelo*. Replaced AS. *fligel*, from L.; cf. Du. *vlegel*, Ger. *flegel*, also from L. It seems curious that the Teut. races should have borrowed so simple an instrument from Rome, but app. they trod their corn (see *thrash*) before they learnt from the Romans.

flair. F., scent (of hound), from *flairer*, to scent, VL. **flagrare*, by dissim. from *fragrare*. See *fragrant*.

flake. First of snow (Chauc.). Cf. ON. *floke*, flock of wool, Ger. *flocke* (OHG. *flohho*), flock of wool, flake of snow, both prob. from L. *floccus* (see *flock*[2]); so also F. *floc*, flock of wool, *flocon*, snow-flake. This early loan of the Teut. langs. from L. is prob. due to the importation of feathers, down and geese from the north under the Roman Empire; cf. *pillow* and Ger. *flaum*, down, L. *pluma*. Other senses of *flake* suggest connection with *flay* (q.v.) or with Du. *vlak*, flat. Prob. several distinct words are represented.

The old woman's plucking her geese
And selling the feathers a penny a piece
(Child's snow-storm rime).

flam, flim-flam. Humbug. Prob. *flam* is the older; cf. *fible-fable* in same sense, and see *reduplication*. *Flam* may be short for *flamfew* (Sc.), trifle, gew-gaw, OF. *fanfelue* (*fanfreluche*), MedL. *fanfaluca*, bubble, G. πομφόλυξ.

riote: a flimflam, idle discourse, tale of a tub (Cotg.).

flam: a trick, or sham-story (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

flambeau. F., dim. of *flambe*, flame. Cf. *flamboyant*, orig. arch., with flame-like tracery.

flame. OF. (*flambe, flamme*), L. *flamma*, ? cogn. with *flagrare*, to burn, ? or with *flare*, to blow. Early applied to love, but mod. half-jocular use (*an old flame*) is prob. direct from 17 cent. F., *flamme* and *âme* riming in the F. classics almost as regularly as *herz* and *schmerz* in Ger. lyric. The adoption of the word in Teut. (Du. *vlam*, Ger. *flamme*) is curious. The Teut. name is represented by AS. *līeg*, Ger. *lohe*, cogn. with L. *lux, luc-*, light.

flamen. L., priest, of obscure origin.

flamingo. Sp. *flamenco* or Port. *flamengo*, lit. Fleming, the choice of the name being due either to a kind of pun on *flame* or to the medieval reputation of the Flemings for bright dress and florid complexion (Cervantes); cf. Prov. *flamenc*, F. *flamant*, the latter with suffix substitution as in *Flamand*, Fleming.

Un phœnicoptere qui en Languedoc est appelé flammant (Rab. i. 37).

flamenco: a fleming, a kinde of birde like a shoveler; Belga (Percyvall).

flammenwerfer [*hist.*]. Ger., flame-thrower, a Kultur-word from 1915. See *flame, warp*.

flanconnade [*fenc.*]. F., side-thrust, from *flanc*, flank.

flange. Also *flanch*. App. connected with OF. *flanche*, fem. form of *flanc*, side. ? Or from OF. *flangir*, mod. dial. *flancher*, to bend, turn, which is of Teut. origin and ult. cogn. with *flank*.

Creeping along rocky flanges that overlooked awful precipices (O. Henry).

flank. F. *flanc*, OHG. *hlancha*, hip, cogn. with AS. *hlanc*, lank, slender. For change of init. *h-* to *f-* cf. *frock* (q.v.) and OF. epic hero *Floovent*, OHG. *Hlodowing*. In E. chiefly mil.

flannel. Earlier (16 cent.) also *flannen*, which is prob. the orig. form. Welsh *gwlanen*, from *gwlán*, wool. Adopted in most Europ. langs. For *flannelette* cf. *velveteen, satinette*, etc.

flap. Imit., a sound or motion half-way between the lighter *flip* and the heavier *flop*. Hence pendant portion of any object. Mod. sense of *flapper* is perh. due to earlier application to young wild-duck or partridge. Cf. Ger. *backfisch* in same sense. With *flapdoodle*, arbitrary coinage, cf. obs. *fadoodle* (17 cent.).

Looking through the cookery-book, under the

heading "game," I found flappers. I hadn't the least little bit of an idea what sort of game they were. So I inquired of a shooting-man, who told me that flappers were "little ducks"

(Ellen Terry, *Sunday Evening Telegram*, Nov. 11, 1917).

flare. Earlier (16 cent.) *flear*. Orig. to flutter, flicker, later sense influenced by *glare*, ? or by Prov. *flar*, large, flickering flame, from L. *flagrare*. App. a cant word and hence prob. Du. or LG. Cf. Ger. *flattern*, *fladdern*, Du. *vlederen*, the latter perh. the source of our word, with loss of *-d-*, common in Du. words. Cogn. with *flitter*, *flutter*.

Ribands pendant, flaring 'bout her head (*Merry Wives*, iv. 6).

flare: to shine or glare like a comet or beacon (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

das fladdern eines lichtes: the flaring of a candle (Ludw.).

flash. Orig. (14 cent.) to dash, splash, etc., later application to light being partly due to association with *flame*. Of imit. origin, combining the *fl-* of rapid motion with the *-sh* of sound; cf. *flush*[1,2]. Slang uses, e.g. *flash cove*, etc., may spring from 17 cent. sense of show, ostentation. Cf. the *flash* of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, said to replace the tie-bow of the pig-tail, which they were the last regiment to wear. *Flash in the pan* is from old-fashioned firearm in which the priming sometimes flashed in the "pan" without igniting the charge; cf. F. *coup raté*, lit. and fig.

flask. Adapted (16–17 cent.) from archaic F. *flasque*, for powder, It. *fiasco*, for wine. Also in Teut. langs., e.g. AS. *flasce*, Du. *flesch*, Ger. *flasche*, but in E. early replaced by *bottle*. Earliest forms are Late L. *flasco-n-* (see *flagon*) and *flasca*. An early loan-word in Teut. connected with Roman wine trade. Origin unknown.

Vasa lignea quae vulgo "flascones" vocantur (Gregory of Tours, c. 600).

flat. ON. *flatr*, smooth, level, whence Sw. *flat*, Dan. *flad*; cogn. with OHG. *flaz*, whence *flazza*, flat of the hand. Said to be unrelated to *plate* (q.v.), which, considering its correspondence in sense with F. *plat*, is hard to believe. Fig. senses via that of smooth, plain, monotonous. *Flat*, floor, dwelling, is of recent introduction from Sc., and was spelt *flet* up to 18 cent. It is AS. *flett*, floor, dwelling, cogn. with above; cf. OSax. *fletti*, OHG. *flazzi*, in same sense. Slang *flat*, greenhorn, is a punning contrast with *sharp*.

flatter. From F. *flatter*, orig. to smooth, from Teut. (v.s.), combining prob. with an E. formation of the *flitter*, *flutter* type, meaning to caress.

flatulent. F., ModL. *flatulentus*, from *flatus*, from *flare*, to blow.

flaunt. Very common in late 16 cent. in ref. to waving plumes, flags, etc., esp. in phrase *flaunt-a-flaunt*. Origin obscure; ? nasalized from Ger. *flattern* (see *flare*).

flaunting: tearing-fine: to flaunt it: to spark it, or gallant it (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

flautist. It. *flautista*, from *flauto*, flute.

Flavian amphitheatre. The Coliseum, built by Vespasian, first of the Flavian Emperors.

flavine. New antiseptic, discovered and named (1917) by Dr C. Browning. From *flavin*, yellow dye belonging to acridine series, from L. *flavus*, yellow.

flavour. In ME. smell. OF. *flaor*, *fleor* (cf. early Sc. *fleore*, *fleure*, etc.), with *-v-* inserted, perh. by analogy with *savour*, its later synonym. Or perh. from early OF. **flathor*, with change of consonant as in *gyve*, *savory*. App. Late L. **flator-em*, from *flare*, to blow, whence obs. It. *fiatore*, stench. Cf. F. *fleurer*, to smell.

The flewer of the fresh herring (Henryson).

Il fleurait bien plus fort, mais non pas mieux que roses (Regnier).

flaw. In ME. flake, with which it is cogn.; later, fissure, imperfection. Prob. Scand.; cf. Sw., Norw. dial. *flaga* in similar senses. See *flag*[3]. *Flaw*, gust of wind or rain, is app. of same origin; cf. Sw. *flaga*, Du. *vlaag*.

vlage: sudden flash of raine (Hexham).

flawn [*archaic*]. Pancake, etc. F. *flan* (OF. *flaon*), MedL. *flado-n-*, OHG. *fladо* (*fladen*), flat cake, whence also It. *fiadone*. Ult. cogn. with *flat*. Also Du. *vlade* and ME. *flathe*, whence surname *Flather*.

fiadone: a kind of flawne, egge-pie, doucet or custard (Flor.).

flax. AS. *fleax*. WGer.; cf. Du. *vlas*, Ger. *flachs*; ? cogn. with L. *plectere*, to weave, G. πλέκειν.

flay. AS. *flēan*; cf. obs. Du. *vlaen*, *vlaeghen*, ON. *flā*; cogn. with *flag*[3], *flaw*, and (some senses of) *flake*.

vlaeghen, *vlaen*: deglubere (Kil.).

flea. AS. *flēa*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *vloo*, Ger. *floh*, ON. *flō*; cogn. with *flee*. *Flea-bitten*, "white spotted all over with sad reddish spots" (*Dict. Rust.* 1717), is 16 cent. *Flea*

in the ear is found also in F. & Ger., but in somewhat different sense.

He standeth now as he had a flea in his ear
(Heywood, *Proverbs*, 1562).

fleam. Vet.'s lancet. OF. *flieme* (*flamme*), Late L. *flebotomum* (see *phlebotomy*); cf. Du. *vlijm*, Ger. *fliete* (OHG. *flietuma*). An early med. word found in most Europ. langs.

flèche. Term in fort., spire. F. *flèche*, arrow, prob. Celt.

fleck. First in p.p. *flecked*, parti-coloured (*Piers Plowm.* and Chauc.). ON. *flekkr*, spot; cf. Du. *vlek*, Ger. *fleck*, spot; these also topogr., place, hamlet.

fledge. Orig. adj., ready to fly. Kentish form of AS. *flycge*, only recorded in *unfligge*, unfledged. WGer.; cf. Du. *vlug*, Ger. *flügge*, a LG. form for HG. *flick*, *flück*; cogn. with *fly*.

flee. AS. *flēon*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *vlieden* (earlier *vlieen*), Ger. *fliehen*, ON. *flýja*, Goth. *thliuhan*. The Goth. init. points to Teut. *thl-* and hence an origin quite distinct from *fly* (q.v.), but the verbs were already confused in AS. The strong inflexions (cf. Ger. *floh*, *geflohen*) were replaced in ME. by the weak *fled*.

fleece. AS. *flēos*. WGer.; cf. Du. *vlies*, Ger. *vliess*; prob. cogn. with L. *pluma*. The *Golden Fleece* (Austria & Spain) was instituted at Bruges (1430) by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. Verb to *fleece* does not appear to have ever been used in other than fig. sense.

fleer. To deride, etc. Gen. associated in use with *jeer*, *leer*, *sneer*. ? Scand.; cf. Norw. *flire*, to grin. ? Or ident. with Du. *fleer*, blow on the face (cf. sense-development of *gird*[2]).

She has spat on the ancient chivalries of battle; she has fleered at the decent amenities of diplomacy (S. Coleridge in *Sat. Rev.* Dec. 8, 1917).

fleet[1] [*naut.*]. AS. *flēot*, ship, cogn. with *fleet*[4]; cf. Ger. *floss*, raft. For collect. sense cf. converse case of F. *navire*, ship, in OF. fleet. In 16 cent. usu. *flote*, after F. *flotte*, from Teut.

fleet[2]. Creek, brook. Common in place-names. AS. *flēot*, cogn. with *fleet*[4]; cf. Du. *vliet*. Hence the *Fleet* prison, standing near the *Fleet* brook or ditch, which flows into Thames near Ludgate Hill. In 18 cent. this was frequented by disreputable parsons prepared to marry people without inquiry. Hence *Fleet marriage*.

flete a prisone for gentylmen: consergerie (Palsg.).

fleet[3]. Adj. ON. *fljōtr*, swift, cogn. with *fleet*[4].

fleet[4]. Verb. AS. *flēotan*, to float, drift. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *vlieten*, Ger. *fliessen*, to flow, ON. *fliōta*; cogn. with L. *pluere*, to rain, G. πλεῖν, to sail. Hardly in mod. use exc. in adj. *fleeting*.

Flemish. Du. *vlaamsch* (earlier *vlaemisch*), of Flanders. In several naut. terms, e.g. *flemish coil*. The lang. is Du.

flench, flense, flinch. To strip blubber from dead whale. Dan. *flense*.

A dog-toothed laugh laughed Reuben Paine, and bared his flenching-knife
(Kipling, *Three Sealers*).

flesh. AS. *flǽsc*. WGer.; cf. Du. *vleesch*, Ger. *fleisch*. ON. *flesk* is swine's flesh only, which may have been orig. meaning; ? cf. *flitch*. In food sense, replaced, exc. in dial., by *meat*. With to *flesh one's sword* cf. earlier to *flesh* (also to *blood*) *hounds*, *hawks*, used like F. *acharner* (from L. *ad carnem*). *Fleshpot*, as emblem of physical well-being, is after *Ex.* xvi. 3.

He his fleshed and accustomed to kyll men lyke shepe: il est aschayrné... (Palsg.).

fletcher [*hist.*]. Arrow-smith. OF. *flechier* (see *flèche*). The *Fletchers* are still one of the City Livery Companies.

fleur-de-lis. Earlier *flower de luce*. Sing. of F. *fleurs de lis*, flowers of lilies, where *lis* is OF. pl. of *lil*, L. *lilium*. As emblem in royal arms of France perh. orig. a spear or sceptre-head.

fleury, flory [*her.*]. F. *fleuré*, tipped with *fleurs-de-lis*.

flews. Hanging chaps of hound. Origin unknown.

flex [*neol.*]. Covered wire connecting electric lamp. L. *flexus* (v.i.).

flexible. F., L. *flexibilis*, from *flectere*, *flex-*, to bend.

flibbertigibbet. ? Imit. of chattering. Earlier also *flibbergib* (Latimer). According to Harsnet (1603) *Frateretto*, *Fliberdigibet*, *Hoberdidance*, *Tocobatto* were four devils of the morris-dance (see *Lear*, iv. 1). The name may contain an allusion to *gibbet* and be of the *gallows-bird* type.

flick. Imit.; cf. F. *flic*, *flicflac*.

flicker. AS. *flicerian*, imit. of a lighter movement than dial. *flacker*. Orig. of birds, to flutter, mod. sense being rare before 19 cent.

Above hir heed hir dowves flikerynge
(Chauc. A. 1962).

flight. AS. *flyht*, from *fly* (q.v.), also from *flee* (q.v.), early confused. Cf. Du. *vlugt* in both senses, while Ger. distinguishes *flug* (fly) and *flucht* (flee). With *flighty* cf. *volatile*.

flimsy. ? From *flimflam*, with ending as in *tipsy*. Later senses suggest association with *film*. App. a cant word. But Spurrell has Welsh *llymsi* in same sense, app. a genuine old Welsh word (cf. *flummery* for init. *fl-*). Example below is a little earlier than *NED*.

flimsy: flabby, not firm, sound, or solid (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

flinch[1]. To give way. Earlier *flench*, nasalized form of ME. *flecche*, OF. *fleschier* (replaced by *fléchir*), ? VL. **flexicare*, from L. *flectere*, *flex-*, to bend.

flinch[2]. See *flench*.

flinders. Splinters. Also *flitters*. Cf. Norw. dial. *flinter*, Du. *flenter*, Ger. *flinder*, *flitter*; perh. cogn. with *flint*, used of splinter of stone. Almost always with *fly*.

The tough ash spear, so stout and true,
Into a thousand flinders flew (*Lay*, iii. 7).

fling. Cf. ON. *flengja*; but, as this is weak only, the E. verb supposes a strong **flinga*, of which *flengja* would be the regular causal. The ME. intrans. sense appears in to *fling out* (in a passion), also in *Highland fling*, to *have* (earlier *take*) *one's fling*. *Far-flung* is due to Kipling's *far-flung battle-line* (*Recessional*).

flint. AS. *flint*; cf. obs. Du. *vlint*, OHG. *flins*, Du. *flint*, Sw. *flinta*; ? cogn. with G. πλίνθος, tile, and ult. with *splint*. With Ger. *flinte*, musket, flintlock (from Du.), cf. *petronel*.

flip[1]. Light blow. See *fillip*, *flap*, *flop*. Of these *flap* is prob. the first in date. With *flipper*, of seal, cf. *flapper*, of turtle. Also in redupl. *flip-flap*, *flipperty-flapperty*.

flip[2]. As in *egg-flip*. App. a sailors' word. Perh. for *Philip*. The example below suggests a curious parallel to *grog*.

flip: sea drink, of small beer (chiefly) and brandy, sweetnd and spiced upon occasion: a kan of Sir Clously [Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel †1707], is among the tars, a kan of choice flip, with a lemon squeez'd in, and the pill hung round (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

flippant. Orig. nimble, alert, as still in dial. App. from verb to *flip*, with suffix perh. adopted from the *-ant* of heraldry (*couchant*, *trippant*, etc.). Cf. *blatant*.

flirt. In 16–17 cents. used of a slight blow, jerk (cf. to *flirt a fan*); hence, jest, gibe. App. of imit. origin, with LG. parallels. Applied to a person, often spelt *flurt*, it had a much stronger sense than now. In its latest development (18 cent. in *NED.*) influenced by OF. *fleureter*, "sleightly to run, lightly to passe over; only to touch a thing in going by it (metaphorically from the little bees nimble skipping from flower to flower as she feeds)" (Cotg.). For the phonetics cf. *flurt*, obs. form of *floret* (*ferret*[2]), and *cross flurt* for *croix fleuretée* (her.). Quot. 5 is much earlier than *NED.* records of the verb in current sense.

Diogenes flurting at [Mont. hochant du nez] Alexander (Florio's *Montaigne*).

hocher du nez: disdainfully to snuffe at (Cotg.).

bagasse: a baggage, queane, jyll, punke, flirt (Cotg.).

Do not flirt, or fly from one thing to another (*NED.* 1707).

I am sure he will come up to[o] with her, and the riding, flawning [? = flaunting], roysting and flortting by the way will be sutche as every ostelor will talk of it (*Wollaton MSS*, c. 1615).

flit. ON. *flytja*, cogn. with *fleet*[4]. Orig. also trans., to remove. *Moonlight flitting* is from spec. Sc. use of *flit*, which is, however, old in E.

I will flitt at this next Mighelmas (*Plumpton Let.* 1504).

flitch. AS. *flicce*; cf. ON. *flikke*, whence F. *flèche*. See also *Dunmow*, whose famous *flitch* is mentioned in *Piers Plowm.*

flitter. See *flinders*.

flittermouse [*dial.*]. Bat. Cf. Du. *vledermuis*, *vleermuis*, Ger. *fledermaus*; cogn. with *flit*, *flutter*, *flare*.

float. AS. *flotian*, cogn. with *fleet*[4] and ON. *flota*; cf. Du. *vlot*, Ger. *floss*, raft. Influenced by synon. F. *flotter*, which is L. *fluctuare*, from *fluctus*, wave, affected by ON. *flota*. With to *float a company* cf. to *launch an enterprise*.

flocculent. See *flock*[2].

flock[1]. Of sheep. AS. *flocc*, herd, body of men; cf. ON. *flokkr*. Not found in other Teut. langs. ? Cogn. with Teut. *folk*, whence OF. *folc*, *fouc*, herd, multitude, etc.

flock[2]. Of wool. F. *floc*, L. *floccus*. See *flake*.

floe. First used by Arctic explorers c. 1800. App. connected with ON. *flō*, layer, expanse, whence Norw. *flo*, layer, stratum, but exact source doubtful. Dan. *flage*, floe, should give *flaw*. The early voyagers use *flake* (? Ger. *fläche*, flat expanse) or *land of ice*.

flog. Cant word. ? Arbitrary perversion of L. *flagellare*. Cf. *tund*.

flogging-cove: the beadle, or whipper in Bridewell, or in any such place (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

flood. AS. *flōd*, flowing, river, sea, flood. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *vloed*, Ger. *flut*, ON. *flōth*, Goth. *flōdus*; cogn. with *flow*. *Flood and field*, water and land, is after *Oth.* i. 3.

floor. AS. *flōr*; cf. Du. *vloer*, Ger. *flur*, plain, field, ON. *flōr*, of a cow-stall.

flop. Imit. of heavier movement than *flap*.

flora. Roman goddess of flowers, from *flos, flor-*. Adopted (17 cent.) as title for bot. works and popularized by Linnaeus (1745). Cf. *fauna*.

Florentine. L. *Florentinus*, from *Florentia*, Florence. Hence kind of meat-pie (archaic).

A huge grouse pie and a fine florentine (*Ingoldsby*).

florescence. From L. *florescere*, to begin to flower, from *flos, flor-*.

floret [*bot.*]. OF. *florette* (*fleurette*), dim. of *fleur*, L. *flos, flor-*.

florid. L. *floridus*, from *flos, flor-*, flower. For fig. senses cf. *flowery, blooming, rosy*.

florilegium. ModL. rendering of *anthology* (q.v.).

florin. F., coin of *Florence* (1252) with the flower as emblem of the city; cf. It. *fiorino*, Sp. *florín*. Partly a back-formation from ME. *florens*, for *florence*, another name of the coin.

florist. From L. *flos, flor-*. Cf. F. *fleuriste*.

floruit. L., he flourished, from *florēre*. Cf. *habitat*.

flory. See *fleury*.

floss-silk. Cf. F. *soie floche*, It. *seta floscia*. App. related to *flock*[2] (q.v.), though the *-s-* suggests rather connection with *fleece*; cf. ModIcel. *flos*, nap, Dan. *flos*, plush.

flotation. For *floatation*, after F. *flottaison*. Cf. *flotsam*.

flotilla. Sp., dim. of *flota*, fleet. The latter has affected F. *flotte*, which in OF. meant army only. Both are app. of Teut. origin and cogn. with *flood*.

flotsam. Earlier *flotson*, AF. *floteson*, F. *flottaison*, from *flotter*, to float. Cf. *jetsam*.

Flotson, alias *flotzam*, is a word proper to the seas, signifying any goods that by shipw[r]acke be lost, and lye floting, or swimming upon the top of the water, which with *jetson* and *lagan* be given to the Lord Admirall, by his letters patent. *Jetson* is a thing cast out of the ship being in danger of wrecke, or cast on the shore by the marriners. *Lagan*, alias *lagam* vel *ligan*, is that which lyeth in the bottome of the sea (Cowel).

flounce[1]. To plunge. Perh. formed (16 cent.) on *bounce, flop*; cf. *flounder*[2].

flounce[2]. On dress. For earlier *frounce*, wrinkle, pleat, etc., OF. *fronce* (whence *froncer les sourcils*, to knit the brows, frown), OHG. **hrunza, runza* (cf. ON. *hrukka*), whence Ger. *runzel*, wrinkle (q.v.). For initial *f-* cf. *flank, frock*.

Not trick'd and frounc'd, as she was wont
With the Attic boy to hunt (*Penseroso*, 123).

flounder[1]. Fish. AF. *floundre*, OF. *flondre*, from Teut.; cf. ON. *flythra*, Sw., Norw. *flundra*, Dan. *flynder*; ult. cogn. with *flat*.

flounder[2]. Verb. Orig. to stumble (of a horse). Prob. for *founder*[1] (q.v.), by association with *blunder* and dial. *flodder*, to flounder.

flour. Orig. *flower of wheat*, after F. *fleur de farine*, "flower, or the finest meale" (Cotg.). Mod. spelling (from 18 cent.) for convenience.

flourish. OF. *florir* (*fleurir*), *floriss-*, VL. **florire*, for *florēre*, to bloom, etc. Trans. use, e.g. to *flourish a weapon* (Wyc.), is curious. *Flourish of trumpets* springs from sense of florid ornamentation, etc.

flout. ? ME. *flouten*, to play the flute; cf. Du. *fluiten*, to humbug. Very doubtful, as *flout* expresses a much stronger idea.

fluyten: fistula canere, tibiis canere, *et metaph.* mentiri, blandè dicere (Kil.).

flow[1]. Verb. AS. *flōwan*, cogn. with ON. *flōa*, to flood, Du. *vloeien*, to flow, and *flood*; also with L. *pluere*, to rain. Has been associated in sense with unrelated L. *fluere*. Orig. strong with p.p. *flown*, as still in *high-flown* (q.v.).

Flown with insolence and wine (*Par. Lost*, i. 501).

flow[2] [*Sc.*]. Morass, quicksand. ON. *flōi*, cogn. with *flow*[1]. ? Hence *Scapa Flow*. Stevenson has *floe* (*Pavilion on Links*).

flower. OF. *flour* (*fleur*), L. *flos, flor-*; cogn. with *blow*[2] and *bloom*; cf. It. *fiore*, Sp. *flor*. For *flower de luce* see *fleur-de-lis*.

flowers [*med.*]. F. *fleurs*, earlier *flueurs*, L. *fluor*, from *fluere*, to flow.

flu [*neol.*]. Influenza. For choice of middle syllable cf. *tec, scrip*.

Coroner. "Had the child had influenza?" Witness. "No sir, but she'd had the flu" (June, 1919).

fluctuate. From L. *fluctuare*, from *fluctus*, wave, from *fluere*, to flow.

flue[1]. Fishing net. Cf. obs. Du. *vluwe*, now *flouw*, snipe-net. Perh. of F. origin.

flue[2]. Passage, chimney. ? Due to some extraordinary confusion with *flue*[3] (q.v.) and the connection of both words with *cuniculus*. The words are of about same date (late 16 cent.).

flue[3]. Fluff. Orig. of rabbit, hare, etc. Cf. Flem. *vluwe*, prob. connected with F. *velu*, woolly, etc. (see *velvet*).

flue of a rabbet: cuniculi vellus (Litt.).

cuniculus: a coney: a coney-burrow; a hole or passage under ground; a long pipe of a still or furnace (*ib.*).

fluent. From pres. part. of L. *fluere*, to flow; cf. *fluid*, L. *fluidus*. The two were not always distinguished.

The most fluid preacher in the age of Queen Elizabeth (Wood, *Athenae Oxon.*).

fluff. First in 18 cent. (Grose). App. on *flue*[3] and *puff*, imitating sound of blowing away.

fluid. See *fluent*.

fluke[1]. Flat fish. AS. *flōc*; cf. ON. *flōke*; ult. cogn. with Ger. *flach*, flat.

fluke[2]. Of anchor, hence of whale's tail. Said to be from *fluke*[1], from shape; but cf. Ger. *flunke*, which Kluge regards as a common LG. word for *flügel*, wing. Ger. *ankerflügel* is used in same sense.

die flügel an einem ancker: the flooks of an anchor (Ludw.).

fluke[3]. Lucky stroke, ? orig. at billiards. First c. 1850, but found c. 1800 in slang sense of *flat*, one easily taken in, fig. from *fluke*[1] (cf. *gudgeon*).

flummery. Welsh *llymru*, sour oatmeal boiled and jellied. Cf. *Fluellen*, *Floyd* (*Lloyd*). Fig. sense from 18 cent.

flummox [*slang*]. First in *Pickwick*. Given as cant word by Hotten (v.i.).

Flummuxed...signifies that the only thing they would be likely to get...would be a month in quod (*Slang Dict.*).

flump. Imit., combining suggestions of *flop* and *thump*.

flunkey. Orig. Sc. Perh. for *flanker*, side attendant, with favourite Sc. dim. suffix. Cf. *sidesman*.

fluor [*chem.*]. L. *fluor*, from *fluere*, to flow. First used by G. Agricola (1546) for Ger. mining word *flusse*, from *fliessen*, to flow.

flurry. Orig. sudden squall. Imit., with reminiscence of *flutter*, *flaw*, *hurry*, and obs. *flurr*, to scatter, whirr. With quot. below cf. the *flurry*, death-struggle, of the whale.

The breaking up of the munsoons, which is the last flory this season makes (Fryer's *E. Ind. and Pers.*).

flush[1]. To put up birds. In ME. intrans., to fly up suddenly. ? Imit., with idea of *fly*, *flutter*, *rush*.

flush[2]. To flood. Earlier (16 cent.), to rush, spurt out. Perh. ident. with *flush*[1], but has absorbed earlier senses of *flash* (q.v.). In sense of blood rushing to face it has been influenced by *blush*. In *flushed with victory*, etc. (see quot. s.v. *doubt*), it has been associated with to *flesh* (v.i.). *Flush of* (money) prob. belongs here (but see *flush*[3]). *Flush*, level with, is doubtful; earliest in *flush deck* (Capt. John Smith). A very puzzling word, both origin and filiation of senses being conjectural.

Flesh'd with slaughter and with conquest crown'd (Dryden).

flush[3]. Series of cards of same suit. F. *flux*, L. *fluxus*, flow; cf. obs. Du. *fluys*, obs. It. *flusso*, both prob. from F. Urquhart renders Rabelais' *flux* by *flusse*.

flusso: a flix. Also a flush in play at cards (Flor.).

passe sans flux: passe, I am not flush (Cotg.).

flushing [*archaic*]. Fabric for sailor's coat. From *Flushing* (*Vlissingen*), ? place of manufacture, ? or from being worn by Flushing pilots.

fluster. Orig. to excite with drink. Cf. ModIcel. *flaustra*, to bustle.

flute. F. *flûte*, OF. *flaüte*, *flahute*; cf. It. *flauto*, Sp. *flauta*, prob. from F., also Du. *fluit*, Ger. *flöte*, also from F. Origin unknown. The OF. form suggests a VL. **flatuta*, from *flare*, to blow. For extended senses, e.g. *fluted column*, cf. those of *pipe*.

flutter. AS. *floterian*, from *flēotan*, to fleet. Cf. *flitter*, *flicker*. Used in AS. also of motion of sea. For *fluttering of dovecotes* see *dove*. Sense of venture (betting, speculation, etc.) is 19 cent. slang.

fluvial. L. *fluvialis*, from *fluvius*, river, from *fluere*, to flow.

flux. F., L. *fluxus*, from *fluere*, to flow. *Fluxion*, in math. sense, was first used by Newton.

fly. AS. *flēogan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *vliegen*, Ger. *fliegen*, ON. *fliūga*, Goth. **fliugan* (inferred from causal *flaugjan*); cogn. with L. *pluma*. Early confused with unrelated *flee*. Also noun, AS. *flēoge*; but most of the extended senses are through the verb, e.g. *fly*, orig. (18 cent.) quick carriage, or anything loosely attached, e.g. of trousers, tent, space over proscenium, *fly-leaf*, etc. With *fly-sheet*, earlier *flying-sheet*, pamphlet,

cf. F. *feuille volante*, Ger. *flugschrift*. With slang *fly*, wide awake, cf. *no flies* (Hotten), but the word is perh. rather connected with *fledge* (v.i.). The study of *flying diseases* was mentioned in H. of C., Feb. 21, 1918; cf. *housemaid's knee, painter's colic*, etc.

vlug[1]: fledge;—volatil, quick, nimble.

vlug[2]: quick, sharp, lively, smart (Sewel, 1766).

flyboat [*hist.*]. Du. *vlieboot*, from the *Vlie*, channel leading to Zuyder Zee. Sense altered on *fly*.

We have burned one hundred and sixty ships of the enemy within the Fly (Pepys, Aug. 15, 1666).

foal. AS. *fola*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *veulen*, Ger. *fohlen* (usu. *füllen*), ON. *foli*, Goth. *fula*; cogn. with L. *pullus*, G. πῶλος. Cf. *filly*.

foam. AS. *fām*; cf. Ger. *feim*, scum; cogn. with Sanskrit *phena*, foam, and perh. with L. *s-puma*.

fob[1]. In to *fob off*. ME. *fob*, impostor (*Piers Plowm.*). Prob. OF. *forbe* (*fourbe*), cheat. For loss of *-r-* cf. *filemot*. *Fib*[1] may be partly a thinned form; cf. *bilk*, *bitch*[2]. But see also *fop*.

fourbe: a fib, jeast, fitton, gudgeon, mockerie, gullery, etc. (Cotg.).

fob[2]. Pocket. Ger. dial. (EPruss.) *fuppe*, of LG. origin; app. an early Ger. loan-word from period of Thirty Years' War.

focus. L., hearth. In math. sense first used (1604) by Kepler, the *focus* of a curve being likened to the burning-point of a lens.

fodder. AS. *fōdor*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *voeder*, Ger. *futter*, ON. *fōthr*; cogn. with *food*. See *forage*.

foe. AS. *fāh*, adj., and *gefā*, noun; cogn. with *feud*[1] (q.v.) and *fiend*. The adj. persists in *foeman*, AS. *fāhmann*.

foetus. See *fetus*.

fog. Rank grass (14 cent.). Origin unknown. Hence *foggy*, boggy, spongy, thick, murky, whence by back-formation *fog*, mist (16 cent.). This seems rather fantastic, but is paralleled by prob. identity of E. *mist* (q.v.) with Ger. *mist*, dung. Cf. however, Dan. *fog*, spray, storm, esp. in *snefog*, driving snow.

fogger [*archaic*]. See *pettifogger*.

fogle [*slang*]. Handkerchief. Ger. *vogel*, bird, has been suggested, via "bird's eye wipe." See *belcher*.

The bird's eye fogle round their necks has vanished from the costume of innkeepers (Trollope).

fogy. Usu. with *old*. Also *fogram*, *foggie*. App. adj. *foggy*, in obs. sense of fat. See *fog*.

a foggy man: een zwaar vet man (Sewel, 1766).

föhn. Hot south wind in Alps. Swiss-Ger., L. *Favonius* (q.v.); cf. Rumansh *favougn*, *favoign*.

foible. Weak point. OF. (*faible*). See *feeble*. Orig. from fencing, the lower part of the foil being called the *foible*. Cf. *forte*.

foil[1]. Noun. OF. *foil*, *foille* (*feuille*), leaf, L. *folium*, *folia* (neut. pl.); cogn. with G. φύλλον. The pl., treated as fem. collect., has superseded sing., exc. in It. *foglio*, leaf of a book. From thin leaf of metal placed under gem to set off its brilliancy springs fig. sense of contrast. Fencing *foil*, orig. a rough sword-blade with blunted *edge*, is the same word, F. *feuille* being still used for blade of saw; cf. Ger. *blatt*, leaf, blade, and obs. Du. *folie*, from F.

fueille: a leafe; also, the foyle of precious stones; or looking-glasses; *fueille d'un*[e] *espee*: the blade of a sword (Cotg.).

folie: bractea, bracteola, metalli lamella tenuis; *folie, breedswerd*: spatha (Kil.).

foil[2]. Verb. Combined from F. *fouler*, to trample (see *fuller*), and *affoler*, to befool, baffle (see *fool*). For E. love of *-oi-* cf. *recoil*, *soil*[1]. See also *defile*[1].

fouler: to tread, stampe, or trample on; to presse, oppresse, foyle, overcharge, extreamely (Cotg.).

affoler: to foyle, wound, bruise; also, to besot, gull, befoole (*ib.*).

foin [*archaic*]. To thrust, orig. to prick, pierce. ? Altered in some way from earlier obs. *poin*, to prick, thrust. See *poignant*. F. *feindre* has a dial. var. *foindre*, which may be connected (cf. fenc. use of *feint*).

pungere: poindre de quelque chose que ce soit, piquer (Est.).

pungere: to pricke, to foine, to sting (Coop.).

foison [*archaic*]. Abundance. F., L. *fusio-n-*, from *fundere*, *fus-*, to pour.

foist. Orig. in dicing. App. from Du. *vuist*, fist. With to *foist on* cf. to *palm off*.

Fokker. Ger. aeroplane. Du. inventor's name. Cf. *pettifogger*.

fold[1]. Verb. AS. *fealdan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *vouwen* (earlier *vouden*), Ger. *falten*, ON. *falda*, Goth. *falthan*; cogn. with G. δι-πλάσιος, two-*fold*, L. *du-plex*, etc., the orig. metaphor being that of plaiting strands.

fold[2]. For sheep. AS. *falod*; cf. LG. *valt*, Du. *vaalt*, Dan. *fold*.

oliage. F. *feuillage*, from *feuille*, leaf, L. *folia*, neut. pl.

folio. L. *in folio*, from *folium*, leaf; cf. *quarto*, *duodecimo*, etc. In book-keeping prob. via It. *foglio*; cf. *bankrupt*, *ditto*, *cash*[1], etc.

folk. AS. *folc*; cf. Du. Ger. *volk*, people, ON. *folk*, division of army, perh. orig. sense. *Folk-lore*, suggested (1846) by W. J. Thoms in the *Athenaeum*, is now adopted in several Europ. langs.; cf. *folk-etymology*, as exemplified in *sparrowgrass* (see *asparagus*), *grass-cutter* (q.v.), "*Plug Street*," etc. *Folk-song* is after Ger. *volkslied* (q.v.).

Nous sommes ici en présence d'un thème essentiellement folk-lorique (G. Huet).

follicle [*biol.*]. L. *folliculus*, dim. of *follis*, bag, etc. See *fool*.

follow. AS. *folgian*, also *fylgan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *volgen*, Ger. *folgen*, ON. *fylga*. Perh. ult. a compd. of *full* and *go*. To *follow the sea* is after to *follow the plough* (*drum*). In *as follows*, in ref. to sing. or pl., the construction is impers., perh. after F. *ainsi qu'il suit*.

folly. F. *folie*, from *fol* (*fou*). See *fool*. The sense of structure beyond owner's means is partly due to spec. OF. use of *folie* for country pleasure-house. Thus Roger Wendover applies the name *stultitia Huberti* to Hubert de Burgh's castle on the Welsh Border, destroyed by the Welsh (1228), and no doubt called by its owner *Folie Hubert*. There has also been confusion with OF. *fuellie*, *foillie*, leafy retreat, summer-house, etc., which is usu. the origin of the surname *Folley*.

foment. F. *fomenter*, Late L. *fomentare*, to warm, cherish, from *fovēre*.

Those who are fermenting (sic) disorder in Ireland (*Times*, Oct. 24, 1917).

Outwardly calm, but inwardly a foment (sic) of conflicting emotions (Kyne, *Webster, Man's Man*, ch. xiv.).

fond. ME. *fonned*, p.p. of obs. *fon*, to be foolish, befool, of which *fondle* is frequent.; cf. ME. *fon*, fool, and mod. *fun*. Orig. sense appears in *fond hopes*; cf. *dote*, *infatuate*. *Fond-hardy* is common in Florio's *Montaigne*.

fondant. F., from *fondre*, to melt, L. *fundere*.

font. AS. *font*, L. *fons*, *font-*, fountain, adopted with spec. sense in Church L.

fontanelle [*anat.*]. Space between parietal bones of infant. F., dim. of *fontaine*, fountain.

food. AS. *fōda*; cogn. with ON. *fœthe*, Goth. *fōdeins*, L. *pabulum*, G. πατέομαι, I feed. See *fodder*. With *food for powder* (1 *Hen. IV*, iv. 2) cf. F. *chair à canon*, Ger. *kanonenfutter*. For fig. senses (*food for thought*) cf. *pabulum*.

fool[1]. Foolish person. F. *fol* (*fou*), L. *follis*, bellows, wind-bag, but prob. here in the spec. sense of scrotum; cf. It. *coglione*, "a noddie, a foole, a patch, a dolt, a meacock" (Flor.), lit. testicle; also L. *gerro*, fool, from a Sicilian name for pudendum. *Foolscap* paper formerly had a fool's cap as watermark. *Fool's paradise* is in the *Paston Letters* (15 cent.). For *foolhardy*, OF. *fol hardi*, see *hardy*.

fool[2]. Of gooseberries, etc. Perh. playful application of *fool*[1]; cf. *trifle*, *sillabub* (q.v.).

ravioli: a kinde of clouted creame called a foole or a trifle (Flor.).

foot. AS. *fōt*. Aryan; cf. Du. *voet*, Ger. *fuss*, ON. *fōtr*, Goth. *fōtus*, L. *pes*, *ped-*, G. πούς, ποδ-, Sanskrit *pād*. See *charpoy*, *teapoy*. The extended senses are common to the Europ. langs. A *footman* orig. ran on foot by the side of his master's horse or carriage. With to *know the length of one's foot* cf. to *take one's measure*, phrases alluding to the impossibility of disguising the truth from the shoemaker and tailor. *Football* is forbidden in a Sc. statute of 1424.

Foote balle, wherin is nothinge but beastly furie and exstreme violence,...is to be put in perpetuall silence (Elyot, *Governour*, i. 295).

footle. Mod. variation on dial. *footer*, to trifle, potter, F. *foutre*. See *footy*.

footpad. Robber on foot. Earlier *pad*, short for *padder*, from Du. *pad*, path, way. A cant word. Cf. *highwayman*.

Such as robbe on horse-backe were called high-lawyers, and those who robbed on foote he called padders (*NED.* 1610).

footy [*archaic*]. Paltry. F. *foutu*, p.p. of *foutre*, common as term of contempt (2 *Hen. IV*, v. 3).

Their footy little ordnance (*Westward Ho!* ch. xx.).

foozle. To bungle. Cf. dial. Ger. *fuseln*, to bungle, app. cogn. with Ger. *pfuschen*, *fuschen*, orig. to work as a blackleg, now very common in non-golf senses of E. *foozle*. See *poach*, *fusel*.

fop. Orig. fool. Cf. Ger. *foppen*, to fool, beguile, from rogues' cant, and orig. used of beggars shamming disease. This can hardly

be the origin of the E. word, found in ME., but they are no doubt related. Cf. also *fob*[1].

foppe: supra, idem quod *folet* (*Prompt. Parv.*).

foppen: to fop, baffle, fool, jeer, banter, rally, or lampoon one; to make a fool, fop, or fop-doddle of him (Ludw.).

for. AS. *for*; as prep. not distinguished from cogn. *fore* in AS., but differentiated in ME.; cogn. with Du. *voor*, Ger. *vor*, *für* (as prefix *ver-*), ON. *fyrer*, Goth. *faur*, L. *pro*, G. περί, πρό, παρά. As prefix it implies doing away with, spoiling, etc., like cogn. Ger. *ver-*. Also confused as prefix with *fore-*. The two have separate sense and sound, though the latter is not indicated in spelling as in Ger. *ver-*, *vor-*. With *forasmuch as* cf. *inasmuch as*, and almost synon. F. *d'autant que*.

forage. F. *fourrage*, from *feurre*, fodder, of Teut. origin. See *fodder*.

foramin-. From L. *foramen*, *foramin-*, orifice, from *forare*, to bore.

foray. Back-formation from *forayer*, OF. *forreor*, forager, from *forrer*, to forage, from *feurre*, fodder, forage. Cf. ModF. *fourrier*, harbinger, quartermaster.

fourrager: to fodder; also, to forage, prey, forray, go a forraging; to ransacke, ravage, boot-hale it (Cotg.).

forbear[1]. Ancestor. Orig. Sc. *fore be-er*, one existing before.

forbear[2]. Abstain. AS. *forberan*, to bear privation of, treat with patience.

entbären oder entbehren: to bear the want of a thing; to forbear it (Ludw.).

forbid. AS. *forbēodan*. See *bid*. Cf. Ger. *verbieten*, with its once sacred p.p. *verboten*. Current sense of adj. *forbidding* is from c. 1700. *Forbidden fruit* is 17 cent.

In Deutschland wird keine Revolution stattfinden, weil da Revolutionen verboten sind (Heine).

forby [*Sc.*]. Moreover, not to mention. From *for* and *by*; cf. Ger. *vorbei*, past.

force[1]. Vigour. F., VL. **fortia*, from *fortis*, strong; cf. It. *forza*, Sp. *fuerza*. For VL. formation cf. *grease*, *marvel*. Has assumed certain senses of native *might*, *strength*, e.g. a *military force* was up to 16 cent. a *strength*. With *the* (police) *Force* (c. 1850), cf. *the Trade*, *the Profession*. To *force one's hand* is from whist.

force[2], **foss** [*north.*]. Waterfall. ON. *fors*, whence Sw. *fors*, Dan. *fos*. Cf. *fell*[3], *gill*[2].

force-meat. From archaic *force*, to stuff, for *farce* (q.v.).

forceps. L., pincers, tongs. Orig. smiths' implement, from *formus*, hot, *capere*, to take.

ford. AS. *ford*; cf. archaic Du. *vord*, Ger. *furt*; cogn. with *fare*, *firth*, also with L. *portus*, harbour, G. πόρος, ford (*Bosporus* = *Oxford*).

fordo, fordone [*archaic*]. AS. *fordōn*, compd. of *do*. Now replaced by *do for*, *done for*. See *do*.

fore. Cogn. with *for* (q.v.). Adj. and noun use, e.g. *fore horse*, *to the fore*, is back-formation from old compds. in which the prefix appears to have adj. force, e.g. *foreman*. Golfers' *fore* is for *before*. In naut. lang. regularly opposed to *aft*, *fore-and-aft* being used of sails that follow the length of the ship, instead of its breadth (*square-rigged*). As prefix *fore-* has meaning of previous, before, but is sometimes confused with *for-*. In a few compds. the first element may have been originally *afore*, *before*, e.g. *foremast hand* (naut.).

forearm. Verb. Only in proverb, with *forewarn*.

forecast. Orig. to contrive beforehand. For sense-development cf. *conjecture*.

He fell to explaining to me his manner of casting the draught of water which a ship will draw beforehand (Pepys, May 19, 1666).

forecastle. Orig. a castle-like structure at fore-end of vessel.

foreclose. Better *forclose*, F. *forclore*, from *fors*, L. *foris*, outside, and *clore*, *clos-*, L. *claudere*, to shut; cf. *forfeit*. Now usu. of mortgages, to bar right of redemption.

forefather. Perh. formed on L. *progenitor*. The compd. is not found in AS.

forefront. Now chiefly fig., after the *forefront of the battle* (2 *Sam.* xi. 15); but orig. used in sense of façade.

foregather. See *forgather*.

forego. To precede. Chiefly in participles, the *foregoing*, *foregone*, the latter esp. with *conclusion*, after Shaks., but used with mistaken sense. See also *forgo*.

But this denoted a foregone conclusion (*Oth.* iii. 3).

forehead. AS. *forhēafod*, with *for-* for *fore-*.

foreign. ME. *foren*, *forein*, etc., F. *forain*, from *fors*, outside, L. *foris*. In dial. still used in earlier sense of outside the town, district, etc. Cf. *forest*, and It. *forestiere*, alien, foreigner. See also *denizen*.

forejudge. Cf. *prejudice*. See also *forjudge*.

forel. Parchment (bookbind.). Orig. case, cover, OF. *forel* (*fourreau*, sheath), dim. from Ger. *futter*, case.

forelock, take Time by the. Adapted from F. *prendre l'occasion aux cheveux*, with *Time* substituted for L. *Occasio.*

Cursu volucri, pendens in novacula,
Calvus, comosa fronte, nudo corpore,
Quem si occuparis, teneas; elapsum semel
Non ipse possit Iuppiter reprehendere...
(Phaedrus, v. 8).

foreman. Orig. leader in gen. sense. *Foreman of jury* is recorded earlier than *foreman*, head workman.

foremost. AS. *formest*, superl. of *forma*, which is itself a superl. from same root as *fore*, with *-m-* suffix as in L. *primus*, etc. Confused with *most* (cf. *utmost*). *Former* is a back-formation from *formest.*

forensic. From L. *forensis*, from *forum* (q.v.).

fore-reach. Orig. naut., to shoot ahead of, hence fig. to get the better of.

You have forereached on Davy [Jones] this time, sir (*Tom Cringle's Log*, ch. x.).

forerunner. First in ME. as rendering of L. *praecursor*, in ref. to John the Baptist.

fore-shorten. As term of art from c. 1600.

foresight. Earliest (c. 1300) in ref. to God's *foresight*, rendering L. *providentia.*

foreskin. Coined (16 cent.) for earlier *prepuce.* Perh. suggested by synon. Ger. *vorhaut*, due to Luther.

forest. OF. (*forêt*), MedL. *forestis* (sc. *sylva*), unenclosed land, from *foris*, outside. In OF. & ME. often opposed to *park*, enclosed land. Cf. *foreign.* In earliest E. use *forest* is esp. associated with the crown and hunting. *Foresters*, benefit society, is 19 cent.

forestall. From AS. *foresteall*, an ambush, waylaying, etc., from *fore* and *stall.* In ME. esp. in sense of intercepting supplies, profiteering, food-hoarding.

forethought. Orig. in evil sense; cf. *malice aforethought.*

foreword. Neol. (19 cent.) after Ger. *vorwort*, preface. Cf. *wordbook.*

Stupid neologisms, such as "foreword," which some Germanizing fool found himself saying, and a hundred light-hearted parrots repeated it
(J. S. Phillimore).

forfeit. F. *forfait*, wrong, crime, p.p. of *forfaire*, to do wrong, MedL. *foris facere*, to transgress, from *foris*, outside. Mod. sense from confiscation following crime.

forfend. Now usu. optative, e.g. *Heaven forfend.* Formed from *fend* (q.v.), to ward off, on model of synon. *forbid.*

And the prestis be forfendid to eny more takyn monee of the puple (Wyc. 2 *Kings*, xii. 8).

forgather [*Sc.*]. From *for* and *gather*; or perh. directly from Du. *vergaderen*, to assemble. For force of prefix cf. synon. Ger. *versammeln.*

forge[1]. Of smith. First as verb. F. *forger*, L. *fabricare.* For sense of counterfeiting, found very early, cf. *fabricate* (q.v.).

Who forgide [*Vulg.* fabricatus est] the dowmbe and the deef, the seer and the blynde?
(Wyc. *Ex.* iv. 11).

forge[2] [*naut.*]. Usu. with *ahead.* Naut. corrupt. of *force*; cf. Mrs Gamp's "Jonadge's belly."

to forge over (corrompu de *to force*): passe[r] en faisant force de voiles sur un banc de sable, ou à travers les glaces; on dit aussi en françois forcer
(Lesc.).

franchir un banc: to force over a bank (*ib.*).

franchir une roche: to pass over, or forge off from a rock (Falc.).

forget. AS. *forgietan*, from *get*; cf. Du. *vergeten*, Ger. *vergessen.* Orig. idea must have been to lose, but this is not recorded in any Teut. lang. With *forget-me-not* cf. Ger. *vergissmeinnicht*, OF. *ne m'oubliez mye.*

forgive. AS. *forgiefan*, from *give.* Com. Teut. compd.; cf. Du. *vergeven*, Ger. *vergeben*, ON. *fyrirgefa*, Goth. *fragiban*, to grant. See *pardon.*

forgo. To dispense with. AS. *forgān*, to pass over. See *go.* Cf. Ger. *vergehen.* Often wrongly spelt *forego* (q.v.).

forjudge [*leg.*]. To exclude, dispossess by judgment. OF. *forjuger*; cf. *forclose*, *forfeit*, and see *judge.* Incorr. *forejudge* (v.i.).

Forejudged of life and lands (*NED.* 1883).

fork. AS. *force*, L. *furca.* Partly from ONF. *forque* (F. *fourche*); cf. It. *furca*, Sp. *horca*; also Du. *vork*, Ger. *furke.* Orig. pitchfork, etc., an early Roman agricultural loan-word, replacing AS. *gafol* (cf. Ger. *gabel*). The table fork, one for each, is not recorded till 15 cent. With to *fork out* cf. to *stump up.* See also *carfax.*

My silvir forke for grene gyngour
(*Bury Wills*, 1463).

forlorn. ME. p.p. of obs. *forlese*, to abandon, AS. *forlēosan*, to lose utterly; cf. Du. *verliezen*, Ger. *verlieren*, Goth. *fraliusan.* See *lose*, *lorn.* *Forlorn hope* (mil.) is obs. Du. *verloren hoop*, lost "heap"; cf. obs. Ger. *verlorener haufe* and F. *enfants perdus*, "the forlorne hope of a camp" (Cotg.). In Purch. (xvi. 41) used for vanguard. Often misused by mod. writers as though

connected with E. *hope* (see quot. 2). This has coloured sense of *forlorn*, as in quot. 3.

verloren hoop: emissarii milites, qui precedunt aciem ad lacessendum hostem, et temerè in mortem ruunt (Kil.).

She had had a forlorn hope of a letter (*NED.* 1885).

Commander Goodhart thoroughly realized the forlorn nature of his act. His last remark to the commanding officer was: "If I don't get up, the tin cylinder will"
(*Offic. award of Albert Gold Medal*, Apr. 23, 1918).

form. F. *forme*, L. *forma*, shape; prob. cogn. with *ferire*, to strike (cf. *type*). In all Rom. & Teut. langs. The school sense (6th *form*, etc.), peculiar to E., is from Late L. *forma*, used of orders of clergy, associated also with *form*, bench, OF. *forme*, from phrase *s'asseoir en forme*, to sit in order. The germ of *good* (*bad*) *form* is in Chauc. (v.i.). *Formal* was orig. a scholastic term opposed to *material* (form and matter).

Noght o word spak he moore than was neede,
And that was seyd in forme and reverence
(Chauc. A. 304).

format. F., L. *formatus* (sc. *liber*).

forme[1]. Of a hare. Ident. with *form*[1], F. *forme*, mould, being used of the impression left on the ground by the hare.

Un homme entendu à la chasse peut juger à la forme (c'est-à-dire au giste où le lievre a passé la nuict) quel lievre c'est
(Gauchet, *Plaisir des Champs*, 1583).

forme[2] [*typ.*]. As *form* (q.v.).

former. See *foremost*.

formic. Of ants. For **formicic*, from L. *formica*, ant.

formidable. F., L. *formidabilis*, from *formido*, dread.

formula. L., dim. of *forma*. Mod. sense of conventionality, etc., after Carlyle, is due to that writer's misunderstanding of a remark made by Mirabeau père.

fornication. F., L. *fornicatio-n-*, from *fornicari*, from *fornix*, *fornic-*, brothel, orig. vault, arch.

forsake. AS. *forsacan*, to relinquish, renounce, opposite of *sacan*, to fight, claim; cf. Du. *verzaken*, OHG. *firsahhan*. See *sake*.

forsooth. AS. *forsōth*, for truth. See *sooth*. With mod. ironic use, from c. 1800, cf. *I daresay*, *very likely*, etc.

forspent. From archaic *forspend*, AS. *forspendan*, to squander. See *spend*.

forswear. AS. *forswerian*, to renounce an oath (cf. *abjure*), reflex. to perjure oneself, the only sense of mod. p.p. *forsworn*. For formation cf. Ger. *verschwören*, to conspire. See *swear*.

fort. F., L. *fortis*, strong; perh. with *château* understood.

fortalice [*archaic*]. MedL. *fortalitia*, from *fortis*, strong; cf. OF. *fortelece*, It. *fortilizio*, Sp. *fortaleza*. See *fortress*.

forte. Strong point. Orig. from fenc. F. *fort*, upper half of sword-blade. See *foible*.

Les hommes...savent tous le fort et le foible les uns des autres (La Bruyère).

forth. AS. *forth*, forward, onward; cogn. with *fore*; cf. Du. *voort*, Ger. *fort*. See *further*. Gray criticized Beattie's use of this "obsolete" word in *The Minstrel* (1771). *Forthcome*, AS. *forthcuman*, is practically obs. exc. in pres. part. With archaic *forthright*, straight forward, cf. *downright*, *upright*. It is often used as noun after *Temp.* iii. 3. *Forthwith*, orig. along with, replaced earlier *forth mid* (see *midwife*).

fortify. F. *fortifier*, Late L. *fortificare*, from *fortis*, strong, *facere*, to make.

fortissimo. It., superl. of *forte*, strong, L. *fortis*.

fortitude. F., L. *fortitudo*, from *fortis*, strong.

fortnight. For *fourteen night*, a combination found in AS.; cf. *sennight*, for *seven night*. See *night*.

fortress. F. *forteresse*, from *fort*, strong, parallel form to OF. *fortalece*; see *fortalice*.

fortuitous. From L. *fortuitus*, from *forte*, by chance, abl. of *fors*, *fort-*, chance, lot.

fortune. F., L. *fortuna*, from *fors* (v.s.). Oldest sense in to *tell fortunes*, and in *fortunate* (cf. *happy*). Sense of owned wealth first in Spenser. *Soldier of fortune*, free lance, a 17 cent. type, does not correspond in meaning with F. *soldat* (*officier*) *de fortune*, one risen from the ranks.

forty. *Roaring forties* (naut.), between 40° and 50° N. latitude. *Forty-five*, Jacobite rising of 1745; cf. *Fifteen*. *Forty-niner* (US.), settler in California at time (1849) of gold-fever.

A miner, forty-niner, and his daughter Clementine.

forum. L., market-place, place of assembly for public business; cogn. with *fores*, doors, *foris*, outside, and ult. with *durbar*.

forward. AS. *foreweard*. See *fore* and *-ward*. With *forwards*, usu. coupled with *backwards*, cf. Ger. *vorwärts*; the *-s* is adv. gen. With verb to *forward* cf. to *further*.

forweary, **forworn** [*archaic*]. Cf. *forspent*.

fosse. F., L. *fossa*, from *fodere*, *foss-*, to dig. Cf. *dike*.

fossick [*Austral.*]. To rummage for particles of gold in abandoned workings. E. dial. *fossick*, troublesome person; perh. from *fuss*; cf. *finick*.

> A dozen Chinamen fossicking after gold amidst the dirt of the river (Trollope).

fossil. F. *fossile*, L. *fossilis*, from *fodere*, *foss-*, to dig.

foster. AS. *fōstor*, *fōster*, feeding, food; cf. ON. *fōstr*, nursing; from root of *food*, with instrument. suffix. The compds. *foster-father*, *-child*, etc., all occur in AS. Verb is now usu. fig.

fother[1]. Load, measure. AS. *fōther*. WGer.; cf. Du. *voer* (earlier *voeder*), Ger. *fuder*, cartload; cogn. with *fathom*.

fother[2], **fodder** [*naut.*]. To choke a leak with oakum. Du. *voeren* (earlier *voederen*), to line; cf. Ger. *füttern*. See *fur*. Or it may be simply to "feed."

foudroyant. F., thunder-smiting, from *foudroyer*, from *foudre*, lightning, L. *fulgur*.

foul. AS. *fūl*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *vuil*, Ger. *faul*, ON. *fūll*, Goth. *fūls*; cogn. with L. *putēre*, to stink, G. *πύον*, pus, Sanskrit *pū*, to stink. The fig. senses are mostly found in AS., the opposites being *clean* and *fair*, and, in naut. lang., *clear*. From naut. to *fall foul of*, become entangled, etc., comes mod. mech. sense, e.g. to *foul the points* (railway).

foulard. Fabric. F., of unknown origin. ? From *fouler*, to trample (? cf. *fichu*).

foumart. Polecat. ME. *fulmard*, AS. *fūl*, foul, *mearth*, marten. Cf. F. *putois*, polecat, from *puer*, to stink.

found[1]. To establish. F. *fonder*, L. *fundare*, from *fundus*, bottom.

found[2]. To cast metal. F. *fondre*, L. *fundere*, to pour.

founder[1]. Of a horse (Chauc.). ME. also *afounder*, F. *effondrer*, to knock out the bottom, *s'effondrer*, to collapse, from L. *ex* and VL. **fundor-*, from *fundus*, bottom; cf. MedL. *fundora*, for *fundus*, and F. *fondrière*, quagmire.

founder[2]. Of a ship. OF. *enfondrir*, to engulf, sink, from L. *fundus*, bottom (v.s.). Much later than *founder*[1], of which it is partly a fig. application.

> Then, like a founder'd horse, she [the ship] cannot go (*Sea-Dict.* 1708).

foundling. From *find*; cf. Du. *vondeling*, MHG. *fundelinc* (replaced by *findling* via *fündling*).

foundry. F. *fonderie*. See *found*[2].

fount[1], **fountain.** F. *font*, L. *fons*, *font-*, now replaced, exc. in *fonts baptismaux*, by *fontaine*, Late L. *fontana*, whence *fountain*. Or E. *fount*, poet. word of late appearance (first in Shaks.), may be a back-formation on *mount-ain*. *Fountain* was orig. synon. with *spring*; cf. *fountain-head*, now usu. fig. A French *fountain-pen* is described in 1658 and Miss Burney used one in 1789.

> Portable fountain pens to carry ink and write well, made and sold by E. T. Williams, No. 13, Strand (*Morn. Chron.* June 11, 1788).

fount[2] [*typ.*]. F. *fonte*, casting, from *fondre*. See *found*[2].

four. AS. *fēower*. Aryan; cf. Du. Ger. *vier*, ON. *fiōrer*, Goth. *fidwōr*, L. *quattuor*, G. *τέσσαρες*, *τέτ-*, Sanskrit *ḳatur*, OIr. *cethir*, Welsh *pedwar*. See *charpoy*. *On all fours*, for earlier *on all four* (*Lev.* xi. 42), has fig. sense of fair, evenly, not like a limping dog. A *four in hand* is a team entirely controlled by the driver, i.e. without a postilion for the leaders. In the card-game of *all fours* "the all four are high, low, Jack, and the game" (Johns.). *Foursome* (Sc.), four together, is in Gavin Douglas (16 cent.).

> Then of all foure he makes him lightly bound (Sylv. *Handicrafts*).

fourgon. F., baggage-waggon. Perh. ult. cogn. with *fork*, from shape of shafts.

Fourierism. System of *Charles Fourier*, F. socialist (†1837). See *phalanstery*.

fourteen points [*hist.*]. Enunciated (Jan. 8, 1918) by President Wilson.

> Le président Wilson est un homme remarquable. Il a quatorze commandements. Le bon Dieu lui-même n'en a que dix (? G. Clemenceau, Apr. 1919).

fourth. Latrine (Camb.). Perh. orig. from number of staircase. Hotten derives it from the "fourth court" of Trinity, but there is no court so named. Also explained as the "fourth" human necessity. *Fourth estate*, the press, is prob. due to Burke, but the phrase had been previously used in various senses, e.g., of the mob (Fielding). The theory of the *fourth dimension* (math.) was originated (1831) by Gauss.

fowl. AS. *fugol*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *vogel*, ON. *fugl*, Goth. *fugls*. Perh. for an earlier **flugl* (cf. Ger. *flügel*, wing), cogn. with *fly*, with early dissim. of one *-l-*; cf. AS. *flugol*, flying, and relation of Sanskrit

pakshin, fowl, to *paksha*, wing. Usual for *bird* (q.v.) in ME. and later; cf. *fowls of the air*, *wild-fowl*. Mod. limitation from c. 1600. See *flesh*.

fox. AS. *fox*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *vos*, Ger. *fuchs*, in which *-s* is masc. suffix; cf. ON. *fōa*, Goth. *fauhō*, vixen. With *foxglove*, AS. *foxes glōfe*, cf. synon. Norw. *ræv-bjelde*, lit. fox-bell. Its F. name is *doigtier*, *doigt de la Vierge* (see *digitalis*). *Foxed*, in booksellers' catalogues, means stained with fox-coloured marks.

foyer [*theat.*]. F., orig. green-room, lit. hearth, home, VL. **focarium*, from *focus*.

fracas. F., from *fracasser*, to shatter, It. *fracassare*, perh. combined from L. *quassare*, to shatter, and *frag-*, as in *fragment*. See *cashier*[2].

fraction. F., Church L. *fractio-n-*, from *frangere*, *fract-*, to break. Math. sense is oldest (Chauc.).

fractious. App. coined (18 cent.) as mixture of *factious* and *refractory*.

fracture. F., L. *fractura*, as *fraction*.

fragile. F., L. *fragilis*, from *frag-*, root of *frangere*, to break.

fragment. L. *fragmentum*, from *frangere* (v.s.).

fragrant. F., from pres. part. of L. *fragrare*, to smell. See *flair*.

frail[1]. Adj. OF. *fraile* (*frêle*), L. *fragilis*, fragile (q.v.). Oldest E. sense is fig., unchaste.

frail[2]. Basket for figs, etc. OF. *frael*, *freel*, VL. *fragellum*, for *flagellum*, young shoot of vine (Virg.), hence withe for basket-making.

> One fraiel [*Vulg.* calathus] hadde good figus (Wyc. *Jer.* xxiv. 2).

fraise [*fort.*]. Palisade. F., ruff, earlier, mesentery of calf. Perh. cogn. with *frieze*[1]; cf. *frill*, *tripe*.

framboesia [*med.*]. The yaws. From F. *framboise*, raspberry, from appearance of swellings.

frame. AS. *framian*, to avail, profit, from *fram*, vigorous, etc., orig. going forward (*from*), cogn. with Ger. *fromm*, pious. Some senses from cogn. ON. *fremja*, to further, execute. Mod. meanings of verb and noun are chiefly from ME. sense of preparing timber for use. The picture sense is first in Shaks. *Frame of mind* (*soul*, *spirit*) is esp. common in 17 cent.

> He could not frame to pronounce it right (*Judges*, xii. 6).

franc. F. coin first struck (1360) temp. Jean le Bon with legend *Francorum Rex*. See *frank*.

franchise. F., freedom, from *franc*, free, frank. Hence liberty, privilege, etc. ModE. sense arises accidentally from contextual application of *elective franchise*, freedom to vote.

Franciscan. Of order of *St Francis of Assisi*, founded 1209. Grey friar.

Franco-. From MedL. *Francus*. See *frank*[1].

francolin. Bird. F., It. *francolino*, "a daintye birde called a goodwit" (Flor.); according to a 17 cent. ornithologist from *franco*, free, because a privileged bird which the commons were forbidden to kill. Cf. *franklin*.

franc-tireur [*hist.*]. F., free-shooter. Coined (? in 1870) on older *franc-archer*; cf. Ger. *freischütz*. The accusation that the Belgians had adopted "franc-tireur tactics" was the pretext for the massacres of civilians at Dinant, Aerschot, etc. (1914).

frangible. Late L. *frangibilis*, from *frangere*, to break.

frangipane. Perfume. F., said to have been introduced into France (temp. Catherine de Médicis) by one of the famous It. family *Frangipani*, lit. break-bread, a name earned, according to tradition, by benevolence.

frank[1]. Adj. F. *franc* or L. *Francus*, OHG. *Franko*; cf. AS. *Franca*, ON. *Frakki*. A name applied esp. to Ger. tribes which conquered Gaul (6 cent.) and called it *France*; hence member of ruling race, free, open, etc. Cf. hist. of *slave*. Also applied by Orientals to Europeans (see *feringhee*). The ethnic name is sometimes said to be derived from the national weapon, the javelin (AS. *franca*, ON. *frakka*), but the opposite may be the case; cf. F. *francisque*, battle-axe, lit. Frankish. See also *almoign*, *frankpledge*.

frank[2]. Verb. To "free" the carriage of a letter, etc. From *frank*[1]. Cf. F. *affranchir*, to set free, to stamp a letter.

Frankenstein. Student who, in story (1818) by Mrs Shelley, created a monster which he could not control. Commonly misused for the monster itself.

> The Germans, having created a Frankenstein for their own purposes, seem to be considerably perplexed by its antics (*Daily Chron.* Jan. 7, 1918).

frankincense. OF. *franc encens*, the adj. app. meaning noble, frank[1]; cf. Ger. *edelstein*,

gem, *edeltanne*, white pine, and see *freestone* (s.v. *free*).

franklin [*hist.*]. Freeman, freeholder (*Ivanhoe*, ch. i.). AF. *fraunkelain*, MedL. *Franchelanus*, from *Francus*, frank[1], prob. with orig. Teut. suffix *-ling*. Cf. *chamberlain*.

frankpledge [*hist.*]. AF. mistransl. of AS. *frithborh*, peace pledge, *frith* being confused with *free*. See *frank*[1], *frith*[1].

frantic. ME. also *frenetik*, F. *frénétique*, L., G. φρενιτικός. See *frenzy*.

frap [*naut.*]. To bind tightly. F. *frapper*, to strike, in same sense, perh. ult. cogn. with *flap*.

frapper une manœuvre: to fix or seize or lash a rope in its proper place (Lesc.).

frass [*bot.*]. Refuse left by boring insects. Ger., from *fressen*, to devour. See *fret*[1].

frate. It., friar, brother, L. *frater*. Cf. shortened *Fra* in *Fra Angelico*, etc.

frater, fratry [*archaic*]. Refectory. AF. *fraitur*, for *refraitur*, corrupt. of MedL. *refectorium*.

fraternal. From L. *fraternus*, from *frater*, brother. Cf. *fraternize*, F. *fraterniser*, much used at time of F. Revolution, and lately (1917) in ref. to the Russo-Ger. front. *Fraternity* also, though common in ME. of a rel. brotherhood, took a new lease of life at the Revolution, *Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité* being adopted as motto of Republic in 1791.

Sois mon frère, ou je te tue (Anon. 18 cent.).

fratricide. L. *fratricida*, agent, *fratricidium*, act, from *caedere*, to kill. AS. has *brōthorbana* (see *bane*) and *-cwealm* (see *kill*).

fratry. See *frater*.

frau. Ger., woman, orig. lady, fem. of OHG. *frō*, lord, ult. cogn. with *Friday*. Hence dim. *frāulein*.

fraud. F. *fraude*, L. *fraus, fraud-*. *Pious fraud* is in Foxe.

fraught. Now only as p.p., and usu. fig., *fraught with*. Noun and verb *fraught*, replaced by *freight* (q.v.), is Du. or LG. *vracht*, orig. cost of transport; cf. OHG. *frēht*, for *fer-ēht*, from *ēht*, possession, cogn. with *owe, own*. But some connect *fraught, freight* with L. *fractum* (see *defray*); cf. *what's the damage?*

fraxinella [*bot.*]. ModL. dim. from *fraxinus*, ash.

fray[1]. Fight, quarrel. For *affray* (q.v.). Cf. archaic *fray*, to frighten.

And none shall fray them away (*Jer.* vii. 33).

fray[2]. To rub. F. *frayer*, L. *fricare*. Earliest of deer rubbing horns against trees.

frazzle [*dial. & US.*]. To unravel, etc. App. formed on *fray*[2] and obs. *fasel*, in same sense, cogn. with AS. *fæs*, fringe, Ger. *faser*, fringe, fibre.

The Allies have to beat Germany to a frazzle (*Referee*, May 27, 1917).

freak. Caprice. First in 16 cent., *fortune's freaks*. In sense of *lusus naturae* it is US. Perh. a dial. word cogn. with AS. *frīcian*, to dance; cf. hist. of *caprice*. But Littleton's gloss (v.i.) suggests rather connection with obs. *freck*, eager, arrogant, which has given surname *Freake*. This is a Com. Teut. word, AS. *frec*; cf. Du. *vrek*, eager, Ger. *frech*, insolent, ON. *frekr*, greedy, Goth. *friks*, greedy.

freak: protervia, petulantia (Litt.).

freaked. App. coined by Milton, who may have had *freckle* and *streak* vaguely in mind.

The pansy freaked with jet (*Lycidas*, 144).

freckle. Earlier *frecken*, ON. *freknur* (pl.), perh. ult. cogn. with G. περκνός, spotted.

A fewe frakenes in his face y-spreynd (Chauc. A. 2169).

free. AS. *frēo*, not in bondage, also poet. noble, joyful. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *vrij*, Ger. *frei*, ON. *frīr* (only in compds.), Goth. *freis*; cogn. with Sanskrit *priya*, dear, the orig. sense. See *friend* and cf. Ger. *freien*, to woo. L. *liberi*, children, lit. the free, shows converse sense-development. Fig. senses correspond with those of F. *libre*. *Freeboard* (naut.) was prob. suggested by earlier sense of strip of land outside fence of park. For *freebooter*, Du. *vrijbuiter* (cogn. with *free* and *booty*), cf. *filibuster*. *Free Church* has been lately assumed by Nonconformists. *Freedom of the Seas*, a phrase of doubtful meaning, suggested by Grotius' tract *Mare Liberum* (1608), was much in vogue in Germany at the period of the submarine massacres. *Freehand drawing* is done without math. instruments. *Freehold* translates AF. *fraunc tenement*. *Free lance*, medieval mercenary, is mod., perh. coined by Scott (*Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxiv.). *Freemasons* (cf. Ger. *freimaurer*, F. *franc maçon*) were orig. (14 cent.) a travelling gild of skilled stone-masons with a secret code. *Freestone* translates F. *pierre franche*, "the soft white freestone" (Cotg.); cf. *frankincense*. *Freethinker* (c. 1700) has

been adopted as F. *libre penseur*, Ger. *freidenker* (1715). *Free trade* orig. meant unrestricted trade, but Adam Smith has *freedom of trade* (1776) in mod. sense. *Free will* is used by Chauc. (*Boeth.*) in association with *predestination*.

We term it [the Club] *Free-and-Easy*, and yet we Find it no easy matter to be free
(Crabbe, *Borough*).

freemartin. Imperfect heifer. Cf. Ir. Gael. *mart*, heifer.

freesia. Plant. From Cape of Good Hope. ? From *Frees*, a common Du. surname, the Frisian; cf. *fuchsia*, *dahlia*, etc.

freeze. AS. *frēosan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *friezen*, Ger. *frieren* (OHG. *friesan*), ON. *friōsa*, Goth. **friusan* (inferred from *frius*, frost); cogn. with L. *pruina*, hoar-frost, Sanskrit *prushvā*, ice. Archaic p.p. *frore*(*n*) (cf. *was*, *were*, *lose*, *lorn*) occ. in poetry after Milton. To *freeze on* (*to*, *out*) is US.

Snow-fed streams now seen athwart frore vapours
(Shelley).

freight. For earlier *fraught* (q.v.), influenced by F. *fret*, of same origin. Much used in US. railway lang., perh. after ModDu. *vragt*.

fret: the fraught, or fraight of a ship; also, the hire that's payed for a ship, or for the fraught thereof
(Cotg.).

French. AS. *frencisc*, from *franca* (see *frank*). For contr. cf. surname *Dench*, AS. *denisc*, Danish. To *take French leave* (cf. F. *filer à l'anglaise*) orig. alluded to 18 cent. custom of leaving reception without bidding farewell to host and hostess. *French polish* is early 19 cent. Colloquial *Frenchy* may be a back-formation from obs. pl. *Frenches*, for *Frenchmen*; cf. *Portugee*, etc. With *Frenchman*, two words in ME., cf. *Dutchman*. These are the only applications to continental races of the formation exemplified in *Englishman*, *Welshman*, etc.

Monsieur Fastidious Brisk, otherwise called the fresh Frenchified courtier
(Jonson, *Every Man out of his Hum.* i. 1).

frenzy. F. *frénésie*, from Late L. *phrenesis*, from G. *φρήν*, mind, reason.

frequent. Adj. is from L. *frequens*, *frequent-*, whence verb *frequentare*, "to go in great number or many togither" (Coop.). Cf. earlier sense of adj., esp. in *full and frequent*. Hence *frequentative* (gram.), derivative verb expressing frequent repetition of action indicated by simple verb, e.g. L. *cantare*, from *canere*, E. *flutter*, from *flit*.

Apart they sate,
And full and frequent, form'd a dire debate
(Pope, *Odyssey*).

fresco. Painting. Orig. executed *in fresco* (It.), i.e. on mortar or plaster still fresh and moist. Cf. *al fresco*.

fresh. AS. *fersc*, fresh, not salt; combined (from 13 cent.) with cogn. F. *frais*, fresh in gen. sense, OHG. *frisc* (*frisch*). Cf. Du. *versh*, ON. *ferskr*, and forms in Rom. langs. from Teut. *As fresh as paint* may have been orig. ironic for *as fresh as a rose* (*daisy*); cf. *clear as mud*. US. *fresh*, impudent, is Ger. *frech* (see *freak*[1]).

The fresh country ladies had to be warned against spoiling their natural roses with paint
(Mrs Oliphant).

freshet. Rush of water, etc. From *fresh*, in same sense, from adj. *fresh*, perh. orig. of current of fresh water at river-mouth. ? For *fresh shot* (v.i.).

The saide river of Plate is so full of sands and dangers, and the fresh so fierce sometimes, that no shipping dares to deale with it (Hakl. xi. 38).

fresh shot: courant d'eau douce à l'embouchure d'une grande rivière ou d'un fleuve (Lesc.).

fret[1]. Verb. AS. *fretan*, for *for-etan* (see *eat*); cf. Du. *vreten*, Ger. *fressen*, Goth. *fraitan*. In ME. to eat, devour, esp. of animals, like Ger. *fressen*. With fig. sense cf. to *eat one's heart out*.

Like a moth fretting a garment (*Ps.* xxxix. 12, *PB.*).

fret[2]. Separate words seem to be here confused—(1) ornamental interlaced work, esp. as head-dress in ME.; (2) two "bends" intersecting (her.); (3) carved ornament (arch.), cf. *fret-work*; (4) bar or ridge on finger-board of stringed instrument. Possible origins are OF. *frette*, lattice-work, of doubtful origin; F. *fretté*, fretty (her.), which is perh. from AS. *frætwian*, to adorn, though the adoption of an AS. word in OF. her. seems incredible; OF. *frait*, broken, L. *fractus* (cf. Ger. *durchbrochene arbeit*, fret-work); the verb *fret* (cf. hist. of *etch*); and F. *frette*, metal band, etc., by metath. from Frankish *feter*, fetter. It does not seem possible to separate them. In quot. 2 there is a play on words.

This majestical roof fretted with golden fire
(*Haml.* ii. 3).

Though you can fret me, yet you cannot play upon me (*ib.* iii. 2).

friable. F., L. *friabilis*, from *friare*, to crumble.

friar. ME. *frere*, F. *frère*, L. *frater*, *fratr-*, brother. Orig. the mendicant orders (see *Austin*, *Carmelite*, *Dominican*, *Franciscan*) who reached England early in 13 cent.; cf., in this sense, It. *frate*, *Fra*, Sp. *fraile* (earlier *fraire*), *Fray*, Port. *frade*, *Frei*.

fribble. Orig. to falter, stammer. ? Imit. Later associated with *frivol* and *fritter*[2].

fricandeau. F., app. related to *fricassee*.

fricandeaux: short, skinlesse, and daintie puddings, or quelkchoses (Cotg.).

fricassee. F. *fricassée*, p.p. fem. of *fricasser*, "to frie" (Cotg.), of doubtful origin. ? From *fracasser* (see *fracas*), influenced by *frire*, to fry. Cf. *concasser*, to pulverize, pound in a mortar.

fricassée: any meat fried in a panne; also, a kind of charge for a morter, or murdering peece, of stones, bullets, nailes, and peeces of old yron closed together with grease, and gunpowder (Cotg.).

fricative [*ling.*]. Consonant produced by obstruction (v.i.). Cf. Ger. *reibelaut*, from *reiben*, to rub.

friction. F., L. *frictio-n-*, from *fricare*, *fric-*, to rub.

Friday. AS. *frīgedæg*, WGer. transl. of L. *Veneris dies* (whence F. *vendredi*), from OFris. *Frīg* (cf. ON. *Frigg*, wife of Odin, Woden, orig. ident. with *Freyja*, the Norse goddess of love); cf. Du. *vrijdag*, Ger. *freitag*. See *frau*, *free*, *friend*. ON. *frjādagr* is from AS. With *Good Friday* cf. obs. *good tide*, Christmas, Shrovetide.

friend. AS. *frēond*, orig. pres. part. of a Teut. verb, to love; cf. *free* and Ger. *freien*, to woo. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *vriend*, Ger. *freund*, ON. *frændi*, Goth. *frījonds*. Assumed as title (17 cent.) by *Society of Friends*, vulg. Quakers. *Friendly Society* was orig. (c. 1700) the name of a fire-insurance company.

frieze[1]. Cloth. OF. *drap de Frise*, cloth from *Friesland* (ModF. *toile de Frise* is a different material). The verbs to *frieze* (F. *friser*), *frizz*, *frizzle*, may have sprung from the curly nap of the material, but there are difficulties of chronology. Some authorities invoke the curly heads of the *Frisians*, others AS. *frīs*, curly, which may be from the race. Connection with F. *fraise*, ruff, etc., is also possible. If the earliest application of F. *friser* is to the hair, one might invoke Du. *vrees*, fright (cf. *horrid* and to *make one's hair curl*).

Pro ix bras panni lanei de Frise
(*Earl of Derby's Exped.* 1390–93).

vreesen: timere, metuere, pavere, formidare, horrere (Kil.).

frieze[2] [*arch.*]. F. *frise*, app. related to It. *fregio*. Origin doubtful, the accepted etym. from *Phrygium* (*opus*) being an unlikely guess.

frigate. F. *frégate*, It. *fregata*; cf. Sp. Port. *fragata*. Like many other ship-names, of obscure origin and doubtful earlier meaning. The forms are curiously parallel to those of *regatta*. Hence *frigate-bird* (18 cent.) for earlier *man-of-war bird*.

fregata: a kinde of ship called a frigat, a pinace, a barge, a fliebote, a brigandine, or spiall ship (Flor.).

fright. Northumb. *fryhto*, metath. of AS. *fyrhto*. Also verb *fyrhtan*; cf. obs. Du. *vruchten*, Ger. *fürchten*, Goth. *faurhtjan*, to fear. Causal sense is peculiar to E. *Frighten* (not in Shaks. or *A.V.*) is a late formation of 17 cent. *Frightful* was orig. timid (cf. *dreadful*, *fearful*). *Frightfulness* has a spec. sense as rendering of Ger. *schrecklichkeit*, applied officially (Aug. 27, 1914) to the intimidation of a neutral civilian population by outrage, massacre and the destruction of historic buildings and artistic treasures.

Louvain will remain, perhaps, the classic instance of *Schrecklichkeit*....But it was not the worst (Brand-Whitlock, *Belg. under Ger. Occup.* i. 129).

frigid. L. *frigidus*, from *frigēre*, to be cold.

frijoles. Beans. Mex. Sp., perh. cogn. with *flageolet*[2].

frill. Prob. the sense of animal's mesentery is the orig., though not recorded early; cf. F. *fraise*, mesentery, ruff, *petite oie*, goose giblets, frills and furbelows, Ger. *gekröse*, mesentery, giblets, plaited ruff, and our own *chitterling* (q.v.), *tripe* (q.v.), and "boiled leg of mutton with the usual trimmings" (*Pickwick*). Origin unknown. To *put on frills* is US.

fringe. ME. & OF. *frenge* (*frange*), L. *fimbria*, edge, plait, etc. Also applied to hair, e.g. *Piccadilly fringe*, *Newgate fringe* (*frill*).

fringillaceous. From L. *fringilla*, finch.

frippery. Earlier *freperie*, OF. (*friperie*), old clothes, from *friper*, "to wear unto rags by often rubbing" (Cotg.), OF. *freper*, from *frepe*, *ferpe*, *felpe*, rag, of obscure origin. For mod. sense cf. *chiffon*.

friseur. F., see *frieze*[1].

Frisian [*ling.*]. Of *Friesland*, Du. and Ger. islands in North Sea. The lang. is the nearest relative of E., and there was prob.

a Fris. element in the various "Anglo-Saxon" expeditions to Britain.

frisk. Orig. adj., fresh, lively. OF. *frisque*, dial. form of *frais*, OHG. *frisc*, fresh.

galante or fresshe in apparayle: frisque (Palsg.).

frisket [*typ.*]. Frame to keep sheet in position. F. *frisquette*, a kind of stencil.

frit. Mixture of sand, etc., prepared for glass-making. F. *fritte*, p.p. fem. of *frire*, to fry, or through It.

frith[1] [*hist. & dial.*]. Forest, waste, esp. in poet. *frith and fell*. Prob. at first enclosure, used by Layamon for park; cf. Ger. *friedhof*, cemetery, *einfriedigen*, to fence in, E. dial. *frith*, hedge. Ident. with AS. *frithu*, peace. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *vrede*, Ger. *frieden*, ON. *frithr*, Goth. **frithus* (in *Fríthareiks*, Frederick); cogn. with *free*, *friend*. Cf. AS. *dēorfrith*, deer frith, *frithgeard*, frith yard. See also *frankpledge*.

frith[2]. See *firth*, also quot. s.v. *gale*[2].

fritillary. Plant, butterfly. From L. *fritillus*, dice-box, from markings.

fritter[1]. Pancake. F. *friture*, from *frire*, to fry. Cf. *batter*, *tenter*.

fritter[2]. Verb, usu. with *away*. From *fritter*, fragment, OF. *freture*, *fraiture*, L. *fractura*, from *frangere*, *fract-*, to break, combining with obs. *fitter*, fragment (? cogn. with Ger. *fetzen*, rag).

Fritz. German soldier. Pet form of *Friedrich*, lit. peace powerful. Cf. *dago*, *pandy*[2].

frivolous. For earlier *frivol*, F. *frivole*, L. *frivolus*. Verb to *frivol* is mod. back-formation.

frizz[1], **frizzle**. Curl, etc. See *frieze*[1].

frizz[2], **frizzle**. In frying pan, etc. Imit. extension of *fry*; cf. *sizzle*.

fro. Dial. and in *to and fro*. ON. *frā*, cogn. with *from*; cf. Sc. *frae*. See *froward*.

frock. F. *froc*, OHG. *hroc*, whence MedL. *hroccus*, which Kluge regards as distinct from Ger. *rock*, coat (see *rochet*). For init. cf. *flank*. Orig. garment of monk, whence verb to *unfrock*. For wide variation of sense cf. *gown*.

jetter le froc aux orties: a monke to abandon his order, and profession (Cotg.).

Froebelian. Of *Froebel*, German educationist (†1852), founder of *kindergarten* system.

frog[1]. Reptile. AS. *frogga*, without the suffix which appears in AS. *frox*, for **forsc*; cf. Du. *vorsch*, Ger. *frosch*, ON. *froskr*. *Frosh* is still common in dial. *Frog-march* appears to be a police metaphor. With *froggy* (*frog-eater*), Frenchman, cf. *toady*.

frog[2]. In horse's hoof. Also called *frush*. App. from *frog*[1], as G. *βάτραχος* also has both meanings; cf. F. *souris*, lit. mouse, cartilage in horse's nostril. The resemblance to F. *fourchette*, little fork, used (vet.) in same sense, is curious, but may be accidental; also It. *forchetta* (v.i.). These may be ult. from OHG. *frosk*, frog, whence OF. *frois*.

The French men call it "furchette," which word our ferrers...do make it a monasillable, and pronounce it "the frush"

(Topsell, *Hist. Four-footed Beasts*, 1607).

forchetta: a disease in a horse called the running frush (Torr.).

frush, or *frug of a horse*: is a sort of tender horn... in the form of a fork (*Gentleman's Dict.*).

frog[3]. On mil. coat. ? Port. *froco*, "a sort of ribband, or label, hanging down on garlands and garments" (Vieyra), L. *floccus* (see *flock*[2]).

frolic. Orig. adj. Du. *vrolijk*, from *vro*, merry; cf. Ger. *froh*, *fröhlich*.

The frolic wind that breathes the spring

(*Allegro*, 18).

from. AS. *fram*, orig. forward (see *frame*); cf. OHG. ON. *fram*, Goth. *framis* (compar.).

frond. L. *frons*, *frond-*, leaf, adopted by Linnaeus in spec. sense distinct from *folium*.

Fronde [*hist.*]. Malcontent party. After F. *fronde*, party of nobles against Mazarin, temp. minority of Louis XIV. F., sling, used of a child's game, OF. *fonde*, L. *funda*, with unexplained *-r-*.

front. F., L. *frons*, *front-*, forehead, orig. sense in E., as still in *head and front*, after *Oth.* i. 3. Mod. mil. sense, developed from more restricted sense of forward line, whence *change of front*, is now borrowed back by F. *Frontage* was orig. land abutting on water; cf. *sea-front*. With *frontier*, F. *frontière*, cf. It. *frontiera*, Sp. *frontera*. *Fronton* (arch.) is F., It. *frontone*.

Frontignac. Wine. Altered, on *cognac*, from *Frontignan* (Hérault).

frontispiece. Altered, perh. on *chimney-piece* (q.v.), from *frontispice*, F., MedL. *frontispicium*, façade of building, from *frons*, front, *specere*, to behold.

frore [*archaic*]. See *freeze*.

frost. AS. *frost*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *vorst*, Ger. *frost*, ON. *frost*; cogn. with *freeze*. *Frost*, failure (theat.), is prob. after Wolsey's *killing frost* (*Hen. VIII*, iii. 2). With *frost-bitten* cf. *weather-beaten* (q.v.).

froth. ON. *frotha* or *frauth*; cf. AS. *āfrēothan*, to froth.

frou-frou. F., imit. of rustling sound.

frounce. See *flounce*[2].

frow. Du. *vrouw*. See *frau*.

froward. From *fro* (q.v.), *-ward* (q.v.). ME. had also *fromward*. Only fig., app. to render L. *perversus* (*Ps.* xviii. 26). Cf. *toward*.

frown. OF. *froignier*, to frown, look disdainful, replaced by *re(n)frogner*, usu. in p.p., forbidding, surly. ? From Gaulish *frogna*, nostril, with idea of haughty grimace.

frowzy. ? For earlier *frowy*, rank, perh. from AS. *thrōh*, rancid, with init. change common in dial. speech (*I don't fink*). *Froust* is a mod. schoolboy formation.

> Or like not of the frowie fede
> (Spenser, *Shepherd's Cal.* July, 111).

fructify. F. *fructifier*, L. *fructificare*, from *fructus*, fruit, and *facere*. In Chauc.

frugal. F., L. *frugalis*, from *frux*, *frug-*, profit, usu. in pl. *fruges*, fruits; cogn. with *fruit*. For double sense (persons and things) cf. its opposite *luxurious*.

fruit. F., L. *fructus*, from *frui*, *fruct-*, to enjoy (v.s.); cogn. with *brook*[2]. Orig. of all vegetable products, *fruits of the earth*. *Fruiterer* is extended from earlier *fruiter*; cf. *caterer*, *poulterer*, etc. *Fruitless* occurs first in fig. sense. *Fruitarian* is a bad formation on *vegetarian*. Cf. *fruition*.

frumenty. See *furmety*.

frump. Mod. sense from c. 1800. Earlier (16 cent.), flout, jeer, and app. derisive snort; also as verb, to jeer at. Perh. shortened from earlier *frumple*, to wrinkle, crumple, archaic Du. *frompelen* (*verrompelen*), from *rompelen*, to rumple. Cf. etym. suggested for *frown*.

> *to frumpe or mocke*: jocor, illudo (Holyoak).

frustrate. From L. *frustrari*, from *frustra*, in vain.

frustum. L., piece broken off.

frutescent. Shrublike. Incorr. from L. *frutex*, *frutic-*, shrub.

fry[1]. Verb. F. *frire*, from L. *frigere*, to roast, fry, cogn. with G. φρύγειν; cf. It. *friggere*, Sp. *freir*.

> As Achab whom friede [*Vulg.* frixit] the king of Babiloyne (Wyc. *Jer.* xxix. 22).
>
> *saulter de la poile, et se jetter dedans les braises*: from ill to worse, from the frying-pan into the fire (Cotg.).

fry[2]. Young fish from spawn. F. *frai*, from *frayer*, OF. *froi-*, *fri-*, L. *fricare*, to rub, in spec. sense. The form of the E. word may be due to association with ON. *frjō*, seed; cf. Goth. *fraiw*, seed, offspring. With *small fry* cf. F. *menu fretin* (dim. of *frai*).

> Les poissons frient en ycellui temps et laissent leur froiz (14 cent.).
>
> *fretin*: the frie of any fish; *le menu fretin*: the least size, and worst sort, of cod; of people, the meanest commoners, rascall vulgar, base rout (Cotg.).

fubsy [*colloq.*]. Squat. From obs. *fubs*, small chubby person, app. from baby lang. Applied by Charles II to Duchess of Portsmouth.

fuchsia. From *Fuchs*, Ger. botanist (16 cent.).

fucus. Seaweed. In 17 cent. cosmetic. L., rock-lichen, G. φῦκος.

fuddle. To make drunk; cf. obs. *fuzzle*, in same sense. Very common in Pepys, with alternative *foxed*, of which *fuzzled* may be a playful var.

fudge. As interj. first used by Mr Burchell (*Vic. of Wakef.* ch. xi.). This may be Ger. *futsch*, no good, corrupted from F. *foutu* (see *footy*), ? a reminiscence of Goldsmith's wanderings in Germany. The verb to *fudge* was in my schoolboy days the regular corrupt. of *forge*[1], e.g. a *fudge* for a forged stamp; for loss of *-r-* cf. obs. *fouch*, hindquarters of deer, F. *fourche*. The noun *fudge* may also owe something to *Captain Fudge*, a 17 cent. mariner, known in his day as *Lying Fudge*. His name is ult. ident. with that of Marshal Foch, from one of the Teut. names in *Folc-*, people.

fuel. ME. *fewel*, OF. *fouaille*, Late L. *focalia* (neut. pl.), from *focus*, fire, hearth.

fug [*slang*]. Prob. schoolboy perversion of *fusty*. Cf. *fag*[1].

-fuge, **-fugal**. From L. *-fugus*, from *fugere*, to flee, with some senses derived from *fugare*, to put to flight.

fugitive. F. *fugitif*, L. *fugitivus*, from *fugere*, *fugit-*, to flee; cogn. with G. φεύγειν. For fig. senses cf. *fleeting*.

fugleman. By dissim. from *flugleman* (c. 1800), Ger. *flügelmann*, wing man, a soldier going through the exercises as a model for recruits. For dissim. cf. *feeble*. *Fugle*, verb (Carlyle), is a back-formation. Cf. *right hand man*.

fugue [*mus.*]. F., It. *fuga*, flight, from L. *fugere*, to flee. Now (Feb. 1919) also of loss of memory, "mental fugue."

-ful. Most adjs. with this suffix have, or had, a double meaning, active and passive, e.g. *fearful*, *pitiful*, etc.

fulcrum. L., "a stay or proppe" (Coop.), from *fulcire*, to support.

fulfil. AS. *fullfyllan*, a pleon. compd. (*full* and *fill*). For fig. sense cf. F. *remplir*, Ger. *vollbringen*.

A greate mountayne which fulfylleth the whole earth (Coverd. *Dan.* ii. 35).

fulgent. From pres. part. of L. *fulgēre*, to shine; cf. L. *fulgur*, lightning, whence *fulgurite*, explosive.

fuliginous. From L. *fuligo*, *fuligin-*, soot.

full. AS. *full*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *vol*, Ger. *voll*, ON. *fullr*, Goth. *fulls*; cogn. with L. *plēre*, G. πιμπλάναι, to fill. For fig. sense cf. *complete*. Adv. sense, very common in ME., now only in archaic *full well*, *full many* (after Gray's *Elegy*, 53).

fuller. AS. *fullere*, from L. *fullo*, a fuller of cloth, the verb (cf. F. *fouler*, to trample) being a back-formation.

fulmar. Sea-bird. Orig. from dial. of Hebrides. ON. *fūl*, foul, *mār*, mew, from odour.

fulminate. From L. *fulminare*, from *fulmen*, *fulmin-*, thunderbolt, cogn. with *fulgur*. Fig. sense orig. in papal condemnations; cf. to *thunder against*.

fulsome. From *full* and *-some*. Orig. overflowing, but associated later in sense with ME. *ful*, foul.

So fulsome a disease (Burton).

fulvous. From L. *fulvus*, tawny.

fumade. Smoked pilchard. Port. *fumado*, from *fumar*, to smoke. Hence, by folk-etym., Corn. *fair-maid*.

fumarole. Vent in volcano. F. *fumerole*, It. *fumarola*, from *fumare*, to smoke.

fumble. Cf. Du. *fommelen*, Ger. *fummeln* (from LG.), also Norw. *fomle*, Dan. *fumle*, and earlier E. *famble*, app. cogn. with AS. *folm*, palm of hand; but partly due to dial. *thumble*, from *thumb*.

fume. F. *fumer*, L. *fumare*, to smoke; cf. It. *fumare*, Sp. *humar*. In fig. sense usu. with *fret* or *chafe*. Cf. *fumigate*, from L. *fumigare*.

fumitory. Plant, also called *earth-smoke*. F. *fumeterre*, MedL. *fumus terrae*; cf. Ger. *erdrauch*.

Lawriol, centaure and fumetere (Chauc. B. 4153).

fun. Orig. hoax, cheat, etc., "a low cant word" (Johns.). From obs. verb *fon* (see *fond*). Orig. sense survives in to *make fun of*. *Funny*, racing skiff (Camb.), is recorded for 1799. The *funny-bone* is so called from its sensitiveness. *Funniment* is mod. after *merriment*.

he put the fun upon the cull: he sharpd the fellow (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

funambulist. Earlier *funambulo* (Sp.), L. *funambulus*, from *funis*, rope, *ambulare*, to walk.

function. L. *functio-n-*, from *fungi*, *funct-*, to perform. Math. sense is due to Leibnitz. Mod. sense of gathering is evolved from It. *funzione*, ceremony, orig. of rel. character. As verb (neol.) after F. *fonctionner*. *Functionary* is after F. *fonctionnaire*, coined under the Revolution to replace offic. titles savouring of the royal régime.

fund. L. *fundus*, bottom, whence also F. *fonds*, stock, provision, etc., now differentiated from *fond*, bottom, foundation, etc.

fundament. F. *fondement*, L. *fundamentum*, from *fundare*, to found[1], from *fundus* (v.s.). Formerly in gen. sense (cf. *fundamental*), but anat. sense is equally early (13 cent.).

Whan he heeng up the foundemens of the erthe (Wyc. *Prov.* viii. 29).

funebrial. From L. *funebris*; cf. *funereal*, from L. *funereus*; *funerary*, L. *funerarius* (v.i.).

funeral. First as adj. OF., MedL. *funeralis*. Noun from F. *funeraille*, now only in pl., from L. *funeralia*, neut. pl. of *funeralis*, from *funus*, *funer-*, burial, etc.

fungible [*leg.*]. Interchangeable, legally substituted. MedL. *fungibilis*; cf. L. *fungi vice*, to act in place of.

fungus. L., cogn. with G. σφόγγος, sponge.

funicular. From L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, rope. Now familiar in connection with Alp. railways.

funk. Oxf. slang, to *be in a funk* (18 cent.). Of Flem. origin (v.i.), prob ident. with obs. *funk*, smoke, stink, which may be ult. from L. *fumigare* (cf. fig. sense of *fume*).

fonck (vetus fland.): turbatio. *In de fonck zijn*: in perturbatione esse (Kil.).

Where funcking chaps in throngs,
Through clouds arising from tobacco, joke
(*Vademecum for Maltworms*, c. 1720).

funnel. ME. *fonel*, Prov. *founhil*, *enfounhil*, L. *infundibulum*, from *fundere*, to pour; cf. Sp. *fonil*, Port. *funil*. A word from the southern wine-trade, the F. term being *entonnoir* (see *tun*). *Tunnel* is used in same sense in dial.

entonnoir: a funnell, or tunning-dish (Cotg.).

funny. Racing-skiff. See *fun*.

fur. Noun from verb to *fur*, orig. to cover, line, etc., F. *fourrer*, from OF. *fourre*,

sheath, cover (replaced by dim. *fourreau*), OHG. *fuotar*, sheath, fodder, perh. two separate words, but quite possibly ident. (*fodder*, *fother*). Cf. Goth. *fodr*, scabbard, ON. *fothr*, lining. *Furring*, casing, is still in techn. use.

füttern: to fodder...feed...fother...line a garment... furr a coat (Ludw.).

Her voice, for want of use, is so furred, that it do not at present please me (Pepys, Oct. 12, 1666).

furbelow. See *falbala*.

furbish. F. *fourbir*, *fourbiss-*, OHG. *furban* (**furbjan*). Orig. of armour, weapons (*Ezek*. xxi. 9).

furcate. MedL. *furcatus*, from *furca*, fork.

furious. F. *furieux*, L. *furiosus* (see *fury*). *Furiously* is often used in gallicism (v.i.) after F. *donner furieusement à penser*, which is from common intens. use of *furieux* (cf. *awful*).

This latest German defeat...must give the German people furiously to think
(Sir F. Maurice, *Daily Chron*. Aug. 13, 1918).

furl. Cf. F. *ferler*, earlier *frêler*. The usual explanation, from *furdle*, for *fardle*, to pack up (see *fardel*), is prob. wrong. There has evidently been confusion with these words, but *furl* is the oldest recorded form. F. *ferler* cannot be from E. if the earlier *fresler* (*Dict. Gén*.) is genuine.

to furl: frêler les voiles (Lesc.).

furlong. AS. *furlang*, from *furh*, furrow. Orig. length of furrow in common field of (theoretically) ten acres.

furlough. Earlier (17 cent.) *furloff*, etc. Du. *verlof*, formed on archaic Ger. *verlaub*, permission, "for leave." The stress is prob. due to synon. Du. *oorlof*, Ger. *urlaub* (the mod. Ger. term). See *leave*, *believe*.

A Low-Countrey vorloffe (Ben Jonson).

furmety. Earlier *frumenty*, OF. *frumentée*, *fourmentée*, from *frument*, *fourment* (*froment*), wheat, L. *frumentum*, cogn. with *frugal*, *fruit*.

furnace. F. *fournaise*, from L. *fornax*, *fornac-*, from *fornus*, oven; cf. It. *fornace*, Sp. *hornaza*. First record (c. 1225) refers to *Dan*. iii.

furnish. F. *fournir*, *fourniss-*, OHG. *frummen* (**frumjan*), to further, accomplish, cogn. with *frame* (q.v.); cf. It. *fornire*, Sp. *fornir*. *Furniture*, F. *fourniture*, has developed in E. a spec. sense (household stuff) unknown to the Rom. langs. In 16–17 centuries it is a gen. term for (warlike) equipment.

Exercises, apt to the furniture of a gentilemannes personage (Sir T. Elyot).

He hath taken into his cabin certain furniture, as swords, caleevers, and musquets (Hakl. xi. 385).

furore. It., craze, L. *furor-em*.

furrow. AS. *furh*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *voor*, Ger. *furche*, ON. *for*, drain; cogn. with L. *porca*, "a ridge lying betweene two furrowes" (Coop.).

further. AS. *furthra* (adv. *furthor*), ? from *fore*, with suffix as in *other*, ? or from *forth*. Cf. Ger. *vorder*, *fürder*. With verb to *further* cf. hist. of *frame*, *furnish*, and Ger. *fördern*. *Furthest* is a later formation. See *far*.

furtive. F. *furtif*, L. *furtivus*, from *fur*, thief; cogn. with G. φώρ, thief.

furuncle [*med*.]. Boil. F. *furoncle*, L. *furunculus*, lit. little thief (v.s.). Cf. *felon*.

froncle: the hot, and hard bumpe, or swelling, tearmed, a fellon, or uncome (Cotg.).

fury. F. *furie*, L. *furia*, from *furere*, to rage. In sense of virago from L. *Furiae*, used to render G. Ἐρινύες, Εὐμενίδες.

furze. AS. *fyrs*, of unknown origin.

fuscous. From L. *fuscus*, dusky.

fuse[1]. Verb. From L. *fundere*, *fus-*, to pour. Of much more recent introduction than some of its derivatives.

fuse[2]. Of bomb, etc. It. *fuso*, L. *fusus*, spindle, from orig. shape.

fusee[1]. Of a watch. F. *fusée*, spindleful (v.s.). Also used earlier for *fuse*[2], *fusil*[2].

fusee[2]. Match. App. coined (19 cent.) from F. *fusée*, rocket, orig. spindleful, from L. *fusus*, spindle. See *fuse*[2], *fusee*[1].

fusel. Oil. Ger., bad brandy, formerly, in LG. dial., bad tobacco, from *fuseln*, to bungle. See *foozle*.

fuselage. Body of aeroplane. F., ? from *fuseau*, spindle. See *fuse*[2], *fusil*[1].

fusil[1] [*her*.]. Lozenge, said to have represented orig. a spindle covered with tow. OF. *fusel* (*fuseau*), dim. from L. *fusus*, spindle.

fusil: a spindle, also a term in heraldry, being the representation of a spindle in a coat of arms
(Phillips).

fusil[2] [*hist*.]. Light musket. F., musket, now usual word for rifle, orig. steel for striking sparks, VL. **focile*, whence It. *focile*, from *focus*, hearth, fire; cf. Ger. *flinte*, musket. Hence *fusilier*, orig. armed with *fusil*, and

fusillade (F.). Spelling *fusee, fuzee* is common in 17–18 cents.

fuseleers: are foot soldiers armed with fusees. There are four regiments in our army, which have always been called *Fuseleers*, and go by the name of the *English, Scotch, Irish* and *Welch Fuseleers* (*Gent. Dict.*).

fuss. From c. 1700. Origin obscure. It may be Norw. Dan. *fjas*, foolery, nonsense, cogn. with *fise*, pedere. To *make a fuss* was earlier to *keep* (*be in*) *a fuss*.

fustanella. Dim. of Albanian *fustan*, kilt, from It. *fustagno*, fustian.

fustian. OF. *fustaigne* (*futaine*), MedL. *fustaneus*, prob. from *Fostat* (Cairo); cf. It. *fustagno*, Sp. *fustán*. For fig. sense cf. *bombast*.

Of fustian he wered a gypon (Chauc. A. 75).

God forgive me, he speaks Dutch fustian (Marlowe, *Faustus*).

fustic. Wood and dye. Sp. *fustoc*, Arab. *fustuq*, G. *πιστάκη*, pistachio.

fustigate. From Late L. *fustigare*, from *fustis*, cudgel.

fusty. OF. *fusté*, "fusty; tasting of the caske" (Cotg.), from *fust* (*fût*), tree trunk, cask, L. *fustis* (v.s.).

futile. F., L. *fut(t)ilis*, easily poured out, leaky, cogn. with *fundere*, to pour.

futtocks [*naut.*]. Also (16–17 cents.) *foot-hooks, foot-oaks, foot-stocks*. Perh. *foot hooks*, but possibly dim. from F. *fût*, OF. *fust*, L. *fustis*, staff, cudgel, used in many techn. senses. *Futtock-shrouds* is a perversion of earlier *puttock* (q.v.).

cour-baston: a truncheon, or short cudgell; also (in a ship) a crooked peece of timber, termed a knee, or futtocke (Cotg.).

future. F. *futur*, L. *futurus*, fut. part. of *esse*, to be; cf. perf. *fui*, and see *be*. Hence *futurist* (theol.), one who believes that prophecies, esp. of Apocalypse, are not yet fulfilled. In sense of artist determined to save art from "agonizing beneath the ignominious yoke of Michael Angelo" it is quite mod.

fuzz. Imit. of blowing away light particles; cf. *faugh, buzz*. Hence *fuzz-ball*, puff-ball, *fuzzy*, fluffy, *fuzzy-wuzzy*, fighting Soudanese dervish with "'ayrick 'ead of 'air" (Kipling).

fylfot. Used by mod. antiquaries for the *gammadion, swastika* (q.v.). Misunderstanding of a passage in Lansdowne MS. (c. 1500) where it means ornament used to *fill* the *foot* of a coloured window. For mistake cf. *celt*.

gab, gabble. Imit.; cf. *gaggle, gobble*, etc., and obs. Du. *gabbelen*. Prob. distinct from ME. *gab*, to boast, OF. *gaber*, common in OF. epic. Confused also with Sc. *gob*, mouth, Gael. *gob*, beak, e.g. *gift of the gob* is found earlier than *gift of the gab*, and *stop your gab* is for earlier Sc. *steek* (shut up) *your gob*.

gob: the mouth; *gift of the gob*: a wide, open mouth; also a good songster, or singing-master (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

gabelle [*hist.*]. F., tax, esp. salt-tax. Arab. *alkabāla*, the word being first recorded (1129) in a proclamation of Roger II of Sicily. For another early Arab. word from the same region see *admiral*.

gaberdine. Cf. OF. *galvardine*, It. *gavardina*, Sp. *gabardina*. It may represent a mixture of Sp. *gabán*, "a gabardine" (Minsh.), and *tabardina* (see *tabard*). Sp. *gabán* is prob. of Pers. origin and cogn. with *caftan*. Now used of a fabric.

Nearly 2,000,000 yards of gabardine have been released for civilian use (*Daily Chron.* Dec. 13, 1919).

gabion [*mil.*]. Basket of earth. F., It. *gabbione*, from *gabbia*, cage, L. *cavea*, from *cavus*, hollow. Often coupled with *fascine*.

gable. OF., OHG. *gabala* (*gabel*), fork; cf. Ger. *giebel*, gable, Sc. *gavel* from cogn. ON. *gafl*, perh. from Y-shaped timber supporting roof at gable-end. Some authorities connect with OHG. *gibilla*, head, skull, cogn. with G. *κεφαλή*, head, regarded as ult. cogn. with above.

gaby. Cf. Sc. *gaup*, to gape, *gaupus*, simpleton. Associated with *baby*.

gad[1]. Spike. ON. *gaddr*, spike, nail, associated with unrelated AS. *gād*, goad. Hence *gad-fly*. With quot. (v.i.) cf. *spur of the moment*.

All this was done
Upon the gad (*Lear*, i. 2).

gad[2] [*archaic*]. For *God*, in *egad, gadzooks*, etc. The last, sometimes explained as *God's hooks*, may even be for *God's hocks* or *houghs*; cf. the fantastic OF. oath *par les trumeaux de Diéu*.

trumeau de bœuf: a knuckle, hough, or leg, of beefe (Cotg.).

gad[3]. To wander aimlessly. Back-formation from obs. *gadling*, AS. *gædeling*, comrade, cogn. with *gather*. In ME. this meant base fellow and in 16 cent. vagabond. For *gad-about* cf. earlier *gadder about* (*NED.* 1568).

gadfly. See *gad*[1].

gadgets [*neol.*]. Accessories. From slang of airmen and others associated with machinery, and used like *jigger*. ? From *gadge*, early Sc. form of *gauge*.

> The Prussian assessor [state lawyer] with his monocle and ornamental gadgets
> (*Daily Chron.* Aug. 3, 1917).

Gadhelic, Goidelic [*ethn.* & *ling.*]. Mod. formation from Ir. *Gaedheal*, OIr. *Gáidel*, *Góidel*, Gael. See *Brythonic*, *Goidelic*.

gadroon [*arch.*]. Opposite of fluting. F. *godron*, of unknown origin.

> *goderon*: a fashion of imbossement used by goldsmiths, etc. and tearmed knurling (Cotg.).

gadzooks. See *gad*[2].

Gael. Sc. Gael. *Gaidheal*. Includes Ir. Celts, but the word was introduced into literature by Scott (*Lady of Lake*).

gaff[1]. Fishing spear, hook. F. *gaffe*; cf. Prov. *gaf*, Sp. Port. *gafa*. Prob. Teut. and cogn. with AS. *gafol*, fork; cf. the naut. *gaff*, boom with forked end to fit against mast.

gaff[2]. Public fair (obs.). Hence, low-class entertainment, *penny-gaff*. To *blow the gaff*, for earlier *blow the gab*, appears to be due to this; cf. to *give away the show*.

gaffer. Perh. for *grandfather*, but analogy of F. *compère*, Ger. *gevatter*, used in same sense, suggests rather *godfather*, dial. *godfer*, *gatfer*. Cf. fem. *gammer*.

gag[1]. To silence, orig. to strangle. Imit. of sound made by victim; cf. *gaggle*.

> *gaggyn, or streyn by the throte*: suffoco
> (*Prompt. Parv.*).

gag[2] [*theat.*]. App. from slang *gag*, to make up a tale, hoax, which may be Sc. *gegg*, in same sense, from *geck*, simpleton, of Du. or LG. origin; cf. Ger. *geck*, fool, etc.

> The most notorious geck and gull
> (*Twelfth Night*, v. 1).

gage[1]. Pledge. F., of Teut. origin, cogn. with AS. *wedd*, pledge, Goth. *wadi*. It supposes a Late L. **wadium*. Cf. *wage*.

gage[2]. Plum. Now only in *greengage*, but *Sir William Gage*, of Norfolk, popularized (c. 1725) not only the *reine-claude*, named in honour of the wife of Francis I, but also the *blue* and *purple gage*.

gage[3] [*naut.*]. In *weather-gage* (Raleigh), position of advantage. For *gauge*.

gaggle. Cry, company, of geese. Imit.; cf. *cackle*, *gobble*.

gaikwar, guicowar. Hind. *gāekwar*, cowherd, title of Mahratta kings of Guzerat.

gain. First as noun, in late ME. F., from *gagner*, OF. *gaaignier*, OHG. *weidenen* (**waidanjan*), from *weida*, pasture, hunting, fishing, cogn. with AS. *wath*, ON. *veithr*, hunting; cf. It. *guadagnare*, to gain, OSp. *guadañar*, to mow. Fig. sense springs from the most ancient human occupations. Owing to late introduction, most of the phrases connected with it are also from F., e.g. to *gain over* is combined from to *win over* and F. *gagner*, so also to *gain time* (*ground*, *the shore*), to *gain on*, are lit. translations from F. The unnecessary adoption of the word, the senses of which were already provided for by *win*, was perh. due to its resemblance in form and meaning to ME. *gein* (v.i.), advantage, ON. *gagn*, cogn. with *gainly* (v.i.).

> But when she saw that hir ne gat no geyn
> (Chauc. *Anelida*, 206).

gainly. Now rare exc. in *ungainly*. From dial. adj. *gain*, straight, direct, ON. *gegn*, cogn. with E. *again*(*st*), Ger. *gegen*, against, with idea of direct movement. Cf. *gainsay*, and see *gain*.

gainsay. Solitary survival of a once common prefix, AS. *gegn-*, *gēan-*, against, or cogn. ON. *gegn* (v.s.). See *again*. Cf. *contradict*.

Gainsborough hat. As in women's portraits by *Gainsborough* (†1788).

gairfowl. See *garefowl*.

gait. Formerly *gate*. See *gate*[2], from which it is now differentiated in form and sense.

gaiter. F. *guêtre*, earlier (15 cent.) *guietre*, the circumflex app. not denoting an orig. *-s-*; cf. Walloon *guetl*, ModProv. *gueto*. Orig. belonging to peasant attire. The most plausible etymon is Ger. *waten*, to wade; cf. E. *waders*, high boots for fishing. But, if the *-s-* is orig., it may represent OHG. *wrist*, ankle, cogn. with E. *wrist*.

> *guestres*: startups; high shoes, or gamashes for countrey folkes (Cotg.).

gala. F., It., cogn. with *gallant*.

galact-. See *galaxy*.

Galahad. Virtuous knight, son of Lancelot. Added by Walter Map to the Arthurian legends.

galantine. F., earlier *galatine* (*Wollaton Papers*, 1304–5), orig. a fish-sauce; cf. It. *galatina*. Mod. sense perh. affected by *gelatine*. ? Connected with G. γάλα, milk (see *galaxy*); but cf. Ger. *gallerte*, MHG. *galrede*, in same sense.

> Nas never pyk walwed in galauntyne
> As I in love am walwed and y-wounde
> (Chauc. *Ballad to Rosamund*, 17).

galanty show. Shadow pantomime (19 cent.). App. connected with It. *galante*, gallant; cf. *raree-show*. It is written *galanté* in 1847.

"Well—damn—my eyes!" said Private Dormer in an awed whisper. "This 'ere is like a bloomin' gallantry-show" (Kipling, *Only a Subaltern*).

galaxy. F. *galaxie*, L., G. γαλαξίας, from γάλα, γαλακτ-, milk. In fig. sense from 16 cent.

See yonder, lo, the galaxye,
The which men clepe the Milky Wey
(Chauc. *House of Fame*, ii. 428).

galbanum. Resin. L., G. χαλβάνη, prob. Oriental; cf. Heb. *ḥelbnāh*, the origin of the *Vulg.* & LXX. words.

gale[1]. Bog-myrtle, also called *sweet-gale*. AS. *gagel*; cf. Du. Ger. *gagel*.

gale[2]. Of wind. From 16 cent. only. App. connected with ON. *gol*, breeze, whence ModIcel. *gola* and other Scand. forms. The etym. usu. given, from Dan. *gal*, short for archaic *galen*, mad, furious, as applied to weather, does not suit earliest use or sound, *pleasant* (*happy*) *gale*, riming with *sail*. The vowel may have been affected by obs. *galern* (15 cent.), F. *galerne*, N.W. wind (cf. Sp. Port. *galerno*).

We saw our ships, with a good gale and fair order sailing into their frith, which is a great arm of the sea (W. Patten, 1548).

With gentle gales [du Bartas, *calme vent*], good guide, on quiet seas (Sylv. *Furies*).

gale[3] [*leg.*]. Arrears of rent, mining-licence, etc., in Forest of Dean, etc. Contr. of *gavel* (q.v.). Cf. *gaveller*, "in the Forest of Dean, an officer of the Crown who grants gales to miners" (*NED.*).

galeated [*biol.*]. From L. *galea*, helmet.

galeeny [*dial.*]. Guinea-fowl. Sp. *gallina morisca*, Moorish hen, L. *gallina*.

Galen. Physician of Pergamos (2 cent.). Cf. *Aesculapius*.

What says my Esculapius? my Galen
(*Merry Wives*, ii. 3).

He swallowed, at the least, two pounds...of chemicals and galenicals (*Ingoldsby*).

galena [*min.*]. Lead ore. L., used by Pliny of a certain stage in process of melting, ? G. γαλήνη, a calm.

Galilean. Telescope. From *Galileo*, It. astronomer (†1642).

galilee [*arch.*]. Porch. Cf. MedL. *galilaea*. Perh. after *Matt.* iv. 15.

Those they pursued had taken refuge in the galilee of the church (*Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. ix.).

galimatias. Jumbled nonsense. F., perh. ult. L. *grammatica* (see *grammar*, *gramarye*), whence also Basque *kalamatica*, noisy conversation. Cf. synon. *gallimaufrey*.

galingale. Aromatic root. OF. *galingal*, Arab. *khaulinjān*, ? through Pers., from Chin. *ko-liang-kiang*, mild ginger from *Ko* (in Canton); cf. OF. *galangue*, Sp. *galanga*, Du. *galigaan*, Ger. *galgant*. If the above is correct, this must have been about the first Chin. word to reach E. (c. 1000 A.D.).

galiot. See *galliot*.

gall[1]. Bile. Now usu. fig., bitterness, venom. AS. *gealla*; cf. Du. *gal*, Ger. *galle*, ON. *gall*; cogn. with G. χολή, and perh. ult. with *yellow*. *Gall*, sore, orig. swelling on horse, AS. *gealla*, is prob. the same word, perh. influenced by F. *gale*, itch, scurf, and also by *gall*[2], in sense of excrescence (cf. *wind-gall*, tumour on fetlock). The verb to *gall* is a back-formation from *galled* (found in AS.), afflicted with *galls*, as in *galled jade* (*Haml.* iii. 2). In ME. *on the gall* (Chauc. D. 940) was used like mod. *on the raw*.

gall[2]. Excrescence on oak. F. *galle*, L. *galla*, "a fruite called galles" (Coop.).

gallant. F. *galant*, pres. part. of OF. *galer*, to make merry (cf. *gala*). Some of the F. & E. senses are from cogn. It. *galante*, courtly, honourable, Sp. *galante*, gaily dressed, sprightly. Origin obscure. ? From AS. *gāl*, gay, wanton, proud, also as noun, levity, lust, etc., cogn. with Goth. *gailjan*, to cheer, ? and ult. with L. *hilaris*.

galleass. See *galliass*.

galleon. Sp. *galeón*, augment. of obs. *galea*.

gallery. F. *galerie*; cf. It. *galleria*, Sp. *galéria*, MedL. *galeria* (9 cent.). Origin obscure, perh. ult. from G. κᾶλον, wood; cf. origin of *balcony*. The *gallery* is contrasted with the "gentlemen of the pit" by Lovelace (1649). To *play to the gallery* is 19 cent., but quot. below, of politician talking to the press, is much earlier than the E. phrase.

Bien souvent quand il [Lamartine] fait ses harangues à la Chambre, ce n'est pas à elle qu'il s'adresse, c'est à la galerie, c'est aux gens qui le liront demain (Sainte-Beuve, 1846).

galley. OF. *galee*, *galie* (replaced by *galère*). Origin obscure; cf. Late G. γαλέα, MedL. *galea* (in Asser's *Life of Alfred*, 9 cent.), It. *galea*, obs. Sp. *galea*. Synon. It. *galeara* (whence F. *galère*), Sp. Port. *galera*, point to ult. connection with *gallery*; cf. also MedL. *galeida*, whence MHG. *galeide*. Perh. ult. from G. κᾶλον, wood, as the

earliest record is G. (cf. *gallery*). The cook's *galley* (naut.) was perh. orig. a joke. The printer's *galley* is the same word; cf. corresponding use of F. *galée*, Sp. *galera*. The *galley* rowers were generally slaves and criminals, whence many allusive uses. *In that galley* is after Molière's *Que diable allait-il faire à* (*dans*) *cette galère?* (*Scapin*, ii. 11). The *galleyworm*, millipede, is named from its legs suggesting the oars.

La Rochefoucauld may seem to come strangely into this gallery (sic)
(*Sunday Times*, June 9, 1918).

galliambic [*metr.*]. From L. *galliambus*, *iambus* of the *galli*, priests of Cybele.

galliard [*archaic*]. F. *gaillard*; cf. It. *gagliardo*, Sp. *gallardo*. App. OHG. *gail*, *geil*, fierce, arrogant (cf. AS. *gāl*, wanton, proud, and see *gallant*), with suffix *-hart*. *Gaillard* is a common personal name in OF. & ME. (cf. mod. *Gaylard*) and occurs as such in E. long before first dict. records of word.

galliass, galleass [*hist.*]. F. *galeasse*, It. *galeazza*, augment. of *galea* (see *galley*).

Gallic. L. *Gallicus*, of Gaul. Playfully for French; cf. *gallicism*, e.g. "the window gave onto (*donnait sur*) a pretty garden"; *gallicè*, in F. parlance; and compds. of *Gallo-*, e.g. *gallophobia*, *-mania*. For *Gallican* (Church) see *Anglican*.

galligaskins [*dial.*]. Leggings, but in 16 cent. breeches. Partly corrupted from 16 cent. F. *greguesques*, *garguesques*, Venetian breeches, *chausses à la garguesque*, It. *alla grechesca*, in the Greek fashion (cf. ModF. *grègues*, breeches); but *gaskins*, *gascoynes*, found equally early, were associated with *Gascony*; *galley-gaskins* are often described in 16 cent. as shipmen's hose, and Nashe even speaks of "a pair of Switzers omnipotent galeasse breeches" (see *galliass*); so also we find *gally-breeches* (*-hose*, *-slops*) all at about the same date. Nashe also has *gallic-gascoynes*. Possibly all three (*greguesques*, *Gascony*, *galley*) have contributed.

gregues: wide slops, gregs, gallogascoins, Venitians; great Gascon, or Spanish, hose (Cotg.).

greguesques: slops, gregs, gallogascoines, Venitians (*ib.*).

gallimaufry. Hotchpotch. F. *galimafrée*. App. related to syñon. *galimatias*. An early etymologist has an anecdotic explanation of a lawyer who, disputing in court as to the ownership of a cock claimed by his client *Mathias*, said *galli Mathias* by mistake for *gallus Mathiae*. This is prob. apocryphal, but it may be noted that *Maufré*, *Maufroi*, etc., is also a common F. name, from OG. *mathal-frid*, council peace.

gallinaceous. From L. *gallinaceus*, from *gallina*, hen, from *gallus*, cock.

gallinazo. Vulture. For Sp. *gallinaza*, augment. of *gallina*, hen.

Gallio. Indifferentist (*Acts*, xviii. 17).

galliot, galiot. F. *galiote*, It. *galeotta*, dim. of *galea*. See *galley*, *jolly-boat*.

gallipot. For *galley pot*, because this earthenware, used esp. by apothecaries, was orig. brought from Italy in galleys; cf. obs. *galley-tile* (c. 1600), *galley-halfpenny* (c. 1400), silver coin from Genoa. Cf. also obs. Du. *kraaksporselein*, majolica, lit. carrack porcelain.

kraak-porcelyn: the oldest and finest porcelain, so called because it was brought with those caracols out of the East Indies (Sewel).

The wavering apprentice [Keats] has been confirmed in his desire to quit the gallipots
(*Blackwood*, 1817).

gallium [*chem.*]. From L. *gallus*, cock, in allusion to name of discoverer, *Lecoq de Boisbaudran* (1875).

gallivant. Playful elaboration of *gallant*.

The witches are in the practice of gallanting over field and flood (Galt).

Gallo-. See *Gallic*.

galloglass, gallowglass [*hist.*]. Retainer of Irish chief. Orig. pl., from Ir. & Gael. *gall*, foreigner, *óglách*, youth, warrior.

Men in those quarters hable to have the conduit of a band of kerne and gallowglasses
(*Privy Council Acts*, 1545).

gallon. Used in ME. for vessel (Wyc. *Mark*, xiv. 13). ONF. *galon*, OF. *jalon*; cf. F. *jale*, bowl. App. connected with Late L. *galleta*, vessel for fluids, of unknown origin, whence also AS. *gellet*, bowl, Ger. *gelte*, pail.

galloon. Braid. F. *galon*, from *galonner*, to braid the hair. Origin unknown.

gallop. F. *galoper*. Replaced (c. 1500), earlier *wallop* (q.v.); cf. It. *galoppare*, Sp. *galopar*, and, for the *w-* forms, MHG. *walop*, *walopiren*, pointing to OF. **waloper*, of Teut. origin, and prob. containing Goth. *hlaupan*, or ON. *hlaupa*, to run (leap), with an obscure first element, perh. cogn. with E. *well* (adv.), the compd. thus representing *well-leap*. See also *pot-walloper*.

To *gallop*, boil rapidly, is half-imit. *Galloping consumption* is 17 cent.

to gallop: fundere gradus.

to wallop: idem, cursitare (*Manip. Voc.*).

galloway. Horse from *Galloway*, SW. Scotland. Adj. *Gallovidian* is not a playful coinage (like *Liverpudlian*), but comes from MedL. *Gallovidia*, said to mean foreign Gaels. *Galwegian* is on analogy of *Norway, Norwegian*.

gallowglass. See *galloglass*.

gallows. ME. *galwes* (pl.), AS. *gealga* (sing.). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *galg*, Ger. *galgen*, ON. *galge*, Goth. *galga*. In all Teut. langs. used early of cross of Christ. With *a gallows* cf. *a shambles*.

gally [*dial. & whaling*]. To frighten. Earlier *gallow* (*Lear*, iii. 2), AS. *āgælwan*, to astonish.

galoche. See *galosh*.

galoot [*US.*]. Fellow. Earlier raw recruit, green hand, etc. (E. slang). ? Du. *gelubt*, eunuch.

geeloot: a recruit, or awkward soldier (Hotten).

galop. Dance. F., see *gallop*.

galore. Ir. *go leór*, in sufficiency.

galosh, golosh. F. *galoche*, VL. **galopia*, from G. καλόπους, shoemaker's last, from κᾶλον, wood, πούς, foot. Usu. in pl., with many vars., e.g. *golo-shoes*. "It is curious to find *galoshes*, now suggestive of a valetudinarian curate, thus [in *Piers Plowm.*] an essential part of a medieval knight's equipment" (Smythe-Palmer).

gallozza: a kinde of wooden patins, startops, gallages (Flor.).

galumph. Coined by Lewis Carroll, ? on *gallop, triumph*; cf. *chortle*.

He left it dead, and with its head,
He went galumphing back
(*Through the Looking-Glass*).

galvanism. From *Galvani*, It. physicist, who described it (1792). Cf. *mesmerism, voltaism*. *Galvanized iron* is not galvanized.

Galwegian. See *Galloway*.

gamash [*archaic*]. Gaiter. F. *gamache* (dial.), Prov. *galamacha, garamacha*, Sp. *guadamecí*, Arab. *ghadāmasi*, from *Ghadamas* (Tripoli), famous for leather. Hence Ger. *gamaschen*, gaiters.

gamba. In *viola da gamba*. It., leg. See *gammon*[2].

gambado[1] [*dial.*]. Legging, orig. fixed to saddle. E. formation from It. *gamba*, leg. See *gammon*[2].

gambado[2]. Caper, etc. From Sp. *gambada*, term of horsemanship. Also *gambade*, from F. Cf. *gambit, gambol*.

gambeson [*hist.*]. Wadded mil. tunic. Also *wambeson*. OF. *gambeson, wambeson*, from *gambeis, wambeis*, from OHG. *wamba*, belly, cogn. with *womb*. From OF. *wambeis* comes ModGer. *wamms*, doublet. Cf. Ger. *panzer*, cuirass, lit. *pauncher*. Prob. Scott's choice of the name *Wamba* (*Ivanhoe*) was suggested by *Sancho Panza* (*Don Quixote*).

gambier. Astringent used in tanning. Malay *gambir*, plant from which obtained.

gambit [*chess*]. OF. *gambet* (*gambit*), Sp. *gambito* (Ruy Lopez, 1561), It. *gambetto*, wrestler's trip, from *gamba*, leg. See *gammon*[2].

gamble. Orig. (18 cent.) with sense of cheat. Cf. *gamester*, with orig. fem. suffix. Prob. dial. var. of ME. *gamenen*, partly suggested by *gambol*. See *game, gammon*[1].

gamboge. ModL. *gambogium*, ult. from *Cambodia* (Annam), whence obtained. Cf. *indigo*.

gambol. From F. *gambade*, It. *gambata*, from *gamba*, leg. Orig. term of horsemanship. Ending was confused with *-aud, -auld*, and *-d* dropped as in obs. *curtal* (see *curtail*). In sense associated with *game*[1].

gambrel [*techn.*]. Wooden bar for hanging carcases. OF. *gamberel*, from Celt. *cam*, bent. Cf. Welsh *cambren*.

game[1]. Sport, etc. AS. *gamen*. Teut., but only surviving in E. & Scand. (Sw. *gamman*, Dan. *gamen*). Supposed to be ident. with Goth. *gaman*, participation, from *ga-*, collective prefix, and root of *man*. Orig. amusement, delight, etc. With later sense-development cf. *sport*. In *fair game* (*sport*), legitimate object of attack, there is some association with *fair play*. To *fly at higher game* is from falconry. The number of phrases connected with the word is characteristic of the nation. Cf. *play*. As adj., esp. in to *die game*, it is a back-formation from *game-cock*, cock of the game (cock-fighting). As verb now only for *gamble*.

Play up, play up! and play the game
(Sir H. Newbolt).

game[2] [*colloq.*]. Of leg. Also *gammy*. OF. *gambi*, "bent, crooked, bowed" (Cotg.), still in F. dial. usè in same sense. Prob. cogn. with F. *jambe*, ONF. *gambe*, leg. See *gammon*[2].

gamin. F., street arab. ? Ger. *gemein*, common, mean.

gamma. Third letter (γ) of G. alphabet. Heb. *gimel*, the cămel. Used of gamma-shaped objects, e.g. the *gamma moth* or "silver Y"; *gammadion*, G. cross with gamma-shaped (Γ) arms (see *fylfot*).

gammer. See *gaffer*. First *NED.* record is *Gammer Gurton's Needle* (1575).

gammon[1]. Nonsense, etc. ME. *gamen*, game, as in *backgammon*. But, as it appears to be a cant word, there may be some obscure jocular allusion to *gammon*[2]. See *game*[1], *gamble*.

gammon[2]. Of bacon. ONF. *gambon* (*jambon*), ham, from *jambe*, leg, VL. *camba*, *gamba*, ham, etc. of animal, G. καμπή, bend, from κάμπτειν. In most Rom. langs., but usual Sp. word for leg is *pierna*, L. *perna*, ham, gammon.

gambone: a hanche, or gammon of bacon, a great leg (Flor.).

gammoning [*naut.*]. Of bowsprit. From verb *gammon*, to lash. Perh. cogn. with *gammon*[2]; cf. F. *gambe de hune*, puttock shroud.

gammy. See *game*[2].

gamogenesis [*biol.*]. Sexual reproduction. See *bigamy*, *genesis*.

gamp. From *Sarah Gamp*.

Mrs Gamp had a large bundle with her, a pair of pattens, and a species of gig umbrella (*Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xix.).

gamut. OF. *gamaut*, MedL. *gamma ut*, from *gamma* (q.v.), indicating note below A, and *ut*, first of a series of syllables used to indicate notes of scale. These syllables, *ut*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*, the first now replaced in E. by *do*, are said to have been adopted by Guy of Arezzo (early 11 cent.) from L. hymn for St John the Baptist's Day (v.i.).

Ut queant laxis *re*sonare fibris
*Mi*ra gestorum *fa*muli tuorum
*Sol*ve polluti *la*bii reatum,
Sancte *J*ohannes.

gander. AS. *gan(d)ra*; cf. Du. LG. *gander*, earlier *ganre*. See *goose*, *gannet*.

gang. AS. *gang*, going, way, from *gangan*, to go, as in *gang your ain gait*. Com. Teut.; cf. obs. Du. *gangen*, Ger. *gehen* (p.p. *gegangen*), ON. *ganga*, Goth. *gaggan*. Etym. sense survives in *gangway*, orig. in gen. sense, then naut., and now in House of Commons and theatre. For sense of "crew," people going together (orig. naut.), cf. cogn. AS. *genge*, troop (whence obs. naut. *ging*, regularly used for crew of boat in Hakl. and Purch.), and *gegenga*, associate (so also Ger. *gefährte*, companion, from *fahren*, to fare). *Gang*, sĕt, is in gen. dial. use.

A gang of white hammock-cloths (Marryat, *Frank Mildmay*).

Gangetic. L. *Gangeticus*, of the *Ganges*, G. Γάγγης.

ganglion. G. γάγγλιον, tumour, used by Galen for nerve-centre.

gangrene. F. *gangrène*, L., G. γάγγραινα; cf. Sanskrit *jarjara*, decayed.

gangue [*min.*]. Matrix. F., Ger. *gang*, lode of metal, cogn. with E. *gang*.

gangway. AS. *gangweg*. See *gang*.

ganja. Preparation of hemp. Hind. *gānjhā*.

gannet. Sea-fowl. AS. *ganot*; cogn. with Du. *gent*, OHG. *ganazzo*, gander. See *goose*. In dial. also *gaunt*.

The great white fowle, called of some a gaunt (Hakl. viii. 59).

ganoid. Of fish scales. F. *ganoïde*, from G. γάνος, brightness.

gantry, **gauntry** [*dial.*]. Four-footed stand for barrels; now engineering term. ONF. *gantier* (*chantier*), L. *cantherius*, rafter, transom, orig. pack-horse, G. κανθήλιος, pack-ass. Cf. hist. of *chevron*, *clothes-horse*, etc. Mod. form perh. due to *pantry*, while Sc. *gawntree* is after *gawn*, gallon, and *tree* as in *rooftree*.

chantier: a gauntry, or stilling, for hogsheads &c., to stand on (Cotg.).

Ganymede. Waiter. G. Γανυμήδης, cup-bearer of Zeus. Cf. *Hebe*.

gaol, **jail**. ONF. *gaole* (*geôle*), VL. *caveola*, dim. of *cavea*, cage. The *g-* was orig. hard (cf. names *Gale*, *Galer*), but ME. had also *jaole*, from Central F., the sound of which has prevailed. See *cage*, *cajole*. *Jail-bird* seems to allude to orig. sense (cage), but is prob. after *gallows-bird*. *Jail-delivery* is the clearing out of all prisoners at the assize, when they must be either condemned or acquitted.

gap. ON. *gap*, chasm, cogn. with *gape*. Orig. breach in wall, hedge (*Ezek.* xiii. 5). Esp. with *fill*, *stop*.

gape. ON. *gapa*, to open the mouth; cf. Du. *gapen*, Ger. *gaffen*. With to *gape after* cf. *abeyance*.

gar. See *garfish*.

garage. F., from *garer*, to make safe. Mod. use from railway sense, to shunt. See *garrison*, *ware*[2].

James Alban, the detective taximan, said he garaged in the mews (*Daily Chron.* Nov. 7, 1919).

garance. Yellow dye. F., madder. OF. *warance* (12 cent.), AF. *warenge*, point to Teut. origin. ? From OHG. *weren* (*währen*), to endure (cf. *fast dye*).

> There is no small free-board to Janet McPhee, nor is garance any subdued tint
> (Kipling, *Bread upon the Waters*).

garb. Orig. elegance, behaviour, style, e.g. *in the garb of*. OF. *garbe* (*galbe*), contour, It. *garbo*, elegance, from OHG. *garawī*, preparation, whence Ger. *gerben*, to tan. Cf. *gear*, obs. *yare* (*Temp.* v. 1), Ger. *gar*, quite, and Sc. *gar*, to perform, cause.

> *garbo*: grace, handsomnes, finenes, neatenes; also a garbe, a propernes, a comelines (Flor.).

garbage. Orig. (15 cent.) giblets of a fowl; later confused with *garble*, siftings, refuse, from verb *garble* (q.v.). Of obscure origin, but perh. ult. connected with *garb* (q.v.), as OHG. *garawen* had the gen. sense of prepare, also cook. But analogy of *pluck* (q.v.) and dial. *gather* suggests possible connection with *grab*.

garble. Orig. to sift and select spices. Hence to select dishonestly in statements, accounts, etc. OF. *garbeler*, *grabeler*, It. *garbellare*, Arab. *gharbala*, from *ghirbāl*, sieve, Late L. *cribellum*, dim. of *cribrum*, sieve, cogn. with *cernere*, *cret-*, to separate. For wanderings cf. *apricot*, *carat*, etc.

> That his spyces be good and clene garbelid
> (*Coventry Leet Book*, 1474).

> Hee [Richelieu] also had a privat place in Paris call'd *l'Académie de beaux esprits* where 40 of the choicest wits of France used to meet every Munday to refine and garble the French language of all pedantic, and old words (Howell, 1650).

garboard [*naut.*]. Usu. with *strake*. Range of planks next keel. Du. *gaarboord*, with *gaar* for *gader*, gather; cf. F. *gabord*, from Du.

> The garbar streeke in the sterne shuttes
> (Jourdain's *Journal*, 1612).

garboil [*archaic*]. Hubbub, commotion. OF. *garbouil*, It. *garbuglio*, from *garbugliare*, "to garboile, to hurlie-burlie" (Flor.); second element cogn. with *boil*[1], first doubtful.

garçon. Now only of F. waiter, but a common word (*garsoun*) in ME. Origin unknown.

garden. ONF. *gardin* (*jardin*), from OF. *gard*, *gart*, of Teut. origin; cf. *garth*, *yard*[2]; cogn. with L. *hortus*, G. χόρτος. *Common or garden* (slang) is for scient. L. *communis vel hortensis*, applied to widely diffused plants and insects.

gardenia. From *Dr A. Garden*, Vice-president of Royal Society (†1791).

gare-fowl, gairfowl. Great auk. ON. *geirfugl*. First element perh. ON. *geirr*, spear; cf. *geirhvalr*, kind of whale.

garfish. From obs. *gare*, spear, AS. *gār*. Com. Teut.; cf. OHG. *gēr*, ON. *geirr* (v.s.), Goth. *gais* (only in personal names); also L. *gaesum*, G. γαῖσον, javelin, from Teut.; also OIr. *gái*. For fish-name cf. *pike*.

Gargantuan. From *Gargantua*, voracious giant, father of Pantagruel (Rabelais), prob. suggested by OF. *gargate*, throat (v.i.).

garget. Throat-disease of cattle, poultry, etc. Earlier also *gargil*. See *gargle*.

gargle. F. *gargouiller*. Imit.; cf. *gurgle*, L. *gurgulio*, wind-pipe, also G. γαργαρίζειν, to gargle, whence archaic *gargarize*.

> *gargouiller:* to gargle, or gargarize; also, to ratle in the throat (Cotg.).

gargoyle. F. *gargouille*, "the weasle, or weason of the throat; also, the mouth of a spowt, representing a serpent, or the anticke face of some other ugly creature" (Cotg.). As above.

garial. Crocodile. See *gavial*.

garibaldi. Red blouse, like shirts worn by followers of *Garibaldi*, liberator of Italy (†1882). The name is Teut., OHG. *gērbald*, spear bold (see *garfish*).

garish. ? From obs. *gaure*, to stare, perh. cogn. with *gaze* and Sc. *gaw*, to stare. Cf. *staring colour*; also *gazing-stock*, obs. *gauring* (*garing*)-*stock*.

> The neighebores, bothe smale and grete,
> In ronnen for to gauren on this man
> (Chauc. A. 3827).

garland. OF. *garlande* (replaced by *guirlande* from It.); cf. It. *ghirlanda*, Sp. *guirnalda*, and obs. Rom. forms in *gar-*. ? Ult. from MHG. *wieren*, to adorn, OHG. *wiara*, (gold) wire. First meaning was prob. metal circlet, etc. Cf. F. *couronne*, crown, garland.

> Coronula aurea, quae vulgariter "garlanda" dicitur
> (Matthew Paris, 1247).

garlic. AS. *gārlēac*, spear leek. Earlier also called *clove-leek*; cf. Ger. *knoblauch*, by dissim. from MHG. *klobelouch* (*clove*[1]). See *garfish*, *leek*.

garment. ME. *garnement*, F. (now only in sense of "baggage," bad lot, etc.), from *garnir*. See *garnish*. Cf. *raiment*.

garner. OF. *gernier* (*grenier*), L. *granarium*, granary, from *granum*, grain. Now usu. poet.

garnet[1]. Gem. ME. also *grenat*, F., L. *granatum* (sc. *malum*), pomegranate, from resembling seeds of same. In most Europ. langs.

garnet[2] [*naut.*]. Hoisting tackle. Prob. slightly altered in sense and form from F. *garant*, fall-tackle, Breton *garan*, lit. crane (bird and apparatus). Cf. the almost synon. *burton*, earlier (15 cent.) *brytton*, *breton*, pointing to a Breton contrivance. Howell (*Tetr.*) has *clew garent*, but this may be a misprint.

garnish. F. *garnir*, *garniss-*, OHG. *warnēn* (**warnjan*), reflex. in sense, to protect oneself; cf. AS. *warnian*, to take warning. See *warn*. Orig. chiefly of warlike preparation; cf. F. *garnison*, garrison. Etym. sense survives in leg. sense of warning (bank, etc.) in attaching funds of debtor. Hence *garnishee*. For *garniture* cf. *furniture*.

garotte. See *garrotte*.

garret. In ME. a turret, watch-tower. OF. *garite*, refuge, sanctuary (F. *guérite*, sentry-box), from *garir*, to protect (F. *guérir*, to cure), OHG. *werian* (**warjan*), now *wehren*, to protect; cf. AS. *werian*, to defend. See *ware*[2], *weir*. The hist. of this word is the clue to the origin of *sentry* (q.v.).

garite: a place of refuge; also, a sentrie, or little lodge for a sentinell, built on high (Cotg.).

garrison. OF. *garison*, *warison* (F. *guérison*, cure), whence obs. E. *warison*, misunderstood by Scott (*Lay*, iv. 21) as "war sound." From *garir*, to protect (v.s.). Orig. defence, safety; in mod. sense substituted (c. 1500) for ME. *garnison* (Chauc.), F. *garnison*, from *garnir* (see *garnish*). Henry VII writes *garysson of Frenshmen*, *garnison of Frenshemen*, in the same letter (*Paston Let.* iii. 357).

garron [*Sc.*]. Nag. Gael. *gearran*, gelding, from *geárr*, to cut.

garrotte, **garotte**. Sp. *garrote*, "a cudgell to winde a cord, as carriers do to packe with" (Percyvall). Hence Sp. method of capital punishment by strangulation. Cf. F. *garrot*, cudgel, tourniquet. By some supposed to be Celt. and cogn. with F. *jarret*, hock (see *garter*). *Garrotting* was popular in London (c. 1850–60) till cured by the cat.

garrulous. From L. *garrulus*, from *garrire*, to prattle.

garter. ONF. *gartier*, *garetier* (*jarretière*), from *garet* (*jarret*), bend of the knee, hock, dim. of dial. *garre*, *jarre*, of Celt. origin; cf. Welsh *gar*, thigh, ham, *garan*, shank. The story of the institution of the *Order of the Garter* (1344) rests on Froissart's authority.

garth [*dial.*]. Paddock, etc. ON. *garthr*, cogn. with *yard*[2] (q.v.). Usual in east and north, where Norse influence is strong.

gas. Coined by Van Helmont, Du. chemist (†1644), with vague reminiscence of *chaos* as used by Paracelsus. The success of this artificial word is unique. With ślang *gas*, *gasbag*, cf. *windbag*. The verb to *gas*, used before 1914 in factories, has received an extended sense from Kultur. Hence *poison gas*, fig. for meanness and treachery (see *cylinder*). *Gaselier* is a portmanteau word for earlier *gas-chandelier*.

gasconnade. Boastful talk. F., from reputation of inhabitants of *Gascony*, e.g. d'Artagnan, Cyrano de Bergerac.

gash. Earlier *garshe*, for ME. *garse*, from F. *gercer*, to chap, fissure, ? Late L. *caraxare*, G. χαράσσειν, to cut, incise. Form and sense perh. influenced by *slash*.

incisura: a cutte or garse (Coop.), a cut or gash (Holyoak).

gasket [*naut.*]. Short rope securing furled sail. Earlier *gassit* (Capt. John Smith), F. *garcette*, rope's end, dim. of *garce*, wench; cf. *grummet* (q.v.), with which it is commonly coupled. Cf. also *uphroe* (q.v.) and various naut. senses of Du. *juffer*, Ger. *jungfer*. For *-k-* cf. *casket*, and naut. *lasket*, F. *lacet*. The *NED.* is mistaken in supposing *garcette* to be a mod. word. It is recorded 1634 (Jal).

gasket: garcette, ou raban de frelage (Lesc.).

gasp. ME. also *gaisp*, ON. *geispa*, to yawn, for **geipsa*, cogn. with *gape*. Cf. *wasp*. Hence *gasper*, cigarette (army slang).

au dernier souspir: at the last gaspe (Cotg.).

gasteropod. Mollusc. From G. γαστήρ, belly, πούς, ποδ-, foot. Cf. *gastric*, of the stomach; *gastronomy*, F. *gastronomie*, coined by Berchoux (1800) as title of poem on good living, after G. γαστρολογία, title of poem quoted by Athenaeus.

gate[1]. On hinges. AS. *geat*, pl. *gatu*; cf. ON. *gat*, Du. *gat*, opening. Also ME. & dial. *yate*, normal development of *geat*, common in place-names and as surname (*Yates*, *Yeats*). The *ivory and horn gates* were, in G. legend, those by which false and true dreams came.

gate[2] [*loc.*]. Street, way, in Midlands and north. ON. *gata*; cf. Ger. *gasse*, lane, street, Goth. *gatwō*. Altered to *gait* (q.v.) in spec. sense.

gather. AS. *gadrian*; cf. Du. *gaderen*, Ger. dial. *gattern*; prob. cogn. with AS. *gædeling*, companion (*gad*[3]), Ger. *gatte*, husband, and ult. with *good*. See *together*. To *gather* (of a sore) refers to the "collection" of pus, hence fig. use of *gather to a head* (of plan, plot, etc.), perh. after *Temp.* v. 1. To *gather*, conclude, infer, is from the idea of collected observations or evidence.

gatling. Obsolete machine gun. Invented by *Dr R. J. Gatling* and first used in Amer. Civil War (1861–5). Cf. *maxim*[2].

gauche. F., awkward, left-handed, replacing, in latter sense, OF. *senestre* (L. *sinister*). Origin doubtful. See *gawk*.

gaucho. SAmer. half-breed. Sp., from Araucanian lang. of Chile. Incorr. *guacho*.

gaud. Orig. prank, trick. App. from F. *se gaudir*, to make merry, scoff, VL. **gaudire* for *gaudēre*. Later sense influenced by obs. *gaud*, large ornamental bead of rosary, app. from L. *gaudium*, joy. *Gaudy* is also used in both senses. Cf. *gaudy* (c. 1500), college festival, esp. at Oxf., and *gaudeamus* (15 cent. F.) from student song *Gaudeamus igitur, juvenes dum sumus*. Cf. also Ger. dial. *gaudi*, rejoicing, perh., like *gaudy* in some senses, from L. imper. *gaude*, rejoice.

> By this gaude have I wonne, yeer by yeer,
> An hundred mark sith I was pardoner
> (Chauc. C. 389).

> My peir bedys of calcidenys gaudied with silver and gilt (*Paston Let.* iii. 287).

gauge, gage. ONF. *gauge* (*jauge*), ? MHG. *galge*, gallows, orig. stake, rod, whence also perh. F. *jalon*, measuring stake. Cf. hist. of *rood*. See also *gage*[3]. Hence *gauger*, exciseman.

Gaul, Gaulish, etc. F. *Gaule*, L. *Gallia*. Facet. for French; cf. *Gallic*. In ling. of extinct Celt. langs. of Gaul.

gault [*geol.*]. Clay. ? ON. *gald*, hard snow, whence Norw. *gald*, hard ground, rocky way.

gaunt. App. an EAngl. word. It is much older than *NED.* records, and occurs commonly as a surname, *le Gant*, temp. John and Hen. III. It may be dial. *gant, gaunt* (cogn. with *goose*), used of various waterfowl, with sense-development like that of *haggard*. See *gannet*.

gauntlet[1]. Glove. F. *gantelet*, dim. of *gant*, glove, OF. also *guant, want* (cf. *gambeson*), of Teut. origin; cf. Ger. *gewand*, garment, ON. *vöttr*, glove. As gage of battle, etc., F. gen. uses *gant*.

gauntlet[2], **to run**. Orig. mil. punishment. Corrupt. of *gantlope*, Sw. *gatlopp*, "gate run," in sense of *gate*[2], a word from Thirty Years' War. Cf. Ger. *gassenlaufen*, adapted from Sw., for native *spiessruten*, spear rods. In E. fig. sense appears as early (17 cent.) as lit.

> *durch die spiess-ruthen lauffen*: to run the gantlope (Ludw.).

gauntry. See *gantry*.

gauze. F. *gaze*, perh. from *Gaza* (Palestine); cf. *damask, muslin*, etc.

gavel[1] [*hist.*]. Now chiefly in *gavel-kind*, system (Kent) by which property is divided equally instead of going to eldest son, but orig. a form of tenure. AS. *gafol*, tribute, and *kind* (q.v.).

> In Gavelkind, though the father be hanged, the sonne shall inherit, for their custom is, "The father to the bough, and the son to the plow"
> (Leigh, *Philologicall Commentary*).

gavel[2] [*US.*]. President's mallet, orig. mason's. Origin unknown. ? Connected with Ger. dial. (lower Rhine) *gaffel*, brotherhood, friendly society, cogn. with *give*.

> He was president of the Reichstag since 1912, unfailingly wielding the gavel in autocracy's interests (*Daily Mail*, May 27, 1918).

gavial. Sharp-nosed crocodile of Ganges. F., mistake for *garial*, Hind. *ghaṛiyāl*.

gavotte. F., Prov. *gavoto*, dance of the *Gavots*, Provençal name for inhabitants of Alps. ? Cf. Sp. *gavacho*, contemptuous name for people of Pyrenees or Frenchmen.

gawk, gawky. Meanings correspond with F. *gauche*, clumsy, left-handed. *Gawk* is for older *gallock*, still in dial. use, e.g. *gallock-handed*, which may very well be the origin of F. *gauche*, a word of late appearance (15 cent.), without cognates in Rom. langs., and explained only by very dubious conjectures.

gay. F. *gai*; cf. It. *gaio*, OSp. *gayo*. Of obscure origin, possibly ident. with *jay*, a bright-coloured and chatty bird.

> One night he went to bed betimes, for he had caught a fever,
> Says he, I am a handsome man, but I'm a gay deceiver
> (G. Colman, *Unfortunate Miss Bailey*, 1805).

gaze. Orig. to stare in wonder, etc. Cf. Norw. Sw. dial. *gasa*, to gape, stare, and

see *garish*. *At gaze* was orig. used of deer, and later in her. (= *guardant*).

gazebo. Turret on roof or wall. ? Jocular "Latin" coinage on *gaze* (cf. *lavabo*). It has replaced obs. *gazing-room* (17 cent.).

gazelle. F., Arab. *ghazāl*; cf. It. *gazzella*, Sp. *gacela*.

gazette. F., It. *gazzetta*, first published at Venice (c. 1550) and supposed to come from *gazzetta*, small Venetian coin, prob. paid for privilege of reading the news-sheet; but some authorities identify it with It. *gazzetta*, magpie, regarded as typical of false chatter. "The Gazette," with offic. announcement of mil. appointments, bankruptcies, etc., was first issued (1665) at Oxf., whither the Court had fled from the Plague. *Gazetteer*, journalist, was used (1693) by Eachard in the title of his geog. dictionary, *The Gazetteer's, or Newsman's, Interpreter*, second ed. called simply *The Gazetteer*.

gazzette: running reports, daily newes, idle intelligences, or flim-flam tales that are daily written from Italie, namely [i.e. especially] from Rome and Venice (Flor. 1611).

This day the first of the Oxford gazettes came out, which is very pretty, full of newes
(Pepys, Nov. 22, 1665).

gazogene. F. *gazogène*, from *gaz*, gas.

gear. Orig. any equipment, esp. armour. ME. *gere*, ON. *gervi*, *görvi*, cogn. with AS. *gearwe*, clothing, armour, and *gearwian*, to make ready. See *garb*. Perh. the hardest-worked word in early ModE., now largely replaced by *stuff*, *tackle*. Senses have received spec. extension with progress of machinery, but mod. *out of gear* corresponds curiously with ME. *not right in his gere*, i.e. badly harnessed.

The [railway] men at Liverpool are working at slow gear [cf. ca' canny]
(*Pall Mall Gaz.* Nov. 28, 1917).

gecko. Lizard. Malay *gēkoq*, imit. of cry.

ged[1]. Pikefish. ON. *gedda*, from *gaddr*, spike. See *gad*[1].

ged[2]. For *gad*, i.e. *God*. Cf. *demme*, *demnition*.

Sir Arthur blew his nose and said, "Good Ged! This is worse than Assaye!"
(Kipling, *Marklake Witches*).

gee-gee. From command to horse, with meaning varying according to locality. With *gee ho* cf. F. *dia*, *hue*, etc., also of unfixed meaning.

L'un tire à dia, l'autre à hurhau
(Mol. *Dép. Am.* iv. 2).

geezer [*slang*]. Dial. form of obs. *guiser*, mummer. See *guise*.

Nice old geezer with a nasty cough
(Albert Chevalier).

Gehenna. Church L., Late G. γέεννα, Late Heb. *gē-hinnōm*, valley of *Hinnom*, near Jerusalem, where children were sacrificed to Baal and Moloch (*Jer.* xix. 5, 6). Cf. *jehannum* and see *Tophet*. Hence F. *gêner*, to incommode, orig. to torture.

geisha. Jap., dancing-girl.

gelatine. F. *gélatine*, It. *gelatina*, from *gelata*, jelly (q.v.). See also *galantine*.

geld[1], **gelt**, **gild** [*hist.*]. In *Danegelt*, *wergild*. MedL. *geldum*, from AS. *gield*, payment, tribute. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *geld*, money, ON. *giald*, payment, Goth. *gild*, tribute. See *yield*.

geld[2]. Verb. Earlier as adj. ON. *geldr*, barren. Cf. Ger. dial. *gelten*, to geld, *gelze*, castrated swine. Hence *gelding*.

Putiphar, the geldyng [*Vulg.* eunuchus] of Pharao
(Wyc. *Gen.* xxxviii. 36).

gelid. L. *gelidus*, from *gelu*, frost.

gelignite. Explosive. Coined from *gelatine* and *ignite*.

gelt. See *geld*[1].

gem. AS. *gim*, L. *gemma*, orig. bud, cogn. with *genus* (q.v.); respelt on F. *gemme*.

Gemara. Latter part of Talmud, commentary on earlier part, *Mishna* (q.v.). Aramaic *gemārā*, completion.

gemini. L., the twins, constellation; hence *geminate*, arranged in pairs. As exclamation for *jiminy* (q.v.).

gemsbok. SAfr. antelope. Du., chamois, from Ger. *gemse*; for application cf. *eland*. Cf. *gemshorn*, organ stop, from Ger.

-gen. F. *-gène*, G. -γενής, cogn. with γίγνεσθαι, to be born.

genappe. Yarn. From *Genappe* (Belgium). Cf. *cambric*.

gendarme. F., back-formation from *gens d'armes*, men at arms, later applied to mil. police. *Not* F. for policeman.

gender. OF. *gendre* (*genre*), L. *genus*, *gener-*, kind, translating as gram. term G. γένος, used by Aristotle. See *genus*.

genealogy. F. *généalogie*, Late L., G. γενεαλογία, from γενεά, race (v.s.). In Wyc.

general. F. *général*, L. *generalis*, from *genus*, *gener-*, kind. Contrasted with *special* (see *genus*, *species*). As mil., earlier also nav., title orig. adj. (cf. *governor general*, *attorney general*) qualifying *captain*, as still in

lieutenant general, major general. The latter title, dating roughly in E. from Cromwell's division of the country into twelve mil. districts, is for earlier *sergeant-major general. Captain* (*colonel*) *general* are obs. in E. exc. hist.; cf. Ger. *general-oberst. Generalissimo* is It., superl. of *generale.*

Upon these conditions that the Emperour should make him [Wallenstein] absolute generall, that is generalissimo (Sydenham Poyntz, 1624–36).

generate. From L. *generare,* to procreate, from *genus, gener-,* race. Hence *generation,* first in E. (14 cent.) in sense of period of time. Cf. *generic.* See *genus.*

generous. F. *généreux,* L. *generosus,* of high birth, from *genus, gener-,* race. Fig. senses also in F. & L. Etym. sense still in *generous old port.*

genesis. L., G. γένεσις, from γίγνεσθαι, to be born. See *genus.* Adopted, as title of first Mosaic Book, by *Vulg.* from LXX. Also in mod. scient. terms.

genet, gennet, jennet. (Fur of) civet cat. F. *genette,* Sp. *gineta,* Arab. *jarnait.*

geneva [*archaic*]. Gin. Corrupt. of F. *genièvre.* See *gin*[2].

Geneva. In Switzerland. Head-quarters of Calvinism (16–17 cents.). Hence *Geneva bands* (*gown, hat*), affected by Puritans; *Geneva Bible,* E. transl. of 1560. For *Geneva Cross* see *Red Cross.*

genial. L. *genialis,* from *genius* (q.v.). Orig. relating to generation, growth, whence mod. fig. sense. Sense of conducive to growth survives in *genial climate* (*temperature*).

genie. Of the lamp, etc. F. *génie,* adopted by translator of *Arab. Nights* as rendering of Arab. word which it accidentally resembled. See *jinn.*

genista. Broom plant. L., see *Plantagenet.*

genital. L. *genitalis,* from *gignere, gen-,* to beget. In Wyc.

genitive. F. *génitif,* L. *genetivus* (v.s.), misused by L. grammarians to render G. γενική (πτῶσις), which means properly "generic" (case).

genius. L., from *gignere, gen-,* to beget. Orig. spirit watching over each person from birth; cf. *good* (*evil*) *genius.* Sense of natural ability, etc., found in all Rom. langs., is partly due to confusion with L. *ingenium* (see *gin*[1], *engine*). Mod. sense of exceptional creative power (not in Johns.) is partly a throw-back to the orig. meaning.

gennet. See *genet, jennet.*

Genoa. Cake, velvet, etc. *Genoa paste* is recorded 1615 (*NED.*). Traffic between Genoa and England was very active; cf. *gallipot.* See also *jean.*

-genous. From L. *-genus,* from root of *gignere, gen-,* to beget.

genre. Esp. in painting. F., kind (see *gender*). In F., of independent style, as compared with historical, landscape, etc.

gent. Short for *gentleman,* as in offic. descriptions and on old tombstones. Now vulgar (see *pants*).

A Norfolk man and of birth no gent. as I can understand (*Plumpton Let.* 1464).

One Mr Newton, a learned and most religious gent. (Evelyn).

genteel. Earlier (c. 1600) *gentile,* F. *gentil,* in orig. sense of *gentle* (q.v.). Now usu. half-contemptuous; cf. *shabby-genteel* (Thackeray). The form *jaunty* (q.v.) shows a still more serious attempt at the F. pronunc.

gentian. L. *gentiana,* from *Gentius,* king of Illyria (2 cent. B.C.), who discovered its properties (so Pliny). In Wyc. (*Jer.* xvii. 6) and early in most Europ. langs.

gentile. F. *gentil,* L. *gentilis,* from *gens, gent-,* race, etc. In Church L. used (e.g. in *Vulg.*) to render G. τὰ ἔθνη, the nations, for Heb. *goyim.*

gentle[1]. Adj. ME., F. *gentil,* L. *gentilis,* in class. sense of belonging to a *gens;* but sense of noble, found in Rom. langs., is not in L. The *gentle craft,* prop. one suited to those of *gentle* birth, is applied facet. (16 cent.) both to shoe-making and fishing. Hence mod. *gentle art* (e.g. *of making enemies*). Latest E. sense, mild, is a further development from courteous. *Gentleman* is now a universal title, but *gentlewoman, gentlefolk,* have preserved more of the exclusiveness of F. *gentilhomme,* nobleman. In its highest sense *gentleman,* already in Chauc. (v.i.), has been adopted in F. & Ger. The *Old Gentleman* (*in black*) is in Dryden.

He sholde nat be called a gentil man that...ne dooth his diligence and bisynesse to kepen his good name (Chauc. B. 2830–35).

Coroner. "Did the driver stick to his brakes?"—Witness. "Yes, sir, he did; like a gentleman" (Aug. 1919).

gentle[2]. Maggot. Ident. with *gentle*[1], from softness (*NED.*).

gentry. Altered from archaic *gentrice,* OF. *genterice,* var. of *gentillesse* (cf. *fortalice, fortress*), from *gentil* (see *gentle*). Orig.

rank, and in ME. courtesy, breeding. For collect. sense cf. *nobility*.

genuflexion. MedL. *genuflexio-n-*, from L. *genu*, knee, *flectere*, *flex-*, to bend.

genuine. L. *genuinus*, native; cf. *ingenuous*. Cogn. with *genus* (q.v.).

genus. L., cogn. with G. γένος, race, γίγνεσθαι, to be born, Sanskrit *janas*, E. *kin* (q.v.). *Genus* and *species* were adopted in L. as renderings of G. γένος and εἶδος, as used by Aristotle.

-geny. See *-gen*.

geo-. G. γεω-, from γῆ, earth, as in *geode*, concretionary stone, G. γεώδης, earthy; *geodesy*, G. δαίειν, to divide; *geognosy*, G. γιγνώσκειν, to know; *geography*, *geology*, from MedL.; *geomancy*, divination by means of handfuls of earth (cf. *chiromancy*); *geometry*, G. μετρεῖν, to measure; *geopony*, agriculture, G. πένεσθαι, to labour, and many less familiar scient. terms. The oldest in E. use is *geometry*, used at first in connection with arch.

Geordie [*dial.*]. Collier (man or boat), safety lamp. From *George* (q.v.), last sense with ref. to *George Stephenson*.

George. L., G. Γεώργιος (see *Georgic*), Cappadocian prince supposed to have been martyred temp. Diocletian; patron saint of England since Edward III. Hence jewel of Garter, guinea (slang). *By George* is in Ben Jonson. With *Georgian* cf. *Jacobean*, *Caroline*, and with *Georgia* (US.) cf. *Carolina*, *Virginia*.

Georgic. L., G. γεωργικός, of a husbandman, γεώργιος, from γῆ, earth, ἔργον, work, adopted by Virgil as title of poems on rural life. Sainte-Beuve calls George Sand's *Mare au diable*, etc. *les géorgiques de la France du centre*.

geranium. "Crane's bill, stork's bill." L., G. γεράνιον, from γέρανος, crane (q.v.). Cf. *pelargonium*.

gérant. F., manager, from *gérer*, to direct, L. *gerere*.

gerbe [*her.*]. Wheatsheaf. Also, a firework. F., Ger. *garbe*, sheaf.

gerfalcon, gyrfalcon. OF. *gerfaucon*, acc. of *gerfauc* (*gerfaut*), compd. of *falcon* (q.v.); cf. It. *girfalco*, Sp. Port. *gerifalte*, Du. *giervalk*, Ger. *gerfalke*, *gierfalke*, ON. *geirfālki*, all from F. First element is Teut., as shown by occurrence of *Wirfauc* as ME. surname (William Wirfauc, *Yorks. Fines*, temp. John), much earlier than first *NED.* record of *gerfauk* as common noun. This rules out Ger. *geier*, vulture, hawk, which could not give *w-*, and suggests ON. *verthr*, worthy, Iceland being the home of the best breeds; cf. Ger. *edelfalke* (noble hawk). The form *gyrfalcon*, MedL. *gyrofalco*, is due to a wrong etymology (*gyrate*) found as early as Giraldus Cambrensis (12 cent.).

germ. F. *germe*, L. *germen*, seed (*Macb.* iv. 1), ? for **genmen*, from *gignere*, to beget.

german. F. *germain*, L. *germanus*, fully akin; cogn. with *germ*. Hence *brother german*, with same parents, *cousin german*, with same grandparents. Mod. use of *germane*, akin (to the matter, subject), is after fig. use of *german* in Shaks. (v.i.).

> The phrase would be more german [1 Fol. *germaine*, 1 Quart. *cosingerman*] to the matter, if we could carry cannon by our sides (*Haml.* v. 2).

German. L. *Germanus*, used by Romans and Celts, but not by Teutons (see *Dutch*). Prob. orig. name of particular tribe; cf. F. *allemand*, from the *Alemanni* (now Swabians and Swiss). Replaced (16 cent.) earlier *Almain*, *Dutch*. Also of things not genuine (*measles*, *silver*, the latter from Hildburghausen). *German Ocean* is Ptolemy's Γερμανικὸς Ὠκεανός. *High German* (whence the literary lang.) belongs to the south, *Low German* (cf. *plattdeutsch*) to the plains bordering North Sea and Baltic, and includes (ling.) E. & Du. *Old High German*, *Middle High German* cover periods roughly corresponding with Anglo-Saxon andMiddle English. *Germanic* is applied to all Teut. langs., viz. *West Germanic*, High and Low German, *East Germanic*, Gothic. Scandinavian is called *North Germanic*, but sometimes included under *West Germanic*. Etymologies proposed for the name (e.g. OIr. *gair*, neighbour, *gairm*, war-cry, OHG. *gēr*, spear) are pure conjectures.

> He called me a German and other filthy names
> (Defendant in Middlesex Police Court, 1915).

germander. MedL. *germandra* (cf. F. *germandrée*), for *gamandrea*, corrupted from Late G. χαμανδρυά, for χαμαίδρυς, ground oak. See *camomile*, *Druid*. Cf. Ger. *gamander*.

germane. See *german*.

germinate. From L. *germinare*, from *germen*, *germin-*, germ.

Gerry. Mil. slang for *German* (1917). See *Jerry*.

gerrymander. System of "faking" electoral districts, originated by *Elbridge Gerry*, Governor of Massachusetts. The shape of

one district on the map suggested to a painter a *salamander*, improved by a journalist to *gerrymander*. For full details see Thornton. Though attributed to 1812, the term did not become current till after 1840.

That term of current coinage, so well known in America, "gerrymandering"
(Elihu Burritt, *Walk from London to Land's End*).

Vain attempts to gerrymander afresh the parliamentary representation of the ramshackle empire
(*Daily Chron.* Apr. 14, 1917).

gerund [*gram.*]. L. *gerundium*, from *gerere*, to carry on.

gesso. Plaster of Paris. It., L. *gypsum* (q.v.).

gest [*archaic*]. Exploit, epic. See *jest*.

gestation [*med.*]. L. *gestatio-n-*, from *gestare*, from *gerere*, *gest-*, to bear. Cf. *gestion*, carrying on, management, F., L. *gestio-n-*.

gesticulate. From L. *gesticulari*, *gesticulat-*, from *gesticulus*, dim. of *gestus*, action, gesture, from *gerere*, *gest-*, to perform. Cf. *gesture*, orig. deportment, MedL. *gestura*.

get. ON. *geta*, to obtain, beget, cogn. with AS. *gietan* (in *forget*, *beget*). Cognates, only in compds., also in Du. Ger. Goth. Orig. past *gat* (*A V.*), p.p. *gotten* (now chiefly US. or in *ill-gotten*). This verb and *take* (also ON.) have supplanted in many senses AS. *niman* (see *nimble*) and *gewinnan*. Its sense-development is extraordinary, the intrans. senses springing chiefly from reflex., e.g. *get you gone*, to *get* (*oneself*) *disliked*.

Whatever payment is made [for coal-mines] should not be dependent upon the tonnage gotten
(*Report of Coal Commission*, June 23, 1919).

geum. Plant. L., "the herbe called avens" (Coop.).

gew-gaw. ? Adaptation or imit. of F. *joujou*, toy, baby word from *jouer*, to play, L. *jocare*. Cf. *juju*.

gey [*Sc.*]. Considerably, as in *gey sharp*. Sc. form of *gay*; cf. *pretty sharp*.

geyser. Icel. *Geysir*, proper name of a special hot spring, from ON. *göysa*, to gush. See *gush*, *ingot*.

gharry [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Hind. *gārī*, cart.

ghastly. From obs. *gast*, to terrify. See *aghast*, *ghost*.

ghaut. River-stairs (India). Hind. *ghāt*. The *Ghauts*, mountains, are so-called (by Europeans) from *ghāt* in sense of mountain pass.

ghazal, **gazel**. Oriental verse-form. Pers., Arab. *ghazal*, love-song.

ghazi. Arab. *ghāzi*, pres. part. of *ghazā*, to fight.

The fifty were ghazis, half-maddened with drugs and wholly mad with religious fanaticism
(Kipling, *Drums of Fore and Aft*).

ghee. Clarified butter. Hind. *ghī*, from Sanskrit *ghṛ*, to sprinkle.

gherkin. Early Du. dim. (now *gurkje*) of *gurk*, for *agurk*, cucumber. Of Slav. origin; cf. Pol. *ogurek*, Czech *okurka*, cucumber. Hence also Late G. *ἀγγούριον*, obs. It. *anguria*, OF. *angourie*, etc. Ger. *gurke*, earlier *ajurke*, is from eastern LG. But, according to some, the Late G. word is the original, from OG. *ἄωρος*, unripe.

ghetto. It., "a place appointed for the Jewes to dwell-in in Venice, and other cities of Italie" (Flor.), L. *Aegyptus*, Egypt. Cf. *gitano*.

Ghibelline [*hist.*]. Of imperial (Hohenstaufen) faction in Italy (12 cent.). It. *ghibellino*, from Ger. *Waiblingen*, seat of Hohenstaufens. Cf. *Guelph*.

ghost. AS. *gāst*. WGer.; cf. Du. *geest*, Ger. *geist*. For unoriginal *-h-* cf. cogn. *aghast*, and Flem. *gheest*, which may have influenced Caxton's spelling. Orig. soul, spirit, as in *ghostly*, to *give up the ghost*, *Holy Ghost*, all in AS. The *ghost doesn't walk* (theat.), i.e. there is no money for the actors, so it's no use waiting about, contains an allusion to *Haml.* i. 1. *Ghost-word*, unreal word persisting from orig. mistake, was coined by Skeat. Good examples are *abacot*, *collimate*, *syllabus*.

ghoul. "Body-snatching" demon. Arab. *ghūl*, from verbal root meaning to seize. First in Beckford's *Vathek* (1786). Cf. *afreet*.

Ghurka. See *Goorkha*.

ghyll. See *gill*[2].

giallo antico. Marble. It., antique yellow.

giant. F. *géant*, L. *gigas*, *gigant-*, G. *γίγας*. Replaced AS. *gīgant*, from L.

giaour. Turk. term of contempt for non-Mussulmans. Pers. *gaur*, *gabr*, fire-worshippers. Cf. *Guebre*.

Calling them cafars and gawars, which is, infidels or misbeleevers (Hakl. iii. 145, 1568).

Who falls in battle 'gainst a giaour
Is worthiest an immortal bower (Byron).

gib [*archaic*]. Cat. Abbrev. of name *Gilbert*, AS. *Gislbeorht*, bright hostage (see *gibbon*). Cf. *tom-cat*, and *Tibert* (Theodobert), the cat in the *Roman de Renart*.

gibber. Imit.; cf. *jabber*.

gibberish. Appears earlier (c. 1550) than *gibber* (*Haml.* i. 1). Connection of the two is doubtful. Early used in ref. to lang. of rogues and gipsies.

jargonnois: fustian, gibridge, pedlers French (Cotg.).

gibbet. F. *gibet*, in OF. cross-handled stick, dim. of OF. *gibe*, staff. Cf. F. *potence*, gallows, orig. bracket, support, L. *potentia*.

gibbon. Ape. F. (Buffon), said to be an Indian word. Skeat suggests that this "Indian word" is E. *Gibbon*, dim. of *Gilbert* (see *gib*). The *NED.* does not record *gibbon* in sense of ape before Buffon, but the tombs of the *Gybbon* family at Rolvenden (Kent), dating from c. 1700, are surmounted by an ape's head, the family crest. King John had a falcon named *Gibbon*.

gibbous. Humped, esp. of moon. From L. *gibbus*, hump, cogn. with G. κυφός, bent.

gibe[1], **jibe.** To jest. From 16 cent. Cf. LG. *gibeln*, Ger. dial. *geifelen*, to laugh mockingly.

gibe[2] [*naut.*]. See *gybe*.

Gibeonite. Drudge. See *Josh.* ix. 23.

giblets. Cf. OF. *gibelet*, some sort of dish, F. *gibelotte*, rabbit stew, Walloon *giblé d'awe*, goose giblets. Oldest sense in E. is frivolous additions (perh. from cooking metaphor; cf. F. *petite oie*, trimmings, etc.). In the *Prompt. Parv.* explained as *garbage* (q.v.). The analogy of *haslets* (q.v.) suggests connection with OF. *gibe*, staff (see *gibbet*).

gibus. Opera hat. Name of inventor (19 cent.).

giddy. AS. *gydig*, insane, orig. possessed by a *god*; cf. G. ἔνθεος (see *enthusiasm*), and AS. *ylfig*, raving, ? possessed by an *elf*. See *dizzy*.

gier eagle [*archaic*]. Du. *gier*, vulture; cf. Ger. *geier*, cogn. with *gier*, greed (see *yearn*).

The gier eagle and the cormorant (*Deut.* xiv. 17).

giff-gaff [*Sc. & north.*]. Mutual. Redupl. on *give*; cf. synon. F. *donnant donnant*.

gift. AS. *gift*, from *give* (q.v.); cf. Ger. *gift*, poison, *mitgift*, dowry. To *look a gift-horse in the mouth*, i.e. judge its age by teeth, also occurs in F. & Ger.

gig[1]. In ME. spinning-top (cf. *whirligig*), giddy girl (cf. *giglet*); app. cogn. with *jig*. Sense of light vehicle and boat is mod. (late 18 cent.), and identity of these with ME. *gigge* is doubtful. *Gigmanity*, respectability, was coined by Carlyle on the statement of a witness in a murder case (1823) that *Thurtell*, the murderer, "always maintained an appearance of respectability, and kept his horse and gig."

gig[2]. Fish-spear. For *fizgig* (q.v.).

gigantic. Coined from L. *gigas*, *gigant-*; or G. γιγαντικός.

giggle. Imit., representing a thinner sound than *gaggle*; cf. Du. *giegelen*, Ger. *gickeln*, *kichern*, etc.

giglet [*archaic*]. From *gig*[1], but now associated with *giggle*.

gadrouillette: a minx, gigle, flirt, callet, gixie (a feigned word, applyable to any such cattle) (Cotg.).

gigot. Sleeve. F., leg of mutton. Cf. *mutton-chop whiskers*.

Gilbertian. Esp. with *situation*. From *W. S. Gilbert*, author of the *Mikado*, etc.

Gilbertine. Monastic order founded by *Gilbert of Sempringham* (c. 1140).

gild[1]. Verb. AS. *gyldan*, from *gold* (q.v.). *Gilt* is its p.p., first in phrase *silver gilt*. *Gilt-edged* was orig. used of books and paper. To *gild the pill* alludes to practice of gilding bitter pill to disguise taste. *Gilded youth* renders F. *jeunesse dorée*. Cf. *gilded chamber*, House of Lords (? due to Disraeli).

To gild refined gold, to paint the lily (*K. John*, iv. 2).

Be not deluded with golden pills wherein is hidden most deadly poison (Adm. Monson, 1624).

gild[2]. See *guild*.

Giles. Stock name for farmer (cf. *Hodge*). Cf. F. *Gilles*, clown or buffoon. From L. *Egidius*, from *aegis* (q.v.).

gill[1]. Of fish. ? Cogn. with synon. Sw. *gäl*, Dan. *gjælle*. ? Cf. Sp. *agalla*.

gill[2]. Deep glen with stream. ON. *gil*, whence Norw. *geil*, passage between hedges. False spelling *ghyll* is due to Wordsworth.

gill[3]. Measure. Cf. OF. *gille*, *gelle*, MedL. *gillo*, *gellus*, measure for wine. Perh. from proper name *Gille-s*, Giles, or from *Gill*, *Jill*; cf. *jack*, *jug*, etc., and ME. *gylle*, apron. In dial. *gill* is half a pint, *jack* a quarter.

Gill. See *Jill*.

gillaroo [*angl.*]. Trout. Ir., from *giolla*, lad (v.i.), *ruadh*, red.

gillie. Gael. *gille*, servant (v.s.), as in names *Gilchrist*, *Gilmour* (Mary), *Gillies* (Jesus), etc.

gillyflower. Corrupt. by folk-etym. of F. *giroflée*, from *girofle*, VL. **garophyllon*, G. καρυόφυλλον, nut leaf, from κάρυον, nut. The flower was named from scent (see

clove[2]). Early and dial. perversions are very numerous (cf. *jenneting*).

gelowe floure: oyllet (Palsg.).

The "julyflower" as they are most properly called, though vulgarly "gilliflower" and "gilofer" (*NED.* 1688).

gilt[1] [*dial.*]. Boar. ON. *gyltr*, young sow, cogn. with dial. *galt*, in same sense.

Keep all the gilts for breeding purposes (*Times*, March 1, 1918).

gilt[2]. See *gild*[1].

gimbals [*naut.*]. Also (archaic) *gimmal*, ring bit (*Hen. V*, iv. 2). OF. *gemel* (*jumeau*), twin, L. *gemellus*, dim. of *geminus*. Cf. *jumble*[2].

gimbals: the brass rings by which a sea-compass is suspended in its box (Falc.).

gimcrack. Orig. clever device, dodge. Earlier also *jimcrack*, altered, on name *Jim*, from ME. *gibecrake*, app. inlaid wood-work.

gimlet, gimblet. OF. *guimbelet* (*gibelet*), dim. from ODu. *wimpel*. See *wimble*.

gimmal [*archaic*]. See *gimbals*.

gimp. Cf. Du. *gimp*, Ger. *gimpf*, app. from F. *guimpe*, wimple, of Teut. origin (see *wimple*), but with the sense of F. *guipure* (q.v.).

gin[1]. Trap. ME. also, skill, cunning, mech device. Aphet. for *engin*, F., L. *ingenium*. Cf. names *Ginner*, *Jenner*, i.e. engineer.

The amount [of cotton] ginned since the last report is 509000 bales (*Manch. Guard.* Jan. 10, 1919).

gin[2]. Spirit. Short for *geneva* (q.v.), F. *genièvre*, L. *juniperus*, juniper, because flavoured with its berries. Cf. Du. *genever*, which may be immediate origin of *geneva*. For shortening, pointing to frequent use, cf. *brandy*, *rum*, *whisky*. *Geneva* and *gin* were used indifferently c. 1700.

gin[3]. Aboriginal Austral. woman. Native word. Cf. *squaw*.

gin[4] [*poet.*]. Verb. Aphet. for *begin* (q.v.).

gingall, jingall [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Musket on swivel. Hind. *janjāl*, corrupt. of Arab. *jaza'il*, pl. of *jazīl*, big, used of Afghan musket fired from rest. Cf. *jezail*.

ginger. AS. *gingiber* & F. *gingembre*, Late L. *gingiber*, Late G. ζιγγίβερις, ult. cogn. with Malayalam *inchiver*, from *inchi*, root; cf. Du. *gember*, Ger. *ingwer*, and forms in most Europ. langs. To *ginger up*, fig. was used by Disraeli (1849). *Gingerbread* (c. 1300), formerly adorned, esp. at country-fairs, with *gilt*, is folk-etym. for OF. *gingimbrat*, MedL. *gingimbratus* (p.p.), gingered.

gingerly. Orig. (c. 1500) of walking "delicately." App. formed from OF. *gensour*, compar. of *gent*, dainty, delicate, etc., L. *genitus*, (well) born.

gentement: neatly...also, gently, easily, softly, gingerly (Cotg.).

He came to him with a soft pace, treading gingerly (as we speak) after a nice and delicate manner (Bp Patrick, 17 cent., on Agag, 1 *Sam.* xv. 32).

gingham. F. *guingan*; cf. It. *gingano*, Sp. *guingon*, Du. *gingang*, etc.; ult. Malay *ginggang*, striped. For *-am* cf. *grogram*. Prob. Du. was the intermediary.

gingival [*med.*]. Of the gum, L. *gingiva*.

gingko. Tree. Jap., from Chin. *yinhing*, silver apricot.

gingly- [*anat.*]. From G. γίγγλυμος, hinge.

ginseng. Plant. Chin. *jēn shēn*, perh. image of man (*jēn*), from forked root.

giottesque [*art*]. Suggesting *Giotto*, Tuscan painter (13–14 cents.). Cf. *dantesque*, *turneresque*, etc.

gipsy, gypsy. Earlier (16 cent.) *gypcian* for *Egyptian*, because they were supposed to come thence. See *Bohemian*, *Gitano*, *Romany*, *Zingari*. Cf. *gippy* (mil.) for Egypt. soldier. ? Also *Gip*, as name for (? orig. swarthy) dog. The *gipsies* seem doomed to be associated with countries with which they have nothing to do; cf. archaic Sp. *germano*, *flamenco*, both used for gipsy.

Letters were written to...avoyde [rid] the contrey off a certeyne nombre off vagabondes going upp and downe in the name of Egiptians (*Privy Council Acts*, 1542–3).

giraffe. F. *girafe*, ult. Arab. *zarāfah*. In most Europ. langs. Earlier E. forms (from c. 1600) vary according to immediate source.

girandole. Orig. kind of firework; then, fountain jet (Evelyn). It. *girandola*, from *girare*, to gyrate (q.v.).

girasol. Sunflower (obs.), opal. It. *girasole*, from *girare*, to turn, *sole*, sun. Cf. *heliotrope*. See also *artichoke*.

gird[1]. To encircle. AS. *gyrdan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *gorden*, Ger. *gürten*, ON. *gyrtha*, Goth. *-gairdan* (in compds.). Prob. cogn. with *garth* (q.v.). Cf. *girdle*, AS. *gyrdel*; *girth*, ON. *gjörth*. *Girder* is a later formation. From AS. times *gird* is usu. rhet. or Bibl., e.g. to *gird up one's loins*, *gird on sword*, etc. The *Girdlers' Company* still exists.

gird[2]. To assail verbally; usu. with *at*. Orig. (c. 1200) to strike (cf. to *have a hit at*), and ident. with *gird*[1]. Cf. F. *cingler*, to beat,

lash, from L. *cingulum*, horse-girth, thong, ON. *gyrtha*, to lash, and E. to *strap*, *leather*, etc.

girder. See *gird*[1].

girdle[1]. Belt. See *gird*[1].

girdle[2]. For cakes. Northern var. of *griddle* (q.v.).

girl. ME. *gurle* (13 cent.). Dim. of some unknown word; cf. LG. *gœre* (17 cent.), boy, girl; ? cogn. with ON. *gaurr*, clumsy, stupid person. For obscure hist. cf. *boy*, *lad*, *lass*, and their Scand. synonyms. "Probably most of them arose as jocular transferred uses of words that had originally a different meaning" (*NED.*). Orig. used of both sexes (see *bairn*, *child*). ? Limitation of sex due to association with *Gill*. *Girl* is little used in dial. (*maid*, *lass*, *wench*, q.v.) and occurs only twice in *AV.* (*maiden*, *damsel*).

Ye [Margaret Paston] are a goode gille
(*Paston Let.* ii. 238).

Come out, thou skittish gill
(*Jacob and Esau*, v. 6, 1568).

giron. See *gyron*.

Girondist [*hist.*]. Moderate party in France (1791–93), led by deputies from the *Gironde*.

girt, girth. See *gird*[1].

gist. OF., 3rd pers. sing. pres. of *gésir*, to lie, L. *jacēre*; cf. *ci-gît*, here lies, on old tombstones. The noun is evolved partly from AF. *l'action gist*, "the action lies," as leg. phrase. See also *agist*.

je sçay bien ou gist le lievre: I know well which is the very point, or knot of the matter (Cotg.).

git [*US.*]. For "*git*" *out*.

He...told them to get, and they got
(*Graceville Transcript*, Aug. 25, 1884).

Gitano. Gipsy. Sp., MedL. **Egyptianus*. Cf. *ghetto*.

gittern [*archaic*]. OF. *guiterne*. See *cither*, *guitar*, *zither*.

give. Northern form of AS. *giefan* (whence normally ME. *yeve*), influenced by ON. *gefa*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *geven*, Ger. *geben*, Goth. *giban*. *Give you joy* is for *God give you joy*; hence to *give Merry Christmas*, etc. Colloq. uses of to *give away* (now US.) are from leg. sense, to sacrifice, renounce. With to *give way* cf. to *give ground*. *Give and take* is orig. from racing, in which weights went according to size of horses.

Now you're married, we give you joy;
First a girl and then a boy.

gizzard. ME. *giser* (cf. "*scholard*"), F. *gésier*, L. *gigerium* (only in pl.), entrails of fowl, ? ult. cogn. with L. *jecur*, liver.

All in pretty good humour, though I find my wife hath something in her gizzard, that only waits an opportunity (Pepys, June 17, 1668).

glabrous. Hairless. From L. *glaber*. See *glad*.

glacé. F., lit. iced (v.i.), but associated with *glass*, *gloss*[1].

glacial. In geol. sense app. coined (1846) by Forbes. See *glacier*.

glacier. F., from *glace*, ice, VL. **glacia* for *glacies*. From dial. of Savoy, whence also Ger. *gletscher*.

glacis [*fort.*]. Sloping bank. F., from F. *glacer*, to freeze, make slippery (v.s.).

glad. AS. *glæd*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *glad*, smooth, Ger. *glatt*, smooth, ON. *glathr*, glad; ult. cogn. with L. *glaber*, smooth (cf. E. *red*, L. *ruber*). Intermediate sense was bright, shining, which still survives in the *glad eye*.

glade. Open (bright) space among trees. Cogn. with *glad*, bright (v.s.); cf. synon. Ger. *lichtung*, from *licht*, light, F. *clairière* and *éclaircie*, from *clair*.

gladiator. L., from *gladius*, sword.

gladiolus. L., dim. of *gladius* (v.s.). Hence F. *glaïeul*. Cf. Ger. *schwertlilie*.

gladstone. Bag, claret. Latter from cheap wine of which importation increased after reduction of duty by *Gladstone* (†1898) when at the Exchequer (1860). *Bismarck* was once in Ger. dial. use for a bad vintage. *Gladstonian* (hist.) was coined at the splitting of the Liberal party (1886) on Gladstone's Home-Rule project.

glair. White of egg. F. *glaire*, VL. **claria*, from *clarus*, clear (cf. F. *glas*, bell-ringing, from L. *classicum*, flourish of trumpets). OF. *glaire d'ou* is recorded for 12 cent.

chiara del' vuouo: the white of an egge (Flor.)

glaive. F., in OF. usu. lance; hence E. dial. *gleave*, fish-spear. L. *gladius* (whence OF. *glai*) mixed with Gaulish *cladebo* (cf. Ir. *claideb*, Gael. *claidheamh*, and see *claymore*).

On a dit spirituellement de "glaive" que dans ce mot "se croisent encore les épées de Vercingétorix et de César" (Nyrop, *Gram. hist.* i. 462).

glamour. Corrupt. of *grammar*, in sense of *gramarye* (q.v.), esp. in Sc. to *cast the glamour* (spell). Cf. obs. *master of glomery* (Camb.). A Scott word.

glance. First as verb. Orig. of blow (to *glance off*, etc.), in which sense it is nasalized from F. *glacer*, which in OF. had meaning of *glisser*, to slide, glance off (*un*

coup qui glisse). For current sense of noun cf. F. *coup d'œil*. Sense of shining, flashing (from 16 cent.) is influenced by Du. *glanz* (from Ger.), cogn. with *glint*.

glantsen: splendere, fulgere, nitere (Kil.).

gland. F. *glande*, OF. *glandre*, L. *glandula*, dim. of *glans*, *gland-*, acorn. *Glanders*, disease, preserves OF. form. For sense-development cf. similar use of *almond*, *kernel*.

glare. ME. *glaren*; cogn. with early Du. & LG. *glaren*, to gleam, glare, and ult. with *glass*. Cf. AS. *glær*, amber. Sense of fierce look from c. 1600.

Hit is not al gold that glareth
(Chauc, *House of Fame*, i. 272).

glass. AS. *glæs*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *glas*, ON. *gler*, also Late L. *glesum*, amber (from Teut.); cogn. with *glare*. The alternation of *-s-*, *-r-*, shows true Teut. origin (cf. *was*, *were*), but some influence may have been exerted by L. *glacies*, ice; cf. F. *glace*, ice, large mirror, and hist. of *crystal*. Possibly the Celt. *glas*, grey, blue, green, is related; cf. AS. *glæsenēage*, grey-eyed, and synon. early Du. *glaer-ooghigh*.

Who that hath a hed of verre
For cast of stones war him in the werre
(Chauc. *Troil.* ii. 867).

Glastonbury. Chair, thorn. First in imit. of *Abbot of Glastonbury's chair* in bishop's palace at Wells; second from famous thorn fabled to have been planted at *Glastonbury* (Somerset) by Joseph of Arimathea.

Glaswegian. Of *Glasgow*. ? Coined on *Galwegian*, *Norwegian*.

glauber's salts. Sulphate of soda. First made by *Glauber*, Ger. chemist (†1668).

glaucoma. Form of blindness. G. γλαύκωμα, from γλαύξ, γλαυκ-, owl, named from its bright staring eyes (v.i.).

glaucous. From L., G. γλαυκός, sea-coloured.

glaze, **glazier**. From *glass* (cf. *grass*, *graze*, *grazier*).

gleam. First as noun. AS. *glǣm*; cf. OSax. *glīmo*, splendour, OHG. *glīmo*, glow-worm; cogn. with *glimmer*, *glimpse*. Orig. very bright light, e.g. of the sun.

glean. OF. *glener* (*glaner*), Late L. *glenare* (6 cent.), ? from Celt. *glan*, clean, pure (Gael. Ir. Bret. Welsh *glan*).

glebe. F. *glèbe*, L. *gleba*, clod, lump, ult. cogn. with *globe*. Eccl. sense of land forming part of clergyman's benefice is earliest in E. (Wyc.).

glede, **gled** [*archaic*]. Kite (*Deut.* xiv. 13). AS. *glida*, the glider; cf. synon. Sw. *glada*.

glee. AS. *glīw*, *glēo*, minstrelsy, merriment; cf. ON. *glý*. Practically obs. c. 1500–1700, and revived late in 18 cent. "It is not now used, except in ludicrous writing, or with some mixture of irony and contempt" (Johns.).

gleek [*archaic*]. Card game. OF. *glic*, *ghelique*, Ger. *glück* (MHG. *gelücke*), luck (q.v.), which in many parts of Germany is pronounced to rime with *kick*. Cf. *hazard*, *fortune*, *chance*, *bonheur*, all used of card-games.

gleet [*med.*]. F. *glette*, viscous matter, of unknown origin.

glen. Gael. Ir. *gleann*; cf. Welsh, Corn. *glyn*. App. introduced into E. by Spenser in ref. to Ireland.

glendoveer. Sprite. Imitated by Southey from *grandouver* (Sonnerat, *Voyage aux Indes*, 1782), Sanskrit *gandharva*. Cf. *afreet*, *ghoul*, *genie*, all due to 18 cent. interest in Orientalism.

glengarry. Bonnet. Place (Inverness). Cf. *glenlivet*, whisky (Banff).

Had ta mixture been Only half glenlivet (Aytoun).

glib. From c. 1600; also *glibbery*. Orig. smooth, slippery. Cf. Du. *glibberig*, LG. *glibbrig*, slippery; prob. ult. cogn. with *glide*; cf. dial. *gliddery* in same sense.

I want that glib and oily art
To speak and purpose not (*Lear*, i. 1).

Soothing her grief with a smaller allowance of the same glib liquid [rum punch]
(*Old Curiosity Shop*, ch. xlix).

glide. AS. *glīdan*. WGer.; cf. Du. *glijden*, Ger. *gleiten*. Perh. ult. cogn. with *glad* (q.v.).

glim. Usu. in *douse the glim*. Related to *glimmer*. Immediate source perh. OF. *glimpe*, "a light made of the staulke or stemme of an herb dried, and afterward greased over" (Cotg.), which is of Du. or Ger. origin. Cf. *glimpse*.

glimmer. Frequent. from same root as *gleam*; cf. Ger. *glimmen*. Mod. sense (Shaks.) has weakened from ME. sense of shining brightly.

glimpse. First as verb, from root of *gleam*, *glimmer*; cf. MHG. *glimsen*.

Ye han som glymsyng and no parfit sighte
(Chauc. E. 2383).

glint. ME. *glent*, prob. Scand.; cf. Ger. *glänzen*, to glance, shine. Introduced into E. literary use from Sc. (Burns).

glissade [*Alp.*]. Slide. F., from *glisser*, app. due to mixture of OF. *glacier* (see *glance*) and synon. *glier*, of Teut. origin (see *glide*).

glisten, glister. *Glisten* is AS. *glisnian*, to glitter; with *glister* cf. obs. Du. *glisteren* (*glinsteren*). Both have same sense as ME. *glise*, AS. *glīsian*, ult. cogn. with *glitter*.

glitter. ON. *glitra*, from *glit*, brightness; cf. Ger. *glitzern*. These are frequent. verbs cogn. with AS. *glitenian*, to shine.

gloaming. AS. *glōmung*, from *glōm*, twilight, cogn. with *glow*, but not with *gloom*. In literary E. a 19 cent. introduction from Sc. (Burns).

gloat. Usu. with *over*. From 16 cent. Cf. Ger. *glotzen*, to stare, ON. *glotta*, to grin scornfully. Not known to Johns., who conceived it (in Rowe's *Jane Shore*) "to be ignorantly written for 'gloar' (glower)." It is, however, in Wycherley, Otway, Dryden.

globe. F., L. *globus*, round mass, etc., cogn. with *glomus*, lump. A Renaissance word, of much later appearance than *sphere*.

glomerate. See *agglomerate*.

gloom. Back-formation from earlier *gloomy*, from verb *gloom*, to look sullen (14 cent.). Sense of darkness appears to be chiefly due to Milton, who took it from secondary sense of verb as applied to weather (cf. *threatening, lowering, sullen sky*). Cogn. with *glum*, but not with *gloaming*.

> It wil be foule wedder to daye for the szkye is reed and gloometh (Coverd. *Matt* xvi. 3).

gloria. L., for *gloria* (*patri, tibi, in excelsis*).

glory. OF. *glorie* (*gloire*), L. *gloria*. *Hand of glory*, severed hand from gallows supposed to point to hidden treasure, translates F. *main de gloire*, corrupt. of *mandragore* (q.v.), whose forked roots were supposed to have the same property. See Ingoldsby, *Hand of Glory*. *Glory-hole*, cell for prisoners, also, untidy receptacle, is perh. from F. *gloriette*, cell in Châtelet, also (dial.) recess behind baker's oven. *Glorious uncertainty* (e.g. of cricket) is from *glorious uncertainty of the law*, proposed as toast at an 18 cent. law dinner. The wording was suggested by the *glorious memory of William III*, stock toast, but aimed at Lord Mansfield, the new Lord Chief Justice.

gloss[1]. Lustre. From 16 cent. Cf. obs. Du. *gloos*, gleaming, MHG. *glos*. Prob. cogn. with *glare, glass*, the latter of which is used indifferently with *gloss* in 16–17 cents. See *gloss*[2].

> *lustro*: a lustre, a glasse, a shining (Flor.).

gloss[2]. Interpretation. Orig. marginal explanation. Earlier *glose, gloze* (q.v.), F., L., G. γλῶσσα, tongue, language. Hence *glossary*. But ME. sense, flattery, deceit, points to early association with the root of *gloss*[1]. Cf. to *gloze over*, explain speciously.

> Whan that Fortune list to glose,
> Thanne wayteth she hir man to overthrowe (Chauc. B. 3330).

glossary, glosso-. See *gloss*[2].

glottis [*anat.*]. G. γλωττίς, from γλῶττα, var. of γλῶσσα, tongue (v.s.).

Gloucester, double. Cheese. Made of richer cream than *single Gloucester*.

glove. AS. *glōf*; cf. ON. *glōfe*; ? cogn. with ON. *lōfe*, hand (Sc. *loof*). In many symbolical uses, e.g. as gage of battle (much earlier than *gauntlet*), also as forfeit or present, e.g. *white gloves* (to judge). Some later metaphors from boxing. *Hand and glove* expresses the same close contact as to *fit like a glove*.

glow. AS. *glōwan*, or, as this is a strong verb, perh. rather from cogn. ON. *glōa*; cf. Du. *gloeien*, Ger. *glühen*, obs. E. *gleed*, live coal, and *gloaming*. With *glow-worm* cf. F. *luciole*, It. *lucciola*, from L. *lux*, light.

> *lucciole*: glow wormes, or glaze wormes (Flor.).

glower. Introduced (18 cent.) from Sc., to stare. App. obs. *glore*, to stare, cogn. with *glare*, influenced in sound and sense by *lower*. Cf. Du. *gloren, gluren*, to peep, leer, Sw. dial. *glora*, to shine, stare.

gloxinia. Plant. From *Gloxin*, F. botanist (18 cent.).

gloy. Trade-name for paste. From G. γλοιός, sticky oil.

gloze. F. *gloser*, to interpret, comment on. See *gloss*[2]. When used with *over*, it is associated with *gloss*[1].

> For in pleyn tixt it nedyth nat to glose (Chauc. *Leg. Good Women, Prol.* 254).

glucose. From G. γλυκύς, sweet. Cf. *glycerine, liquorice*.

glue. F. *glu*, bird-lime, glue, Late L. *glus, glut-*; cogn. with L. *gluten*, glue.

glum. First as verb, to look sullen (see *gloom*); cf. Ger. dial. *glum*, turbid, from LG.

glume [*bot.*]. F., L. *gluma*, husk.

glumpy. From *glum*; cf. *grumpy*.

glut. Cf. OF. *gloutir*, to swallow, L. *gluttire*; but E. sense is to cause to swallow, cram; cf. *glut in the market*.

gluten. L., glue. Cf. *agglutinate*.

glutton[1]. Greedy eater. F. *glouton*, L.

glutto-n-, from *gluttire*, to swallow; cf. It. *ghiottone*, Sp. *glotón*.

glutton[2]. Animal. Translated from Ger. *vielfrass* (from *viel*, much, *fressen*, to devour), applied to Scand. variety. This is, however, folk-etym. for Norw. *fjeld-fross*, mountain cat or bear (cf. *catamount*). The animal is called by the L. name *gulo* by Olaus Magnus (1539).

vielfrass[1]: a greedy, or unsatiable eater; a great glutton; he that progs only for his belly; one that feeds like a farmer.

vielfrass[2]: the hyena; a beast like a wolf with a mane and long hairs, accounted the subtilest of beasts, often changing sex and counterfeiting mans voice (Ludw.).

glycerine. F. *glycérine*, coined (19 cent.) from G. γλυκερός, sweet. Cf. *glucose*.

glyconic [*metr.*]. From Γλύκων, G. lyric poet.

glyptic. Pertaining to carving. G. γλυπτικός, from γλύφειν, to carve. Cf. *glyph*, as in *hieroglyph*.

gnarled. From solitary occurrence, *gnarled oak*, in *Meas. for Meas.* ii. 2 (only in Fol. of 1623), where it is a var. of *knurled*, from *knurl*, dim. of *knur*, *knar*, lump, swelling (see *knur*), cogn. with Ger. *knorren*, knot in wood. Early Ger. vars. and dial. forms with *-s-* for *-r-* point to ult. connection with MHG. *knüsen*, to strike, bang, and AS. *cnossian*, to dash against.

bruscum: a bunche or knurre in a tree (Coop.).

gnash. Substituted (c. 1500) for earlier *gnast* (Wyc.), cogn. with ON. *gnīsta*, to gnash the teeth, Ger. *knirschen*, to gnash, *knistern*, to crackle. Of imit. origin.

I gnaste with the tethe: je grinse des dens (Palsg.).

I gnasshe with the tethe. Loke in *I gnast* (*ib.*).

gnat. AS. *gnæt*; ? cogn. with *gnīdan*, to rub. Cf. Ger. *gnätze*, scurf, from OHG. *gnitan*, to rub.

gnathic [*anat.*]. From G. γνάθος, jaw.

Gnathonic. Sycophantic. From *Gnatho*, parasite in Terence's *Eunuchus* (v.s.).

gnaw. AS. *gnagan*; cf. Du. *knagen*, Ger. *nagen* (OHG. *gnagan*). See *nag*[2].

gneiss [*min.*]. Ger., from *gneist*, spark, cogn. with AS. *gnāst*.

gnome. F., ModL. *gnomus*, used by Paracelsus (16 cent.) of pygmies whose natural element is earth. Perh. for a G. *γηνόμος, earth-dweller, imitated from G. θαλασσονόμος, sea-dweller. Cf. *sylph*.

gnomic. Dealing in axioms. From G. γνώμη, thought, judgment, from γιγνώσκειν, to know.

gnomon. Indicator, esp. on sun-dial. G. γνώμων, inspector, indicator, also carpenter's square, from γιγνώσκειν, to know. The *gnomon* of a parallelogram has the form of a carpenter's square.

gnostic. G. γνωστικός, pertaining to knowledge (v.s.). Applied esp. to various early Christian sects which claimed mystical knowledge.

gnu. SAfr. antelope. Kafir *nqu*. Also *wildebeest* (Du.).

go. AS. *gān*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *gaan*, Ger. *gehen*, ON. *gā*. Related to *gang* as root *sta-* (cf. Ger. *stehen*) to *stand*. Past sense now replaced from *wend*, Sc. *gaed* being a new formation on *gae*.

Bonnie Kilmeny gede up the glen (Hogg).

goa. Antelope. Native name (Tibet).

goad. AS. *gād*; cogn. with OHG. (Lombardic) *gaida*, spear-head, and ult. with *gar*, in *garfish*. Used indifferently in ME. with unrelated *gad*[1] (q.v.). Fig. sense, from 16 cent., is perh. due to new familiarity with Bible (see *prick*).

goal. ME. *gol*, limit, boundary, occurring once only (c. 1315), may be AS. **gāl*, whence app. AS. *gælan*, to hinder, impede. For sense cf. L. *meta*, "the ende or bounde of anything; a butte or pricke to shoote at; a marke or goale in the fielde, where unto men or horses doe runne" (Coop.).

In rennynge, passynge the gole is accounted but rasshenesse (Sir T. Elyot).

goat. AS. *gāt*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *geit*, Ger. *geiss*, ON. *geit*, Goth. *gaits*; cogn. with L. *haedus*, kid. US. *goatee*, chin-beard, was perh. suggested by synon. Du. *sik*, lit. goat.

gob. Lump, clot, etc., with dim. *gobbet*. Cf. OF. *gobe*, F. *gobet*, and *gober*, to swallow, gobble. App. of Celt. origin; cf. Gael. *gob*, beak (see *gab*), Ir. *gob*, beak, mouth.

Samuel hewide hym into gobbetis [*Vulg.* frusta] before the Lord (Wyc. 1 *Sam.* xv. 33).

gobang. Game. Jap. *goban*, Chin. *k'i pan*, chessboard.

gobble. Of turkey-cock. Imit., cf. *gabble*, *cackle*, etc. For swallowing sense see *gob*.

gobelin. Tapestry. From state factory, Paris, founded by *Gobelin* (16 cent.).

gobemouche. Credulous person. F. *gobemouches*, swallow-flies, kind of sparrow. For fig. use cf. *gull*.

goblet. OF. *gobelet*, dim. of *gobel*, *gobeau*. All these words are common F. surnames, OHG. *God-bald*, god-bold (cf. E. *Godbolt*),

and the vessel is no doubt of same origin. Cf. E. dial. *goddard*, goblet, OF. *godart*, OG. *Gott-hart*, god-strong, named in same way. See *goblin*, and cf. *demijohn*, *jack*, *gill*[3], *jug*, *tankard*, ME. *jubbe* (Job) in Chauc., etc.

goblin. F. *gobelin*, dim. of name *Gobel* (v.s.); cf. *kobold* (q.v.), *harlequin*, *jack o' lantern*, *will o' the wisp*, etc. *Gobelin* (q.v.) is a common F. surname. Cf. also Ger. *heinzelmännchen*, gnome, from *Heinz*, pet form of *Heinrich*, Henry, with var. *hänselmännchen*, from *Hans*, Johnny.

A gobelyn goynge in derknessis (Wyc. *Ps.* xc. 6).

goby. Fish. L. *gobius*. See *gudgeon*.

god. AS. *god*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *god*, Ger. *gott*, ON. *goth*, Goth. *guth*. Orig. a neuter, as in MHG. *abgott*, idol, change of gender coming about with monotheism. Ult. origin unknown. Often oddly disguised in oaths, e.g. *swop me bob*, for *so help me God!* With *godfather*, and other such AS. compds., cf. *gossip*. F. *goddam*, Englishman, is from national oath, recorded in OF. as *godon*. *Godsend* is for earlier *God's send*, where *send* (Sc.) is an abstr. noun. With *the gods* (theat.) cf. F. *paradis*, the gallery.

Let's carve him as a dish fit for the gods
(*Jul. Caes.* ii. 1).

Les Anglais en vérité ajoutent par-ci, par-là, quelques autres mots en conversant; mais il est bien aisé de voir que goddam est le fond de la langue (*Mariage de Figaro*).

godetia. Flower. From *Godet*, Swiss botanist.

godhead. This and *maidenhead* are the only survivors of ME. suffix *-hede*, cogn. with *-hood* and Ger. *-heit*.

godown. Warehouse in East. Earlier *gadong*, Malay, from Telugu or Tamil.

godwit. Bird. ? From cry; cf. *pewit*. But cf. synon. Norw. Dan. *rödvitte*, with second element as in *musvit*, titmouse. This is perh. archaic Dan. *vitte*, small thing, used like E. *tit*.

goffer, gauffer, gopher. F. *gaufrer*, to stamp with honeycomb pattern, from *gaufre*, thin cake with this pattern, LG. *wafel*, honeycomb (see *wafer*, *waffle*).

goggle, -eyed. From *goggle*, to move uncertainly here and there, app. cogn. with *jog*, *joggle*. In Wyc. (*Mark*, ix. 46). Hence *goggles*, spectacles.

œil de bœuf: an outstrouting, or great gogle eye
(Cotg.).

goglet [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Earlier (17 cent.) *gurgulet*, etc., Port. *gorgoleta*, "an earthen and narrow mouthed vessel, out of which the water runs, and guggles" (Vieyra). Cf. *gargle*.

Half-clad men went back and forth with leaf-platters and water-goglets
(Kipling, *In the Presence*).

Goidelic, Gadhelic [*ethn. & ling.*]. From OIr. *goidel*, a Gael. Introduced by Rhys to denote Gaelic (Irish and Scotch) as distinguished from Brythonic (Welsh, Cornish, Breton). Cf. *Gadhelic*.

goitre. F. *goître*, back-formation from *goîtreux*, Prov. *goitros*, VL. **gutturiosus*, from *guttur*, throat. Cf. OF. *goitron*, throat.

golconda. Old name of Hyderabad, famous for diamonds. Cf. *eldorado*.

An editor of new letters or diaries is provided with a golconda of illustration
(*Times Lit. Supp.* May 29, 1919).

gold. AS. *gold*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *goud*, Ger. *gold*, ON. *goll*, Goth. *gulth*; prob. cogn. with *yellow*. *Goldbeater's skin* is an animal membrane used by *goldbeaters* to separate leaves of gold-foil. The *Golden Age* translates L. *aurea aetas* (Ovid, *Met.* i. 89), period of ideal innocence and prosperity; cf. *golden mean*, L. *aurea mediocritas* (Hor. *Odes*, II. x. 5).

golf. From 15 cent. Du. *kolf*, club, cogn. with Ger. *kolben*, club, musket-butt, and ult. with L. *globus*. Mentioned (1457), with *fut-bal*, in a Sc. statute dealing with forbidden games.

kolf, *kolve*: clava, *ang.* clubbe; *kolf-bal*, *slagh-bal*: pila clavaria (Kil.).

golgotha. G. γολγοθᾶ, Aramaic *gogolthā*, Heb. *gulgōleth*, skull. Cf. *calvary*.

goliardic. Poetry. From the *goliards*, mediæval buffoons (12–13 cents.), OF. *goliard*, glutton, from OF. *gole* (*gueule*), mouth, maw, L. *gula*.

golliwog. Created in US. by Miss Florence Upton. Perh. on *golly* (v.i.) with suggestion of dial. *polliwog*, tadpole, which is still common in US. Cf. *teddy-bear*.

golly. Negro perversion of *God*.

golosh. See *galosh*.

goluptious. Facet. perversion (19 cent.) of *voluptuous*; cf. rustic *boldacious* (*bold* × *audacious*).

gombeen-man [*Ir.*]. Usurer. From Ir. *gaimbín*, cogn. with MedL. *cambium*. See *change*.

gom(b)roon. Persian pottery. From town on Persian Gulf. See *banian*.

-gon [*math.*]. G. *-γωνος*, from *γωνία*, angle. Used for the plane figures with more angles than a *quadrangle*.

gondola. It. "a kinde of small boates like our wherries used in Venice" (Flor.). Perh. a Venet. formation from *dondolare*, to see-saw, an imit. word (cf. *dandle*). For sense of car of air-ship cf. *nacelle*. *Gundel*, ship's long-boat, is common in Purch. and occurs (*gondale*) in the *Voyage of the Barbara* (1540).

gonfalon [*hist.*]. It. *gonfalone*, banner used in Church processions. Earlier is *gonfanon*, knight's pennon (c. 1300), OF. (*gonfalon*), OHG. *guntfano*, battle flag (Ger. *fahne*); cf. AS. *gūthfana*, and see *vane*. Change of *-n-* to *-l-* is due to dissim. (cf. F. *orphelin*, OF. *orfenin*, dim. from L. *orphanus*).

gong. Malay. Imit. of sound. Cf. *tom-tom*.

Gongorism. Affected literary style of *Góngora y Argote*, Sp. poet (†1627). Cf. *Euphuism*.

goniometer. Instrument for measuring angle, G. *γωνία*.

gonoph [*slang*]. Pickpocket (*Bleak House*, ch. xix.). Jewish Du. *gannef*, Heb. *gannābh*, thief. But the author's father, a Suffolk man (†1920 aetat. 85), used it in the sense of stupid lout, ME. *gnof*, cogn. with EFris. *knufe*, lump.

> A riche gnof, that gestes heeld to bord
> (Chauc. A. 3188).

gonorrhoea [*med.*]. G., from *γόνος*, seed, *ῥοία*, flux; cf. *diarrhoea*.

-gony. G. *-γονία*, generation, from *γίγνεσθαι*, to become. Cf. *-geny*.

good. AS. *gōd*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *goed*, Ger. *gut*, ON. *gōthr*, Goth. *gōths*. With *the good people*, propitiatory name for the fairies, cf. G. *Εὐμενίδες*, the Furies, lit. the gracious ones, used for the ill-omened *Ἐρινύες*. In *good gracious* substituted for *God*; cf. *good-bye* (v.i.) and *goodness gracious, for goodness sake*, with orig. ref. to goodness of God. With *goods and chattels*, formerly also in sing., cf. Ger. *hab' und gut*, havings and property, *gut*, an estate. This use goes back to AS. To *make good*, in current sense, is US.

> My wife is resolved to go to London for good and all this day (Pepys, Dec. 1, 1665).

good-bye. Earlier (16 cent.) *godbwye*, etc. For *God be with you* (*ye*), altered on *good day*, etc.; cf. F. *adieu*.

> Are you resolved upon't? If not, God bw'y'
> (Brome, *Jovial Crew*, ii.).

goody[1]. Old country woman. For *goodwife*, fem. of *goodman*, master of the house (*Luke*, xii. 39); cf. *hussy*.

goody[2]. Sweet. Earlier *goody-goody*; cf. F. *bonbon*, from baby-lang.

googly [*cricket*]. From c. 1908. ? Arbitrary formation (*goggle* × *wiggly*), ? or of SAfr. origin, from Du. *goochelen*, to juggle.

gooroo, guru. Hind. *gurū*, teacher, priest, Sanskrit *guru*, grave, dignified.

> Guru Har Gobind, sixth of the great Sikh gurus
> (Kipling, *In the Presence*).

Goorkha, Gurkha. Nepaulese soldier in British service. Hind. *gurkhā*, prob. cow-keeper. See *gaikwar*.

goosander. Bird. Perh. formed from *goose* after obs. *bergander*, sheldrake. For second element cf. ON. *önd* (pl. *ander*) and see *duck*.

goose. AS. *gōs*. Aryan; cf. Du. Ger. *gans*, ON. *gās*, Sp. *ganso* pointing to Goth. **gans-*; cogn. with L. *anser*, G. *χήν*, OIr. *gēis*, swan, Sanskrit *hamsa*, goose. One of the few bird-names common to Aryan. The *-s* was orig. a suffix (cf. *fox*) and from same root come *gander*, *gannet*, Prov. *ganta*, OF. *jante*, wild goose, Late L. *ganta*. The tailor's *goose* is named from its *goose-neck* handle. With *game of goose* cf. F. *jeu de l'oie*. With *goose-flesh*, resulting from cold or fright, cf. F. *chair de poule*. *Goose-step* is mod. (c. 1800). The game called *goose* in the Midlands, corresponding to the London urchin's *cat*, is perh. a separate word, F. dial. (northern) *guisse*.

gooseberry. The *goose* is no doubt for *groose*; cf. dial. *groser*, *grozet*, *grozell*, gooseberry, the third of which is F. *groseille*, from Ger. *kraus*, curly, as in *krausbeere*, *kräuselbeere*, from minute hairs on some varieties. Cf. Du. corrupt. *kruisbes*, lit. cross-berry, with *kruis*, cross, for *kroes*, curly. Cf. MedL. *uva crispa* (curly grape), gooseberry. In sense of chaperon (19 cent.) perh. from affecting to be engaged in picking gooseberries while keeping an eye on the young people.

gopher[1]. Wood (*Gen.* vi. 14). Heb. *gōpher*.

gopher[2]. See *goffer*.

gorcrow [*archaic*]. From *gore*[1], in orig. sense. Cf. *carrion crow*.

Gordian knot. Tied by *Gordius*, king of Gordium (Phrygia), with prophecy that he who untied it should rule the world. Alexander cut it through with his sword. In Shaks. (*Cymb.* ii. 2).

> Proverbialiter nodus Gordius de re difficili atque perplexa dicitur (?).

gore[1]. Blood. Orig. filth. AS. *gor*, dung; cogn. with Du. *goor*, mud, MHG. *gor*, dung of animals, still in Swiss *gur*, ? and ult. with Ger. *gären*, to ferment. Earlier sense in archaic *gorbelly*, fat paunch, *gorcrow*. Poet. use, for L. *cruor*, from 16 cent.

gore[2]. Of dress (umbrella, balloon). AS. *gāra*, cogn. with *gār*, spear (see *garfish*); formerly used also of triangular piece of ground (*Kensington Gore*). Cf. Du. *geer*, Ger. *gehren*, and similar use of F. *pointe*.

goore of a smocke: poynte de chemise (Palsg.).

gore[3]. Verb. ? From obs. *gore*, *gare*, spear (v.s.). This is very doubtful in view of early Sc. *gorre* and obs. E. *jurre*. Cf. also OF. *gorrette*, "a justle, jurr, thumpe, or thwacke" (Cotg.).

corniller: to jurre, or butt with the hornes (Cotg.).

gorge. F., throat, neck, VL. **gurga*, for *gurges*, whirlpool, raging abyss, supposed to have been L. slang for *guttur*. Cf. *testa*, tile, whence F. *tête*, head, and our *bread-basket*, *potato-trap*, etc. In all Rom. langs. In OF. & ME. used esp. of crop of falcon, whence *full-gorged*, to *disgorge*, *make one's gorge rise*, etc. With fig. senses (ravine, etc.) cf. those of *neck*. With *gorget*, OF. *gorgete*, cf. *corset*.

gorga, *gorgia*: the throte, gullet, or weason pipe, the gorge or pannell of a hauke (Flor.).

gorgeous. Earlier *gorgyas*, etc., OF. *gorgias*, elegant, swaggering, also a noun, elaborate neck garment, which must have been first sense (cf. *tawdry*). App. from *gorge* (q.v.). Cf. F. *se rengorger*, to "throw out one's chest" like a peacock, and our fig. use of *swell*.

gorget [*hist.*]. See *gorge*.

gorgio. Romany name for non-gipsy. Bad transliteration (Borrow) of Sp. gipsy *gacho*; cf. Ger. gipsy *gatscho*. Origin unknown.

gorgon. G. Γοργώ, as if for *Γοργών, from γοργός, terrible. Head of Medusa on Athene's shield. Hence *gorgonize*, to petrify (*Maud*, I. xiii. 21).

gorgonzola. Name of village near Milan.

gorilla. Occurs in G. version of voyage of Hanno the Carthaginian (c. 500 B.C.) in sense of hairy savage. Adopted (1847) for giant ape first described by Savage, US. missionary.

gormandize. See *gourmand*.

gorse. AS. *gorst* (still as surname); cogn. with Ger. *gerste*, barley, and L. *hordeum*. The *bush* of *Mark*, xii. 26 is rendered by AS. *gorstbēam*.

gosh. For *God*; cf. *gad*, *golly*.

Each man snatch for himself, by gosse (*Respublica*, i. 3, c. 1553).

goshawk. AS. *gōs-hafoc*, goose hawk; cf. ON. *gās-haukr*.

Goshen. Land of light and plenty. Heb. (*Gen.* xlvii. 27).

gosling. Dim. of *goose*.

gospel. AS. *godspel*, for *gōd spel*, good tidings (see *spell*[1]), translating L. *evangelium* (see *evangel*). Associated with *God* also in ON. & OHG.

euuangelium, *id est*, *bonum nuntium*: godspel (*Voc.*).

goss [*archaic slang*]. Hat. Short for *gossamer hat*, a light felt popular c. 1830–40.

Wentilation gossamer, I calls it (*Pickwick*, ch. xii.).

gossamer. ME. *gosesomer*, app. for *goose summer*, applied to the period (St Martin's summer) when geese are eaten and *gossamer* is chiefly seen. The substance and season have fantastic names in most Europ. langs., e.g. F. *fils de la Vierge*, Ger. *mädchensommer* (these perh. associated with the Assumption, Aug. 15), Du. *kraanzomer* (crane), etc.

gossip. AS. *godsibb*, God akin, used of those who contracted spiritual affinity by acting as sponsors. With later senses, crony, chatterer, well exemplified in Shaks., cf. hist. of synon. F. *compère*, *commère* (see *compeer*, *cummer*), or of Ger. *gevatter*, formed on Church L. *compater*. With second element cf. Ger. *sippe*, affinity.

Sec. The money, most honourable compere, shal without faile observe your appointed howre. Pet. Thankes, my deere gossip (*Eastward Hoe*, iii. 2).

commerage: gossiping; the acquaintance, affinity, or league that growes betweene women by christning a child together, or one for another (Cotg.).

gossoon [*Anglo-Ir.*]. From ME. *garsoun*, F. *garçon*.

Goth. AS. *Gota*, Late L. pl. *Gothi*, G. Γόθοι, adapted from first element of Goth. *guthiuda*, Gothic people (see *Dutch*). Often used of savage spoiler; cf. *Vandal*, *Hun*. The lang. (EGer.) is preserved in the Bible transl. of Ulfila (little wolf), bishop of the Moeso-Goths (4 cent.), and a form of it was spoken in the Crimea during the Middle Ages. As term of art and literature *Gothic* was contrasted with *classic*, and often implied barbarism. Cf. *gothic type*, as opposed to roman, *Gothic* being used

by early scholars for mod. *Germanic, Teutonic*. See also *Teutonic*.

Gotham. Home of "wise men." Village near Nottingham. Cf. Ger. *Schildbürger*, similarly used.

> The wise men of Gotham are risen again! (*Misogonus*, ii. 3, c. 1550).

Götterdämmerung. See *twilight*.

gouache [*paint.*]. F., It. *guazzo*, "a water or washed colour" (Flor.), ? ult. cogn. with Ger. *wasser*, water, ? or for It. *acquazzo*, L. *aquat-*, from *aqua*, water.

goufa. Boat on Tigris. See *kuphar*.

> They [the goufas] are coated inside and outside with bitumen (*Daily Chron.* March 30, 1917).

gouge. Chisel. F., Late L. *gubia, gulbia*; cf. It. *gubbia*, Sp. *gubia*. Of Celt. origin; cf. OIr. *gulban*, Welsh *gylfin*, beak. For verb to *gouge*, once very popular in US., see Thornton.

> Claw your eyes right out, like a Carolina gouger (*Sam Slick*).

goulard. Lotion. From name of F. surgeon.

> . Opodeldoc, joint-oil, and goulard (*Ingoldsby*).

goulash [*cook.*]. Kind of stew (*Daily Chron.* Dec. 1, 1919). Ger. *gulasch*, from Hung.

gourd. F. *gourde*, L. *cucurbita*, whence also Ger. *kürbiss*. For sense of water-bottle cf. *calabash*.

gourmand. F., connected by some with *gourmet*, epicure, wine-taster, and this with OF. *gromet*, lad, esp. taverner's assistant, from E. *groom*. But, apart from difficulties of sense, the chronology of *groom* and *gromet* is uncertain.

gout. F. *goutte*, L. *gutta*, drop, from early med. view as to the "humour" causing it. In Chauc. Cf. archaic *gout* (of blood), in mod. use after *Macb.* ii. 1.

govern. F. *gouverner*, L. *gubernare*, G. κυβερνᾶν, to steer a ship (see *James*, iii. 4); cf. It. *governare*, Sp. *gobernar*. An early example of naut. metaphor. *Governance* (Wyc.) is much older than *government* (16 cent.).

gowan [*Sc. & north.*]. Daisy, etc. Cf. earlier *golland*, ult. cogn. with *gold* and *yellow*.

gowk [*Sc. & north.*]. Fool. ON. *gaukr*, cuckoo; cogn. with AS. *gēac*. Cf. Ger. *gauch*, cuckoo, fool.

gown. OF. *gonne*; cf. MedL. *gunna*, It. *gonna*, OSp. *gona*. App. orig. a fur garment. Ult. origin unknown. For wide senses cf. *coat, robe, frock*. Often as emblem of office or status, e.g. *gownsman, town and gown*.

grab. Cf. early Du. & LG. *grabben*; cogn. with *grape, gripe*. Cf. *grabble*, to grope, Du. *grabbelen*.

grace. F. *grâce*, L. *gratia*, pleasing quality, favour (cf. orig. sense of *disgrace*), from *gratus*, pleasing; cf. It. *grazia*, Sp. *gracia*. Two groups of senses, as those of *gracious*, follow L. Oldest E. meaning (c. 1200) is rel., *God's grace*; cf. *graceless*, reprobate. *Grace* after meat, till 16 cent. usu. *graces*, is adopted from F. *rendre grâces*, L. *gratias agere*. Hence *grace-cup*, now esp. at universities. French sense of pardon now chiefly in *act of grace*. For *my gracious!* etc. see *good*. *There but for the grace of God goes...* was prob. said by John Bradford, Protestant martyr (†1555). With use as title, of archbishops, dukes, formerly also of sovereigns, cf. Ger. *Euer Gnaden*, from *gnade*, favour.

grackle. Bird. ModL. *gracula*, for L. *graculus*, daw, chough, etc.

grade. F., rank, order, L. *gradus*, step. On the *up* (*down*) *grade* is US. railway lang.; cf. *gradient*. *Gradual* is MedL. *gradualis*; cf. *graduate*, from MedL. *graduare*, to take a "degree." The *gradual*, antiphon between epistle and gospel at Eucharist, was so called because sung at steps of altar. *Gradus*, L. school-book, was orig. *Gradus ad Parnassum* (17 cent.) for help in L. verse; cf. *delectus* (*sententiarum Graecarum*).

Gradgrind. One who recognizes nothing but "business." Character in Dickens' *Hard Times*.

gradin-e [*arch.*]. Tier. F. *gradin*, It. *gradino*, from L. *gradus*, step, grade.

gradus. See *grade*.

graffito [*art*]. It., from *graffio*, claw, scratch. Applied to wall inscriptions at Pompeii, etc. Cogn. with *agrafe* (q.v.).

graft[1]. In gardening. Earlier *graffe* (*Piers Plowm.*), F. *greffe*, L., G. γραφίον, stylus, from γράφειν, to write, from pencil-shaped shoot used in grafting. Cf. *imp*.

> *greffe*: a graffe; a slip, or young shoot fit to be graffed (Cotg.).

graft[2] [*US.*]. Perh. ident. with E. slang *graft*, work, from obs. *grave*, to dig. Cf. *I think I can work it*.

> Wherever you have had a democracy, you have seen it attended by the twin nymphs, Graft and Boodle (*Blackwood*, May, 1917).

Grahamize [*hist.*]. From *Sir James Graham*, who was Home Secretary when Mazzini's letters were opened in post (1844).

grail [*eccl.*]. Book of Mass-music. OF. *grael*, MedL. *graduale*. See *grade*.

grail, holy. Cup used at Last Supper. OF. *graal, grael*, in *saint graal* (ME. *sangreal*), MedL. *sanctus gradalis*, perh. ult. from L. *crater*, bowl. Confused with *sang* and interpreted as bowl in which Joseph of Arimathea caught the blood of the Saviour.

grain[1]. F. *grain*, grain, corn, L. *granum*, and *graine*, seed, L. *grana*, neut. pl. used as collect. Cogn. with *corn*[1], *kernel*. For *dyed in grain*, i.e. with *kermes*, once believed to be a seed, cf. *engrained*. With *grain*, texture, surface appearance, cf. *granite*. *Against the grain* is from carpentering. See also *cross*. With *grain*, smallest unit of weight, cf. hist. of *carat*, *scruple*, also *barley-corn* as unit of length.

grain[2], **grainse**. Fishspear. ON. *grein*, division, branch, whence dial. E. *grain*, prong.

grallatorial [*ornith.*]. Herons, etc. From L. *grallator*, stilt-walker, from *grallae*, stilts, for **gradlae*, from *gradior*, I step; cf. F. *échassier*, in same sense, from *échasse*, stilt (see *skate*[2]).

gralloch [*ven.*]. To disembowel (deer). From Gael. *grealach*, intestines.

gram[1]. Chick-pea. Port. *grão*, L. *granum*.

gram[2]. Unit of weight. See *gramme*.

-gram. G. γράμμα, letter, from γράφειν, to write.

gramarye [*archaic*]. ME., grammar, magic. Re-introduced by Scott. See *grammar*, *glamour*.

gramercy [*archaic*]. OF. *grant merci*, great thanks. See *mercy*.

gramineous. From L. *gramen, gramin-*, grass.

grammalogue [*shorthand*]. Incorr. for *logogram*. App. coined by Pitman. For inversion of elements cf. *gramophone*.

grammar. F. *grammaire*, L. *grammatica* (sc. *ars*), G. γραμματική (sc. τέχνη), from γράμμα, letter, from γράφειν, to write. For *-r-* cf. OF. *mire*, physician, L. *medicus*. In L. & G. used of philology and literature in widest sense, in Middle Ages esp. of L. grammar (hence *grammar school*, 14 cent.), and also of occult sciences popularly connected with the learned (hence *gramarye*, *glamour*). Most of the L. grammatical terms were translated from G. (see *case*, *genitive*, etc.). "The first school grammar ever written in Europe was the Greek grammar of Dionysius Thrax, a pupil of Aristarchus, which he published at Rome in the time of Pompey" (Whitney). The first English Grammar was written (c. 1600) by Ben Jonson.

gramme, gram. F. *gramme*, Late L. *gramma*, G. γράμμα, letter, also small weight. Adopted as unit in metric system by law of 19 frimaire, year VIII (1799).

gramophone. An atrocity formed by reversing *phonogram*.

grampus. Earlier (16 cent.) *graundepose*, altered, on F. *grand*, from ME. *grapeys*, OF. *grapois, graspeis, craspois*, L. *crassus piscis*, fat fish; cf. *porpoise*. In ME. also *crospais* (see *coarse*).

granadilla, grenadilla. Flower. Sp., dim. of *granada*, pomegranate.

granary. L. *granarium*, from *granum*, corn. Cf. *garner*.

grand. F., L. *grandis*, which supplanted *magnus* (exc. in *Charlemagne*) in Rom. langs. E. has chiefly adopted spec. sense (cf. *grandeur*), exc. in titles or expressions which imitate foreign usage, e.g. *Grand Duke* (*Inquisitor*), *Grand Junction Canal*, *grand tour*, etc. With *grandfather*, etc., archaic *grandsire*, *grandam*, etc., after F. *grand-père*, etc. (replacing AS. *ealdefæder*), cf. Ger. *grossvater*, etc. The much later *grandson* corresponds to more logical F. *petit-fils*.

grandee. Earlier *grande*, *grandy*, Sp. *grande*, L. *grandis* (v.s.).

grandiloquent. From L. *grandiloquus*, from *loqui*, to speak; after *eloquent*.

grandiose. F., It. *grandioso*.

Grandisonian. Like *Sir Charles Grandison*, faultless hero of Richardson's novel (1753).

grange. Orig. granary, barn. F., VL. **granica*, from *granum*, corn. Later, outlying farm (Chauc.). Cf. Du. *spijker*, Ger. *speicher*, loft, orig. granary, from L. *spica*, ear of corn, the sense having changed as in F. *grenier*, loft.

grangerize. From *James Granger*, who published (1769) a *Biographical History of England* with blank pages for insertion of illustrative engravings, etc. Cf. *bowdlerize*.

> Being an inveterate Graingerizer, I cut out your paragraph to stick in my volume
> (*Daily Chron.* Jan. 31, 1917).

granite. It. *granito*, grained; adopted by most Europ. langs. Cf. *granophyre*, coined (1872) by Vogelsang, from Ger. *gran(it)-(por)phyr*.

granny. For *grannam*, colloq. for *grandam*.

grant. AF. *graanter, graunter*, OF. *creanter*, from *creant*, pres. part. of *creire* (*croire*), L. *credere*, to believe, entrust (cf. *credit*). Possibly AF. *graunter* may also partly represent F. *garantir* (see *guarantee*).

granulate. From Late L. *granulum*, dim. of *granum*, grain.

grape. F. *grappe* (*de raisin*), bunch (of grapes), cogn. with *grab, grapple*, etc. Cf. *grape-shot* (17 cent.). Replaced AS. *wīnberige*.

graph [*math.*]. For *graphic formula*. Cf. *graphic*, L., G. γραφικός, from γραφή, writing, drawing, from γράφειν, to write, orig. to scratch. *Graphology*, F. *graphologie*, was coined by Abbé Michon (1869).

-graph, -grapher, -graphy. See *graph*.

graphite. Black lead, etc Ger. *graphit*, or F. *graphite* (c. 1800), because used for pencils (v.s.).

grapnel. Orig. naut. (Chauc.). Dim. from F. *grappin*, dim. of OF. *grappe*, hook, of Teut. origin and cogn. with *agrafe, grab, gripe*, etc.

grapple. Orig. naut. (Palsg.). Cogn. with above. With fig. to *grapple with* cf. to *come to grips*.

grasp. ME. *grasp* (often synon. with *grope*), for *graps*, cogn. with *grab, grope*, etc. Cf. *clasp, wasp*. For fig. senses cf. *comprehend*.

> Thou shalt graasp [*var.* grope, *Vulg.* palpare] in mydday, as is woned a blynd man to graasp in derknisses (Wyc. *Deut.* xxviii. 29).

grass. AS. *gærs, græs*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. ON. Goth. *gras*; ult. cogn. with *grow, green*, and L. *gramen*. Hence *grasshopper*, earlier *grasshop*, AS. *gærs-hoppa* (for Bibl. locust).

grass-cutter [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Corrupt. of Urdu *ghāskatā*. Cf. *boy, compound*[2], *godown*, etc.

grass-widow. Orig. (16 cent.) woman who has cohabited, discarded mistress. Cf. obs. LG. *graswedewe*, in same sense, also Du. *grasweduwe*, Ger. *strohwittwe* (straw), in mod. sense. Orig. allusion prob. to bed of straw or grass (cf. *bastard*). Ger. practice of strewing chopped straw (*häckerling*) before door of unchaste may be connected. Another theory is that the bride who had anticipated conjugal life wore a wreath of straw instead of one of flowers. Current sense, esp. Anglo-Ind., from c. 1850.

> Then had wyvys ben in his [St Paul's] time lytel better than grasse wydowes be now (Sir T. More).

> Gott verzeih's meinem lieben mann,
> Er hat an mir nicht wohl getan!
> Geht da stracks in die welt hinein,
> Und lässt mich auf dem stroh allein.
> (Goethe, *Faust*, 2865).

grate[1]. Bars. MedL., It. *grata*, from L. *cratis*, hurdle. Cf. *grill*.

grate[2]. Verb. F. *gratter*, to scratch, of Teut. origin; cf. Dan. *kratte*, Ger. *kratzen*, E. *s-cratch*. For fig. sense cf. to *set teeth on edge*.

grateful. From obs. adj. *grate*, L. *gratus*, pleasing (cf. *ingrate*). A most unusual formation. *Grateful and comforting* preserves older sense. Cf. *gratitude, gratuity*, through F.

gratify. F. *gratifier*, from L. *gratificari*, from *gratus*, pleasing.

gratin [*cook.*]. F., from *gratter*, to grate.

gratis. L., contr. of *gratiis*, abl. pl. of *gratia*, favour. Cf. *gratuitous*, from cogn. L. *gratuitus*, freely bestowed.

gratitude, gratuity. See *grateful, gratis*.

gratulate. See *congratulate*.

gravamen. MedL., grievance. See *grave*[3], *grief*.

grave[1]. Noun. AS. *græf*, cogn. with *grafan*, to dig (v.i.). In dial. also pit.

grave[2]. Verb. AS. *grafan*, to dig. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *graven*, Ger. *graben*, ON. *grafa*, Goth. *graban*. *Engrave* has nearly supplanted *grave* in spec. sense, but *graven image* survives.

> He hath graven and digged up a pit
> (*Ps.* vii. 16, *PB.*).

grave[3]. Adj. L. *gravis*, heavy, serious. Cf. *gravity*, opposite of *levity*. Scient. sense of *gravitate, gravity*, and of their F. equivalents, appears in 17 cent.

grave[4] [*naut.*]. Chiefly in *graving-dock*, where ship's bottom is cleaned by burning and tarring. From F. *grève*, beach, where ship was careened for the purpose. *Graving-beach* also occurs; cf. to *beach a ship*, and, for simpler ancient naut. methods, see *dock*[3]. See *gravel*.

> *graving*: (du françois grave, rivage). Action d'échouer un bâtiment à marée basse, pour le caréner ou l'espalmer: on dit en françois "Œuvres de marée" (Lesc.).

gravel. F. *gravelle*, dim. of OF. *grave* (*grève*), shingle, etc. Of Celt. origin; cf. Welsh *gro*, gravel, pebbly beach. To *be gravelled*, in perplexity, is a naut. metaphor; cf. *stranded* and see *grave*[4]. But perh. influenced by *grovel* (v.i.).

> When we were fallen into a place betwene two seas, they graveled the ship
> (*Acts*, xxvii. 41. *Rheims version*, 1582).

> It strooke him from the place where hee sate, and groveled him (Purch. xix. 10).

gravel-blind. Used by Shaks. (*Merch. of Ven.* ii. 2) as jocular variation on misunderstood *sand-blind* (q.v.). Understood by later writers as halfway between *sand-blind* and *stone-blind*.

graveolent. Fetid. From L. *grave*, heavily, *olēre*, to smell.

graves. See *greaves*[2].

Graves's disease. Ophthalmic goitre. Diagnosed (1835) by *Dr Graves*, of Dublin. Cf. *Bright's disease*.

gravid. L. *gravidus*, from *gravis*, heavy.

gravitate, gravity. See *grave*[3].

gravy. App. originated as cooking-term (14 cent.) from misreading of OF. *grané*, from *grain*, used in OF., as gen. name for cooking ingredients. This conjecture, unlikely as it appears, is confirmed by the fact that ME. recipes for *gravy* and OF. recipes for *grané* are practically ident. (cf. *custard*).

gray. See *grey*. *Grayling*, fish, butterfly; from colour.

graze[1]. Of cattle. AS. *grasian*, from *grass* (cf. *glaze*, *glass*). *Grazier*, feeder of cattle, is partly OF. *graissier*, fattener (see *grease*).

graissier: one that loves fat things; also, a grasier, or fattener of cattell (Cotg.).

graze[2]. To touch lightly. Of doubtful origin. It appears to contain suggestions of *rase* (cf. *abrasion*), of obs. *glace*, to glance (q.v.), and of skimming the surface of the *grass* (cf. F. *effleurer*). Prob. associated with *graze*[1].

He caused a souldier to shoote at him with his caleever which grased before his face
(Hakl. vii. 223, 1557).

radere: to flye levell to the ground as some birds do; also to graze on the ground as an arow or a bullet (Flor.).

grease. F. *graisse*, VL. **crassia* for *crassa*, neut. pl., from *crassus*, fat. Cf. *force*, *marvel*. *Greaser* (US.), Mexican, is said to be due to greasy appearance.

great. AS. *grēat*. WGer.; cf. Du. *groot*, Ger. *gross*. Use in relationships (*great uncle*, etc.) is later than that of *grand*. With Oxf. *Greats* (*Verdant Green*), for earlier *Great Go*, cf. *Smalls*.

greaves[1] [*hist.*]. Armour for legs. OF. *greve*, shin; cf. Ger. *schiene*, shin, greave. Origin unknown; but quot. below, last line of which means "that with which one covers calf and shin," suggests it meant the hard part as opposed to the soft part (F. *mollet*, calf), and so may be ult. ident. with *greaves*[2].

Item, je donne à maistre Jaques
Raguyer le grand godet de Grève,
Pourveu qu'il payera quatre plaques,
Deust-il vendre, quoy qu'il luy griefve,
Ce dont on ceuvre mol et grève
(Villon, *Grand Test.* xci.).

greaves[2], **graves.** Fibrous refuse of tallow. LG. *greven*, cogn. with OHG. *griubo* (*griebe*), which some connect with Ger. *grob*, coarse, as applied to the solid constituents. Orig. a whaleman's word, borrowed also in Dan. *grever*.

grebe. F. *grèbe*, of unknown origin.

Grecian. In *AV.* (*Acts*, vi. 1) for Greek-speaking Jew. Cf. sense of Greek scholar, hellenist, as still at Christ's Hospital.

Grecian bend. Affected carriage of body (*c.* 1870). Recorded 1821.

greed. Orig. Sc., back-formation from *greedy*, AS. *grǣdig*. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *grādag*, OHG. *grātag*, ON. *grāthugr*, Goth. *grēdags*; also ON. *grāthr*, hunger, Goth. *grēdus*; cogn. with Sanskrit *gṛdh*, to be hungry.

Greek. AS. **Grēcas*, *Crēcas* (pl.); cf. OHG. *Chriech*, Goth. *Krēks*, an early loan from L. *Graeci*, G. Γραικοί (cf. L. *Graii*). In sense of card-sharper from F. *grec* in same sense (? cf. *Corinthian*). The *Greek Church* renounced communion with the Roman Church in 9 cent. (cf. *Greek*, *Latin*, *cross*). *Greek fire* (*wildfire*) was first used by the Greeks of Constantinople. In ME. it is called *Greekish fire*, prob. adapted from F. *feu grégeois*. *Greek gift* refers to the wooden horse.

But, for mine own part, it was Greek to me
(*Jul. Caes.* i. 2).

When Greeks joyn'd Greeks, then was the tug of war (Nathaniel Lee, *Rival Queens*, iv. 2).

green. AS. *grēne*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *groen*, Ger. *grün*, ON. *grönn*; cogn. with *grass*, *grow*. As emblem of jealousy, after Shaks. *green-eyed monster* (*Oth.* iii. 3), of vitality in *green old age*, of immaturity in *greenhorn*, orig. young horned animal (cf. synon. F. *bec-jaune*, yellow beak), *green hand* (orig. naut.). The first *NED.* record for (village) *green* is 1477, but *atte grene*, *de la grene*, whence surname *Green*, are abundantly recorded from c. 1200. *Green sickness* (*chlorosis*) is a form of anaemia which gives a greenish tinge to the complexion. The *Board of Green Cloth* (royal household) is recorded from 16 cent. For *greengage* see *gage*[2]. For *green goose* see *wayzgoose*.

Greenland, ON. *Grönland*, was so named in 986, in order to attract settlers, though "certainly there is no place in the world that is lesse greene" (Purch.). The sign of the *Green Man and Still* was suggested by the arms of the Distillers' Company, the supporters of which were two Indians, "wild men of the woods"; cf. the Ger. sign *zum wilden mann*. The *greenroom* was perh. orig. that of some spec. theatre, decorated in green. Pepys mentions more than once the King's *Greenroom* at Whitehall.

greet[1]. To salute. AS. *grētan*. WGer.; cf. Du. *groeten*, Ger. *grüssen*. Orig. sense prob. to come in contact with, as it meant both to salute and attack. "An old word" (Kersey, 1706).

greet[2] [*Sc. & north.*]. To weep. AS. *grētan*; cf. MHG. *grazen*, ON. *grāta*, Goth. *grētan*.

greffier. F., notary, etc. From *greffe*, stylus. See *graft*[1].

gregarious. From L. *gregarius*, from *grex*, *greg-*, herd; cf. *congregate*.

Gregorian. Music, from *Pope Gregory I* (590–600). Calendar (1582), from *Pope Gregory XIII*, adopted here in 1752.

Gregory-powder. From *James Gregory*, Sc. physician (†1821). Cf. *Daffy's elixir*.

gremial. Of the lap or bosom, L. *gremium*.

grenade. F., orig. pomegranate (q.v.). Also earlier *grenado*, *granado*, after Sp. *granada*. Orig. of an artillery missile (cf. Ger. *granat*, shell). "Though 'grenades' went out of general use in the 18 cent. (!), the name of 'grenadiers' was retained for a company of the tallest and finest men in the regiment" (*NED.*). The *Grenadier Guards* (first regiment of Foot Guards) received their mod. name "in commemoration of their having defeated the Grenadiers of the French Imperial Guards upon this memorable occasion" (*Gazette*, July 29, 1815).

> *grenade*: a pomegranet; also, a ball of wild-fire, made like a pomegranet (Cotg.).

> Now [1678] were brought into service a new sort of soldiers call'd granadiers, who were dexterous in flinging hand-granados (Evelyn).

grenadilla. As *granadilla*.

grenadine. Fabric. F., from *grenade*, orig. spotted with "grains."

Gresham's law [*econ.*]. That bad money drives out good, as explained (1558) by Sir T. Gresham to Queen Elizabeth.

Gretna Green. In Dumfriesshire, just over Sc. border, hence first spot at which runaway marriage could be conveniently celebrated with simplifications allowed by Sc. law.

> "He has taken her to a Green." "A Goose Green?" asked Clarinda. "A Gretna Green"
> (J. H. Ewing, *Jackanapes*).

grey, gray. AS. *grǣg*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *grauw*, Ger. *grau*, ON. *grār*. For *grey-friar* see *Franciscan* and *friar*. The *grey mare* (better horse) is recorded for 1536. The *Scots Greys* (1681) were orig. named from grey uniform, not from chargers. *Greybeard* is used in Sc. for a large stone (whisky) jug. In *greyhound*, AS. *grīghund*, ON. *greyhundr*, the first element means bitch (cf. Ger. *windhund*, greyhound, from OHG. *wint*, hound), and the compd. has prob. changed its meaning. The ME. *grew-hound*, still in north. dial., results from an etymologizing attempt to connect with OF. *Grieu*, ME. *Grew*, Greek; cf. Sp. *galgo*, greyhound, L. *Gallicus* (*canis*). The first *Atlantic greyhound* was the S.S. Alaska (1882). *Greylag* (goose) is supposed to be named from late migration. Quot. below is a nonce-variation on *into the brown* (q.v.). See *field*.

> Our machine gunners got fairly into the grey of them (*Daily Mail*, Dec. 5, 1917).

griddle, gridiron. AF. *gridil* (cf. Norm. dial. *gredil*), whence ME. *gredile*. Found also in Gael. Ir. Welsh, from L., so that the immediate source may have been partly Celt. *Gridiron* is folk-etym. for ME. *gredire*, var. of *gredile* (cf. *andiron*). The confusion of *-l-*, *-r-* is common in Norman dial., e.g. *Basire* for *Basile* (cf. also F. *navire*, VL. **navilium*). *Grid* is a back-formation (19 cent.). See *grill*.

gride [*poet.*]. To pierce, etc. Metath. of *gird*[2], adopted by Spenser from Lydgate.

grief. F., wrong, grievance, from *grever*, to afflict. See *grieve*. In ME. also damage, hurt, as in to *come to grief*.

> To implor forgifnes of all greif (Gavin Douglas).

grieve. From tonic stem (*griev-*) of OF. *grever*, to weigh down, afflict, etc., VL. **grevare*, from **grevis*, altered from *gravis*, heavy, by association with its opposite *levis*, light (see *render*). Cf. fig. use of *heavy*.

> Forsothe her eyen weren greved [*Vulg.* gravati]
> (Wyc. *Matt.* xxvi. 43).

griffin[1], **griffon, gryphon**. F. *griffon*, from L. *gryphus*, from G. γρύψ, γρυπ-; cf. G. γρυπός, curved, hook-beaked.

griffin[2] [*Anglo-Ind.*]. New arrival in India, green hand. Prob. corrupted from some native word (cf. *blighty*).

griffon. Dog. F., see *griffin*[1].

grig. Orig. used of various undersized animals (cf. *tit*), now esp. (in dial.) of a small eel. It is uncertain what *merry grig* orig. meant, as *grig*, grasshopper, cricket, seems to be a mod. assumption from the phrase by analogy with *merry as a cricket*. In earliest records (16 cent.) it means boon companion and is found also as *merry Greek*. Quite possibly it is the pet form of *Gregory* (cf. surname *Grigg*), and *merry Grig* may go with *merry Andrew*, *zany*, etc. On the other hand Cotg. equates it with F. *gringalet*, undersized man, used in OF. of a small horse.

gringalet: a merry grig, pleasant rogue, sportfull knave (Cotg.).

pantagrueliste: a pantagruelist, a merry Greeke, faithfull drunkard, good fellow (*ib.*).

grill. F. *gril*, gridiron; cf. fem. form *grille*, grating, as in ladies' gallery of House of Commons (removed Aug. 1917). OF. *greil*, *greille*, L. *craticulum*, *craticula*, from *crates*, hurdle, grating. Cf. *creel*, *griddle*.

craticula: ung gril (Est.).

grilse. Young salmon on first return from sea. ? OF. *grisle*, grey; cf. Sw. *grālax*, lit. grey salmon. See *grizzled*.

grim. AS. *grimm*, fierce. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *grim*, Ger. *grimm*, ON. *grimmr*; cogn. with ME. *grame* and Ger. *gram*, whence OF. *grain*, surly. Esp. in *grim death*, app. after Shaks., but locus classicus is *Par. L.* ii. 804.

Grim Death, how foul and loathsome is thine image (*Shrew*, *Induction*, i. 35).

grimace. F., prob. from OHG. *grimmiza*, cogn. with *grim* (v.s.); cf. F. *grincer*, to gnash the teeth, OHG. **grimmizōn*.

grimalkin [*archaic*]. For *gray malkin*, the latter, dim. of *Matilda* and *Mary*, being name for she-cat (cf. *tom-cat*).

I come, Gray-Malkin (*Macb.* i. 1).

grime. First as verb (15 cent.). Of LG. origin; cf. ModFlem. *grijm*, obs. Du. *begremen*, "denigrare, maculis inficere, maculare, *angl.* grime" (Kil.); ? cogn. with AS. *grīma*, mask, orig. blackened face, which is still sense of Norw. *grime*.

Grimm's law [*ling.*]. Regular mutation of consonants in Aryan languages. Stated by *Jakob Grimm*, Ger. philologist (†1863).

grimthorpe. To "restore" an ancient building. From restoration (late 19 cent.) of St Albans Abbey by *Lord Grimthorpe*. Coined by the *Athenaeum* (July 23, 1892).

grin. AS. *grennian*; cf. Ger. *greinen*, *grinsen*; cogn. with *groan*. Orig. to make a wry mouth, expressive of pain or anger.

Y-frounced foule was hir visage
And grennyng for dispitous rage
(*Rom. of Rose*, 156).

grind. AS. *grindan*; ? cogn. with L. *frendere*, to gnash the teeth; cf. Du. *grenden* (rare). Other Teut. langs. have a verb cogn. with L. *molere* (see *meal*[1]). Often of hard or monotonous work; hence *grind* (univ.), walk taken for exercise, constitutional. To *grind the faces of the poor* (Wyc.) is a Hebraism (*Is.* iii. 15). A *grindstone* was orig. a millstone. To *keep* (*hold*) *one's nose to the grindstone* meant earlier (c. 1500) to torture.

gringo. Mexican name for Englishman or AS. American. SAmer. Sp., ? corrupt. of *Griego*, Greek.

The Mexicans...finally became friendly with the hated gringoes (*Daily Chron.* March 2, 1917).

grip[1]. AS. *gripa*, handful, *gripe*, clutch; cogn. with *gripe*. In earlier use chiefly Sc. With fig. sense cf. *grasp*. US. *grip*, hand-bag, for *gripsack*, is prob. of Du. origin.

grip[2] [*dial.*]. Trench, hollow. AS. *grēpe*, *grȳpe*.

gripe. AS. *grīpan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *grijpen*, Ger. *greifen*, ON. *grīpa*, Goth. *greipan*; cogn. with *grope*. With *gripes*, clutching pains, cf. F. *grippe* (v.i.).

grippe. Influenza. F., seizure, from *gripper*, to clutch, of LG. origin (v.s.); ? or Russ. *chrip*, hoarseness.

grisaille [*paint.*]. F., from *gris*, grey, MHG. *grīs*; cf. Ger. *greis*, old man. See *grizzled*.

grisette. F., work-girl, from *gris*, grey (v.s.), from former dress. Cf. Du. *grauw*, populace, lit. grey.

griskin. Dim. of dial. *grice*, pig, ON. *grīss*.

gryse, *swyn*, *or pygge*: porcellus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

grisly. AS. *grislic*, terrible, cogn. with *gryche*, terror; cf. ME. *grisen*, to shudder, MHG. *grisenlich*, grisly.

grist. AS. *grīst*, from *grind*; cf. F. *mouture*, grist, *moudre*, to grind. Proverb. use (*grist to the mill*) occurs in ME.

gristle. AS. *gristle*, cartilage of the nose, *næsgristle*. Analogy of Du. *knarsbeen*, gristle, from *knarsen*, to gnash, suggests connection with *grist*, from idea of crunching.

grit. AS. *grēot*, sand, etc. The fact that Ger. *griess*, groats, grits, is from OHG. *grioz*, sand, points to relationship of *grits*, oatmeal, AS. *grytta* (cf. Ger. *grütze*), with *grit*. The vowel of *grit* (for *greet*) is due to association with *grits*. Fig. (US.) for pluck, character, orig. *clear* (*hard*) *grit*, from quality of stone. Synon. US. *sand* (*Huckleberry Finn*) is a further variation on the same idea.

sablonneux: sandy, greetie (Cotg.).

grizzle. To sulk, fret. ? Ironic allusion to *patient Grizel*, Chaucer's *Griseldis*.

Enough to make a grizzle fret (*NED.* 1797).

grizzled, grizzly. From archaic *grizzle*, grey-haired, ME. *grisel*, old man, OF. dim. of *gris*. See *grisaille*. The *grizzly bear* (ursus horribilis) belongs rather to *grisly*.

groan. AS. *grānian*; cogn. with *grin*.

groat. Orig. Du. coin. Du. *groot*, great, in sense of thick; cf. Ger. *groschen*, F. *gros sou*.

I have found the groate which I had loost
(Tynd. *Luke*, xv. 9).

groats. Crushed grain. AS. *grot*, particle, cogn. with *grit*; cf. Du. *grutte*, Ger. *grütze*. See *grout*, *gruel*.

Grobian. Churl. Ger., facet. latinization (*Grobianus*), from *grob*, coarse, surly, cogn. with *gruff*.

grocer. Orig. dealer "in the gross," wholesale. OF. *grossier*. See *gross*, *engross*[2]. The Company of Grocers, incorporated 1344, were wholesale dealers in spices and foreign produce. For limitation cf. *stationer*, for converse cf. *costermonger*.

grog. Nickname of Admiral Vernon, who wore usually a *grogram* cloak, and who first (Aug. 1740) ordered dilution of sailors' rum. Hence *groggy*, unsteady.

grogram. Earlier (16 cent.) *grograin*, *grogeran*, etc., F. *gros grain*, coarse grain; cf. *fingering*. Restored form is used in trade and US. A Ger. perversion is *grobgrün*, lit. coarse green (see *gruff*).

Item paid for xxj yardes iij quarters of grow-graine chamblet iij li. xijs (*Rutland MSS.* 1558).

A grosgrain carpet lay on the asphalt to the edge of the side-walk (O. Henry).

groin. Earlier *grine*, ME. *grynde*; cf. AS. *grynde*, abyss, cogn. with *ground*, and dial. *grindle*, runnel. For change of vowel cf. *boil*[2]. Arch. sense is later than anat.

aines: the grine, or groyne of man or woman (Cotg.).

Grolier [*bibl.*]. From *Jean Grolier*, F. bibliophile (†1565).

gromwell. Plant. Altered, perh. on *speedwell*, from ME. *gromil*, *gromel*, OF. *gromil* (*grémil*). OF. has also *grenil*, due to influence of *grain*, but the first element is prob. OF. *grume*, pip of grape, also grain in gen., ? L. *grumus*, hillock, clod, clot. The plant (*lithospermum*) is noted for its hard seeds. The var. *graymill* is ModF. *grémil* (v.s.).

groom. Orig. (c. 1200), boy, male child; cf. OF. *gromet*, lad (see *grummet*). Both are of obscure origin (see remark s.v. *girl*). Mod. spec. sense has developed from gen. sense of servant as in *horse-groom*, *stable-groom*.

groove. Du. *groefe*, trench, cogn. with *grave*[1]; cf. Ger. *grube*, ON. *grōf*, pit, Goth. *grōba*. For fig. sense cf. *rut*.

grope. AS. *grāpian*; cogn. with *grasp* (q.v.), *grip*[1].

grosbeak. Bird. F. *grosbec*. See *gross* and *beak*.

groschen. Coin. Ger., dim. of *gross*, great. Cf. *groat*.

gross. F. *gros*, Late L. *grossus*, of obscure origin, said to be unconnected with Ger. *gross*, great. Many of the E. senses are not found in F., while others are represented by the derived *grossier*, rude, vulgar, etc. For noun sense, bulk, cf. *grocer*, *engross*[2]. Spec. sense of duodecimal hundred is F. *grosse* (= It. *grossa*, Sp. *gruesa*). Cf. *great hundred*, *long hundred*, Ger. *grosshundert* (120).

grot, grotto. Earlier *grotta*. F. *grotte*, It. *grotta*, L., G. κρυπτή, from κρύπτειν, to hide (see *crypt*). OF. had *crute*, *crote*, now superseded by the It. word. The London street *grotto* (Aug. 5) is said to have been orig. in honour of St James the Greater, whose shrine at Compostella was one of the holy places of Europe.

grotesque. F., It. *grottesca* (sc. *opera*), fem. of *grottesco*, from *grotta* (v.s.), because imitated from crude designs found in old buildings excavated.

grottesca: a kinde of rugged unpolished painters worke, anticke worke (Flor.).

ground. AS. *grund*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *grond*, Ger. *grund*, ON. *grunnr*, Goth. *grundus* (in compds.). Orig. bottom, esp. of the sea; cf. *groundling*, *ground-swell*, and Ger. *zu grunde gehen*, to founder. Orig. sense also appears in *grounds*, sediment,

for which Ger. uses *boden*, bottom. Later, base, surface. With *down to the ground* cf. F. *à fond*. ME. used *all to ground* in similar sense. Often in mil. metaphor (like F. *terrain*), e.g. to *gain* (*lose, yield, shift one's*) *ground*. To *get in on the ground-floor*, i.e. on a level with the promoters, is US.

groundsel, grunsel. Plant. AS. *grundeswelge* (10 cent.), lit. earth-swallower, appears to be an early gardener's perversion of *gundeswelge* (7 cent.), pus swallower, from use of chopped leaves in poultices. Cf. hist. of *saxifrage, feverfew*. Or both forms may be due to folk-etym. It is uncertain whether the AS. name was applied to the plant which we now call *groundsel*, and Ger. *günsel*, comfrey (q.v.), OHG. *cunsele*, L. *consolida*, suggest a similar origin for our word. There is also a techn. *groundsel*, foundation, etc. (v.i.), app. for "ground sill," to which spelling of the plant-name has been assimilated.

> On th' holy groundsill of sweet Edens earth
> (Sylv. *Handicrafts*).

group. F. *groupe*, It. *groppo*, "a knot, an entangling, a node, a knob, a bunch" (Flor.), of Teut. origin; cf. *crop, crupper*. In E. orig. (17 cent.) term of art (cf. *attitude, costume*).

grouper. Fish. Port. *garupa*, ? from some SAmer. native name, or ?ident. with *garupa*, buttock. For perversion cf. *breaker*. But quot. below, 70 years earlier than *NED.*, suggests that the word may be of E. formation (? from *grope* ? or *group*) and that the Port. word may be from E.

> There is great store and varietie of fish, which being for the most part unknowne to us, each man gave them names as they best liked: as one kind they called rocke fish, another "groopers"
> (Norwood's *Bermudas*, 1622, in Purch. xix. 189).

grouse[1]. Bird. Orig. pl. used collectively. Perh. F. *grue* or Port. *grou*, crane, from L. *grus, gru-*, crane, used in wrong sense. Bird-names are very vague (see *albatross, heron, penguin*), and *grouse* is explained by Littleton (v.i.) as a young bustard, a bird akin to the crane (Newton), while other early dicts. confuse it with the godwit. The earliest *NED.* records for *grouse* (*grows*, 1531, *grewes*, 1547) may equally well stand for ME. *grew*, crane. My quot., a double pl. perpetrated by a servant, is a little earlier. *Grew* was in common use as a 13 cent. nickname (hence surname *Grew*). MedL. *gruta*, gallina campestris, may be a latinization of F. *grue* (VL. **grua* for *grus*).

> A brase of grewyses (*Wollaton Papers*, 1523).
>
> *grous, young heath fowl*: tetraonum pulli (Litt.).
>
> *tetrao*: a bustard or bistard (*ib.*).

grouse[2] [*mil.*]. To grumble. OF. *groucier* (whence *grudge*) has same sense and is still used in Norm. dial., but it hardly seems possible to establish connection. The first *NED.* example is from Kipling (1892), but I have heard the word used by an old soldier of the Indian Mutiny period. Cf. US. *grouch*.

> This is Butter!
> Come on, you grousers
> (*Inscription in London Shop*, Mar. 1918).

grout[1]. Sediment. Orig. coarse meal. AS. *grūt*; cogn. with *grit, groats*. *Grout*, thin mortar, is perh. the same word.

grout[2], groot. To dig with the snout. App. coined from *rout[2]*, *root[2]*, under influence of *grunt*.

grove. AS. *grāf*. Cf. ME. *greve*, thicket, AS. *grǣfa*.

grovel. First in Shaks. Back-formation from adj. *grovelling*, orig. adv., face downward; cf. ME. *groof*, ON. *grūfa*, usu. in *á grūfu*, whence ME. *on grufe*, grovelling. Prob. cogn. with *grub*. For back-formation cf. *sidle*.

> Now dounward groff and now upright
> (*Rom. of Rose*, 2561).

grow. AS. *grōwan*; cf. Du. *groeien*, OHG. *gruoan*, ON. *grōa*; cogn. with *grass, green*. Has almost supplanted *wax[2]* (q.v.).

growl. In mod. sense from 18 cent.; cf. ME. *groll, gurl*, to rumble, OF. *grouiller*, to scold, Du. Ger. *grollen*, to grumble, sulk. All of imit. origin. With *growlery* (*Bleak House*, ch. viii.) cf. *boudoir, den. Growler*, four-wheeler, is 19 cent.

groyne. Structure to check washing up of sand. F. *groin*, snout of pig, back-formation from *grogner*, to grunt, from L. *grunnire*; used in OF. of a promontory. Sailors formerly called Corunna, Sp. la Coruña, the *groyne of Spain* (*Rob. Crusoe*, i. 19).

> Vocatur le Groyne; est in mare ut rostrum porci
> (*NED.* 1367).

grub. ME. *grobben, gruben*, etc., to dig, cogn. with *grave[1]*; cf. Ger. *grübeln*, to brood over, OHG. *grubilōn*, to bore into. Hence *grub*, digging insect, worm, etc. (see *mulligrubs*). Fig. as in *Grub Street*, now Milton St., Moorfields, inhabited by literary "grubs"

in 17 cent. In slang sense of provender (17 cent.) often linked with *bub*, drink.

grudge. Earlier *grutch*, to murmur, grumble, OF. *groucier*, *groucher* (see *grouse*[2]), of obscure origin, perh. imit.; cf. *growl*, *murmur*.

> And the Farisees and scribis grutchiden [*Vulg.* murmurare] (Wyc. *Luke*, xv. 2).
>
> Let them...grudge [*Vulg.* murmurare] if they be not satisfied (*Ps.* lix. 15).

gruel. OF. (*gruau*), crushed grain, groats, dim. of archaic *gru*, of LG. origin; see *groats*. For pugil. to *give one his gruel* see origin of to *serve out* (s.v. *serve*), and cf. Sc. to *give one his kale through the reek* (*Old Mort.* ch. xiv.).

gruesome. From ME. and dial. *grue*, to shudder; cf. Dan. *gru*, horror, Ger. *grauen*, to shudder, *grausam*, cruel, *grāulich*, horrible, etc. Ult. cogn. with *grisly*.

> I begin to grue at the sound of it (*Catriona*).

gruff. Orig. (16 cent.) coarse in quality, etc. Du. *grof*, "crassus, spissus, densus, impolitus, rudis" (Kil.); cogn. with Ger. *grob* (OHG. *girob*, perh. a compd. of OHG. *riob*, rough), which means coarse (tobacco, material, etc.) and surly. See *Grobian*.

grumble. Cf. F. *grommeler*, LG. *grummeln*. Imit., or perh. allied to *grim*. Hence *Grumbletonian* (17 cent.), orig. applied to the "Country party" as opposed to the "Court party." Coined on *Muggletonian*.

grume [*med.*]. Clot. OF. (replaced by *grumeau*), L. *grumus*. See *gromwell*.

grummet [*naut.*]. Fig. use of obs. *gromet*, *grummet*, ship's boy, common in F. & E., 13–18 cents., also Sp. *grumete* (see *groom*). Cf. *gasket*, with which it is associated in earliest quotations.

> *grommets*: are little rings which...have no other use but to tie and make fast the casketts [gaskets] (Manwayring, *Seaman's Dict.* 1644).
>
> *grumete*: garçon ou esclave de galère (Oudin).
>
> *gourmette*: a ship-boy, servant or apprentice, in the dialect of Province (Falc.).

grump. Suggested by *grumble*, *grunt*, *dump*.

Grundy, Mrs. Character in Morton's *Speed the Plough* (1798). Several times referred to in the play in the now familiar phrase *What will Mrs Grundy say?* It is curious that to this forgotten author is also due the usu. misquoted *Approbation from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed*.

grunsel. See *groundsel*.

grunt. AS. *grunnettan*, frequent. of *grunnian*; cf. Ger. *grunzen*, from MHG. *grunnen*; also F. *grogner*, L. *grunnire*. Of imit. origin.

gruyère. Cheese. From name of Swiss town (Fribourg).

gryphon. See *griffin*[1].

grysbok. SAfr. antelope. Du. *grijs*, grey; cf. *springbok*, etc.

guacho. See *gaucho*.

guaiacum. Resin. Sp. *guayaco*, *guayacan*, from native lang. of Hayti.

guana. Var. of *iguana* (q.v.).

guanaco. Kind of *llama*. Sp., Peruv. *huanacu*.

guano. Sp., Peruv. *huanu*, dung.

Guarani. Native lang. of Brazil.

guarantee. Also *guaranty*. First as noun (= *warranty*), p.p. fem. of F. *garantir*, to protect, etc., from OF. *garant*, protection, OHG. *werend*, pres. part. of *weren*, to protect. Cf. *weir*, *landwehr*, *warrant*. The verb was orig. used (18 cent.) in pol. sense, e.g. of powers guaranteeing by treaty the independence of smaller countries, such as Belgium.

guard, guardian. F. *garde*, *gardien*. Late (15 cent.) substitutions for *ward*, *warden* (q.v.); cf. the correlation of *guardian* and *ward*. The noun was orig. abstract or collect., as in *on one's guard*, *bodyguard*, etc. The *guard* of a stage-coach was armed for the defence of travellers. He has been taken over with the *driver*, *coach*, and *booking office*, by the railways.

guava. Sp. *guayaba*, from WInd. name of tree.

> *guabas*: a sort of tree in the West Indies of no value (Stevens).

gubernatorial [*US.*]. Of a governor (q.v.).

gudgeon[1]. Fish. F. *goujon*, L. *gobio-n-*, from *gobius*; cf. *goby*. Fig. senses from readiness to swallow any bait; cf. *gull*.

gudgeon[2] [*techn.*]. Pivot of hinge, socket of rudder pintle (naut.). OF. *gojon*, ? from F. *gouge*, wench, prostitute, with an obscene allusion. Cf. synon. F. *femelot* (*de gouvernail*); also E. *male*, *female screw*, *grummet*, *gasket*. See *pintle*, *pivot*.

Guebre. Fire-worshipper. F. *guèbre*, Pers. *gabr*. Cf. *giaour*.

Guelder rose. From *Guelders* (Prussia), old capital of Guelderland (Holland), formerly Pruss. province.

Guelph [*hist.*]. It. *Guelfo*, OHG. *Welf* (whelp), name of a Ger. princely family, used as war-cry of the anti-imperialists at the battle of Weinsberg (1140), as *Waiblingen* was by their opponents. See *Ghibelline*.

Hence ducal house of Brunswick and formerly royal house of Britain (*Windsor*).

guerdon. F., OF. *guedredon*, a mixture of L. *donum*, gift, with OHG. *widarlōn*, return payment, cogn. with AS. *witherlēan*, requital. Cf. It. *guiderdone*. See *with-*, *withers*, *widdershins*, *loan*.

guerilla. Sp., dim. of *guerra*, war, OHG. *werra* (see *war*). Often wrongly used for *guerillero*, guerilla fighter.

guernsey. Seaman's vest, orig. knitted at *Guernsey*. Cf. *jersey*.

guess[1]. Verb. ME. *gessen*, to estimate, appraise, very common in Wyc. for *AV. think*; cf. Sw. *gissa*, Dan. *gisse*, Du. *gissen*. Prob. of Norse origin. Used in US. with orig. sense (cf. *calculate*, *reckon*).

guess[2] [*dial.*]. In *another-guess*. Corrupt. of *gates*, genitive of *gate*[2], of another way, kind. See *other*.

> My method will be found another gates business than this (Pepys, Sep. 6, 1668).

guest. AS. *giest*, mod. *g-* for *y-* being app. due to cogn. ON. *gestr*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *gast*, Goth. *gasts*; cogn. with L. *hostis*, enemy, common idea being that of stranger.

Gueux [*hist.*]. Name assumed by patriots of Netherlands who rose against Spain (16 cent.). F., beggar, of unknown origin. Cf. *Carbonari*.

guffaw. Orig. Sc. Imit.

guggle. See *goglet*, *gurgle*.

guicowar. See *gaikwar*.

guide. F. *guider*, Prov. *guidar* or It. *guidare* (replacing OF. *guier*, whence ME. *gyen*, to guide), Goth. *witan*, cogn. with Ger. *weisen*, to show, and with E. *wit*.

guidon. Pennon. F., It. *guidone*, from *guidare*, to guide. Replaced OF. *guion* (v.s.).

guild, gild. AS. *gield*, payment, *gegield*, association; cf. *gield-heall*, guild-hall. Orig. idea is contribution to semi-rel., later, to trade or craft, association. Init. *g-* may be due to cogn. ON. *gildi*, guild, guild-feast, or to early adoption by AF. & MedL.; but *y-* forms also occur. Cf. Du. Ger. *geld*, money, Goth. *gild*, tribute, Du. *gild*, guild. See *yield*.

> Wel semed ech of hem a fair burgeys
> To sitten in a yeldehalle on a deys
> (Chauc. A. 369).

guilder. Du. coin. Corrupt. of Du. *gulden* (q.v.).

guile. OF.; cf. AS. *wīl*, trick. See *wile*.

guillemot. Bird. F., dim. of *Guillaume*; cf. *robin*, etc. In Hakl. *wilmot* is often used in same sense. But it may be partly altered from Welsh *gwylog* (see *gull*), which is app. the origin of the word below, similarly associated with *William*.

> Sea-fowles which we call willockes (Purch.).

guilloche [*arch.*]. From F. *guillochis*, "a kind of flourishing in masonrie, or carpentrie" (Cotg.), perh. from surname *Guilloche*, derivative of *Guillaume*; cf. *mansard*, *guillotine*, and F. *guillemets*, inverted commas, from printer named *Guillemet*.

guillotine. F., from *Guillotin*, name of physician (†1814) who, from humanitarian motives, suggested its use (1789) instead of the old clumsy method of beheading with a sword. The name is a double dim. of *Guillaume*.

guilt. AS. *gylt*. *NED.* rejects connection with AS. *gieldan*, to pay for, requite (see *guild*, *yield*), although *ys gyltig* renders L. *debet* in AS. version of *Matt.* xxiii. 18, and Ger. *schuld* means both debt and guilt.

guimp. See *gimp*.

guinea. First coined (1663) from *Guinea* gold and for the purposes of the *Guinea* trade. Cf. *guinea-fowl*, imported from *Guinea* in 16 cent., formerly used also of the turkey. The *guinea-pig* comes from Brazil, and quot. below gives an earlier, and more natural, name for the animal. It was, I imagine, so called because brought home by the "Guineamen," slave-ships, at the end of their triangular voyage (England to Guinea with trade-goods, Guinea to WInd. and SAmer. with slaves, the "middle passage," WInd. to England with New World produce). Its F. name *cochon d'Inde* is equally vague. Cf. *gallipot* and hist. of *turkey*. So also maize is often called *Guinea wheat* or *Turkey wheat* in Hakl. and Purch. In sense of company director or jobbing clergyman *guinea-pig* is a 19 cent. witticism.

> Item for a cage for the Gwynney coney sent to Belvoyre, iijs. (*Rutland MSS.* 1609).

guipure. F., from *guiper*, of Teut. origin and cogn. with *whip*; cf. Ger. *weifen*, "to wind thread into a skain" (Ludw.).

> Half an ounce of whypped lace xd.
> (*Wollaton Papers*, 1551).

> *guipure*: a grosse black thread (covered or whipt about with silke) wherof corded hat-bands be made (Cotg.).

guise. F., OHG. *wīsa* (*weise*), manner, whence also It. *guisa*. See *wise*[1]. Sense of style, costume, survives in *disguise*, *in the guise of*, etc., and dial. *guiser*, mummer, whence *geezer*.

In their ragged and beggarly guise
(Bunyan, *Mansoul*).

guitar. F. *guitare*, Sp. *guitarra*, G. κιθάρα; cf. *cither*, *citole*, *gittern*, *kit*[2], *zither*.

gulch [*US.*]. ? From obs. *gulch*, to devour, swallow (of imit. origin) on analogy of *gorge*; or perh. corrupt. of latter.

gulden. Coin. Orig. applied to various gold coins in Holland and Germany. MHG. *guldin* and Du. *gulden*, golden.

gules [*her.*]. Red. F. *gueules*, pl. of *gueule*, maw, throat, L. *gula*, ? from open throat of her. beast. But some derive it from Pers. *gul*, rose.

gulf. F. *golfe*, of the sea, *gouffre*, abyss in gen., Late G. κόλφος, for κόλπος, bosom, used as L. *sinus*, bosom, in same sense; cf. Sp. It. *golfo*, whence F. *golfe*; also Ger. *busen*, bosom, gulf. The *Gulf Stream* is named from the *Gulf of Mexico*.

gull[1]. Bird. Celt.; cf. Welsh *gwylan*, Corn. *guilan*, Bret. *goelann*, whence F. *goéland*, gull.

gull[2]. Dupe, etc. ? Obs. *gull*, immature fish, also kind of gudgeon, cogn. with Du. *gul*, small cod; cf. *gudgeon* (q.v.) and verb to *cod*. ? Or from *gull*[1], from the bird's ready swallowing of anything thrown to it.

gullet. F. *goulet*, dim. of *gueule*, throat, L. *gula*.

gully. F. *goulet*, in sense of passage, "gorge" (v.s.).

gulp. Imit.; cf. Du. *gulpen*, to gulp, Dan. *gylpe*, to belch, vomit.

gum[1]. Of the teeth. AS. *gōma*; cf. Ger. *gaumen*, gum, palate, ON. *gōmr*, palate.

gum[2]. Sticky substance. F. *gomme*, VL. *gumma*, for *gummi*, G. κόμμι, prob. of Egypt. origin. In US. for india-rubber and chewing-gum, gum for sticking being called *mucilage*. For the antiquity of chewing-gum see *masticate*. *Up a gum-tree* refers to the 'possum in difficulties. *Gum arabic* (ME.) is exuded by a kind of acacia.

Whose subdu'd eyes...
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinable gum (*Oth.* v. 2).

gumption. Orig. Sc. (c. 1700), of unknown origin.

gun. First recorded 1339, "instrumenta de latone, vocitata *gonnes*." Perh. from female name *Gunhild*, recorded as applied to a mangonel, "una magna balista de cornu quae vocatur *Domina Gunilda*" (1330–1). *Gunhild*, an ON. name of which both elements mean war (cf. *gonfalon*), was a common name, with pet-form *Gunna*, in ME., and there are many hist. guns which have names of the same type, e.g. the famous 15 cent. *Mons Meg* of Edinburgh. Cf. *Brown Bess*, *Long Tom*, Ger. *die faule Grete* (Brandenburg, 1414) and contemp. Ger. *Bertha* (Krupp), from the proprietress of the gun factory at Essen. A 6-inch howitzer now (Oct. 1918) collecting war-loan subscriptions in Bethnal Green is called *Hungry Liz*. Connection with ON. *gunnr*, war, was even suggested by Lye (1743). Another, and less fanciful, suggestion is that *gun* is for OF. *engon*, var. of *engan*, device (cf. *gin*[1] for *engin*), a form recorded in the region (Mons) whence the first gun constructors came to England; cf. *Mons Meg* (v.s.), prob. made at Mons. Perh. both sources have contributed, the latter having helped to fix the already existing nickname. *Engan* is from OF. *enganner*, to trick, of unknown origin. It has a var. *engaigne*, missile, engine, whence early Sc. *ganyie*, missile, regularly used in association with *gun*. To *stick to one's guns*, *son of a gun*, are both naut. The *gunroom* was formerly used by the gunner and his mates. *Gunpowder tea* is so named from its granular appearance. *Gun-runner*, late 19 cent., was coined on *blockade-runner*.

gunny. Coarse sacking. Hind. *gōnī*, Sanskrit *goṇa*, sack. Cf. Du. *gonje*, from Hind.

gunter. Chain, scale, etc. From *Edmund Gunter*, mathematician (†1626).

gunwale, **gunnel**. From *gun* and *wale* (q.v.). Cf. *channel*[2]. Now usu. of boats, but orig. of bulwarks of ship. Cf. synon. Du. *bosbank*, of which first element is *bus*, gun (see *blunderbuss*).

gunyah. Austral. hut. Native word.

gurgitation. From Late L. *gurgitare*, to engulf, from *gurges*, *gurgit-*, abyss.

gurgle. Cf. *gargle*, Ger. *gurgeln*, It. *gorgogliare*, L. *gurgulio*, gullet. All of imit. origin. Cf. colloq. *guggle* (Johns.).

gurjun. EInd. tree. Native name.

Gurkha. See *Goorkha*.

gurnard, **gurnet**. Fish. OF. *gornard*, from *grogner*, to grunt (v.i.), from L. *grunnire*; because the fish makes a grunting sound when caught. So also in other langs., e.g.

Du. *knorhaan*, from *knorren*, to grumble, Ger. *knurrfisch*, from *knurren*, to growl. See *cur*.

cuculus: a gornart, a curre (A. Junius).

guru. See *gooroo*.

gush. Ult. cogn. with Du. *gutsen*, Ger. *giessen*, ON. *giōsa*, to pour. See *ingot*. With mod. fig. sense cf. *effusive* and F. *épanchement*, lit. pouring forth.

gusset. F. *gousset*, orig. flexible armour joining plates under armpit, perh. from *gousse*, shell of pod.

gust[1]. Of wind. ON. *gustr*, cogn. with *giōsa*, to gush. First in Shaks.

gust[2]. See *gusto*.

gusto. It., L. *gustus*, taste; cf. F. *goût*, OF. *goust*, and *disgust*.

He [Evelyn] read me, though with too much gusto, some little poems of his own (Pepys, Nov. 5, 1665).

gut. AS. *guttas* (pl.), from *gēotan*, to pour (see *ingot*). Fishing-*gut* is made from intestines of silkworms; cf. *catgut*. With *gut*, channel, passage, cf. *bayou* (q.v.). With *guts*, stamina, courage, cf. *pluck* (q.v.).

gutta percha. Malay *getah*, gum, *percha*, tree producing it. Assimilated to L. *gutta*, drop.

gutta serena. Amaurosis. L., clear drop.

So thick a drop serene hath quencht their orb (*Par. L.* iii. 25).

gutter. F. *gouttière*, roof gutter, from *goutte*, drop, L. *gutta*. With *guttersnipe* cf. F. *saute-ruisseau*, jump-gutter. The verb to *gutter*, of a candle, refers to its becoming "channelled" on one side.

guttle. To eat greedily. After *gut* and *guzzle*.

guttural. From L. *guttur*, throat.

gutty [*golf*]. For *gutta percha*.

guy[1]. In *guy-rope* (naut.). Usu. referred to ME. *gyen*, to guide (q.v.). But cf. Norw. Dan. *gie*, *give*, Sw. *giga*, LG. *giken*, Du. *gijken*, all naut. verbs from a LG. name for the sailyard (Du. *gei*). Cf. Ger. *geie*, guy-rope, *aufgeien*, to guy up (from LG.).

guy[2]. *Guy Fawkes* was executed 1605. The name is found in most Europ. langs., F. *Gui*, It. *Guido*, Ger. *Veit*, etc. See *Vitus*. Verb to *guy* is theat., and, if orig. US., may be rather from Du. *de guig aansteken*, to make fun, where *guig* is prob. connected with *giechelen*, to giggle.

guzzle. From 16 cent., also in sense of gutter, drain. Perh. connected with F. *gosier*, throat, or it may be imit. (cf. *gulp*, *gurgle*).

gwyniad. Fish, esp. in Lake Bala. Welsh, from *gwyn*, white.

gybe [*naut.*]. To alter course of vessel so that boom of sail *gybes*, i.e. swings from side to side. Du. *gijpen*, cogn. with *jib*[2].

gyle. Beer brewed at one brewing. Du. *gijl*, cogn. with *gijlen*, to ferment.

gymkhana [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Altered, after *gymnastic*, etc., from Urdu *gend-khāna*, racquet court, lit. ball house.

gymnasium. L., G. γυμνάσιον, from γυμνός, naked. Introduced into Ger. as name for high-school by 15 cent. humanists. Cf. *gymnosophist*, Hindu ascetic philosopher (see *sophist*); *gymnotus*, electric eel, coined (1748) by Linnaeus from G. νῶτον, back, because of absence of dorsal fins.

gynaeceum. L., G. γυναικεῖον, apartment for women, from γυνή, γυναικ-, woman. Cf. *gynaecology*, study of women's diseases; *gynocracy*, rule by women. See *queen*.

-gynous. G. -γυνος, from γυνή (v.s.).

gyp. College servant (Camb.). ? Cf. obs. *gippo*, varlet, from obs. *gippo*, short jacket, from F. *jupe* (see *jibbah*). For transference of sense cf. *buttons*.

gypsum. L., from G. γύψος, chalk, gypsum, prob. of Oriental origin.

gypsy. See *gipsy*.

gyrate. From L. *gyrare*, from *gyrus*, circuit, G. γῦρος, ring. Cf. *gyroscope*, invented and named (1852) by Foucault (†1868).

gyrfalcon. See *gerfalcon*.

gyron, giron [*her.*]. Shape of right-angled triangle. F. *giron*, earlier *geron*, from OHG *gēro*, spear-head. See *gore*[2], *garfish*.

gyve. AF. *give*, fetter, also bundle, *gyves de draps* (*Lib. Albus*). Perh. from *withe* (q.v.), used for halter, fetter in ME., with F. *g-* as usual for Teut. *w-*, and corrupt. of *-th-* unpronounceable by Normans. Confusion of *-th-* with *-f-*, *-v-*, is not uncommon (v.i.), e.g. Pepys writes *Queenhive* for *Queenhythe* (see also *savory*). Another possible etymon is OHG. *bewifan*, to swathe, fetter (see *guipure*). Earliest *NED.* record (Layamon) and quot. below show that Eugene Aram wore gyves in the wrong place.

Fiergés [ironed] de deus fort peire gives et manicles (*French Chron. of London*, 1342).

Neither mother, brother, kiffe, nor kinne (Sylv. *Babylon*).

h-. Now unphonetically in restored spelling of many words of F. origin (cf. *able, habilitate*). As criterion of educated speech from 19 cent. only.

> The *h* and other points of etiquette (Thackeray, 1848).

ha. Natural exclamation, found in L. & G. and most Europ. langs.

Habeas Corpus. From words of writ, "have thou the body (of so-and-so produced in court)." Hence *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679).

haberdasher. Dealer in *haberdash*, small-wares. First element is perh. ult. that of *avoirdupois* (q.v.); the second may be F. & Prov. *ais*, board, on which the dealer in small wares would display his goods. This is a conjecture only, and, in the absence of any such OF. compd., a very dubious one. Franck-Van Wijk (s.v. *haberdoedas*) inclines to the old wheeze of some such Ger. phrase as *habt ihr das?* have you that? This is not impossible, but supposes the word to have reached us at a very early date from the North Sea or Baltic.

> *mercerot*: a pedler, a paltrie haberdasher (Cotg.).

habergeon [*hist.*]. Coat of mail (2 *Chron.* xxvi. 14). F. *haubergeon*, dim. of *hauberk* (q.v.).

habiliment. F. *habillement*, from *habiller*, to dress, orig. to make ready. Mod. sense has developed under influence of *habit*, but it is quite possible that OF. *abillier* is a formation of the same type as synon. *accoutrer*, and quite unconnected with L. *habēre*.

habilitate. From Med. L. *habilitare*, to make fit, from *habilis*. See *able*.

habit. F., L. *habitus*, from *habēre*. For sense-development cf. (*be*)*haviour* and *costume*. Earliest E. meaning (13 cent.) is fashion of dress. In sense of custom it is taken (16 cent.) directly from L. *Habit of body* is also a latinism. *Habitation* is esp. used in *fit for human habitation*. Its Primrose League sense (1885) is an imitation of the Masonic "lodge."

habitant. Native of Canada of F. descent. F., inhabitant, the usual word for colonial planter in 18 cent., e.g. in *Paul et Virginie*.

habitat. Third pers. sing. pres. of L. *habitare*, to inhabit. Init. word of description in old Faunas and Floras written in L. Cf. *floruit*.

habitué. F., p.p. of *habituer*, to accustom.

hachish. See *hashish*.

hachure. Shading, esp. of maps. F., from *hacher*, to chop, from *hache*, axe, because orig. done on wood-block. Cf. *hatch*[3].

hacienda. Estate, plantation. Sp., from L. *facienda*, things to be done, from *facere*. Cf. spec. use of *factory* (q.v.).

hack[1]. To cut. AS. *haccian*, in compds. only. WGer.; cf. Du. *hakken*, Ger. *hacken* (also noun *hacke*, hoe).

hack[2]. Board on which falcon's meat is put. Var. of *hatch*[1] (q.v.). Hence archaic *at hack and manger*, in clover.

hack[3]. Short for *hackney* (q.v.).

hackbut, hagbut [*hist.*]. Gun. OF. *haquebute*, corrupted from obs. Du. *hakebus, haakbus*, hook gun. Cf. *arquebus, blunderbuss*. Early vars. are numerous and fantastic, sometimes compromising with *arquebus*, e.g. *arquebut, hakkebus*, etc.

hackery [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Bullock-cart. Perh. early (17 cent.) perversion of Hind. *chhakra*, two-wheeled cart; cf. Sanskrit *śakaṭa*, waggon.

hackle. Flax-comb (see *heckle*). Also applied, app. from some resemblance, to neck-feathers of cock; hence *cock of a different hackle*, the *red hackle* worn by the Black Watch, and the angler's *hackle-fly*.

hackmatack. Amer. larch. Amer. Ind. name.

hackney. Cf. F. *haquenée*, Sp. *hacanea*, OSp. Port. *facanea*, It. *acchinea*. Prob. E., from *Hackney* (Middlesex), AS. *Hacan ieg*, isle of Haca. Earliest recorded form is AL. *hakeneius* (12 cent.). Skeat suggests that nags were raised on the pasture-land there and taken to Smithfield horse-market via Mare St. It is quite natural for a horse name to originate in E. (cf. *hobby*[1]). In early use for hired horse (cf. *hackney-carriage*), hence fig. senses of *hackney* and shortened *hack*[3].

> Having no choice, as he [Fielding] said himself, but to be a hackney writer or a hackney coachman (Lady M. Montague, 1755).

haddock. Prob. ident. with OF. *hadot* (13 cent.) for which Francisque Michel gives also *hadoc*. The *NED.* is mistaken in supposing this to be a rare word. Its prob. meaning was not species of fish, but fish salted in a special way (see quot. from Cotg., and cf. hist. of *bloater*). App. (*h*)*adot* is evolved from pl. (*h*)*adoux*, (*h*)*adoz*, which may be pl. of OF. *adoub*, from *adouber*, to prepare (see *adobe*); cf. It. *adobbo*, "souse or pickle to keep meat or fish in" (Torr.). In OF. *adot* occurs in association with *salloison* (salting) and

parerie (preparation). With regard to initial *h-* it may be noted that *ânon*, small cod (cf. L. *asellus*), is also usu. spelt with *h-* in OF. Cf. also archaic *haberdine*, *stockfish*, *torsk*, all app. used of prepared fish rather than of species. This is a series of conjectures. For final cf. *havoc*.

hadot, *hadou*: a salt haddocke (Cotg.).

Hades. G. ᾍδης, in Homer name of god of lower world, later transferred to his kingdom. Adopted by LXX. to render Heb. *sheōl*, abode of departed spirits, and introduced into E. (c. 1600) in connection with controversy on fifth article of Apostles' Creed.

hadji. Arab. *hājī*, pilgrim (to Mecca).

haematite, hematite [*min.*]. L., G. αἱματίτης (sc. λίθος), from αἷμα, blood.

haemorrhage, hemorrhage. Earlier *-hagy*, F. *hémorragie*, L., G. αἱμορραγία, from ῥηγνύναι, to break, burst (v.s.).

haemorrhoid. L., G. αἱμορροΐς, αἱμορροΐδ-, from ῥεῖν, to flow (v.s.). Has replaced *emerod* (14 cent.) from OF.

haft. AS. *hæft*, handle, cogn. with *have*; cf. Ger. *heft* and *handhabe* in same sense.

hag[1]. Witch. Shortened from AS. *hægtesse*, witch, fury, from *haga*, hedge, "haw"; cf. synon. OHG. *hagazussa* (*hexe*), also ON. *tūnritha*, OHG. *zūnrita*, lit. hedge rider (see *town*). The suffix is cogn. with Norw. dial. *tysja*, crone. With *hagridden*, oppressed by nightmare, cf. *priestridden*. These words have affected *bedridden* (q.v.).

hag[2] [*Sc. & north.*]. As in *moss-hag*. ON. *hōgg*, ravine, orig. blow, cut (see *haggle*).

haggard. F. *hagard*, orig. used (v.i.) of hawk incapable of being tamed. App. from OHG. *hag*, hedge, "haw," whence F. *haie*. As adj. first applied to the eyes, later sense of gaunt, scraggy, being due to association with *hag[1]*.

Esprevier hagard est celluy qui est de mue de hayes (*Ménagier de Paris*, 14 cent.).

And, like the haggard, check at every feather
That comes before his eye (*Twelfth Night*, iii. 1).

haggis. Now esp. Sc., but a common word in ME. App. by some strange metaphor from F. *agasse*, *agace*, magpie, OHG. *agalstra*, which usu. has initial *h-* in LG. dials. Cf. the two senses of *pie*, and also obs. *chewet*, daw, meat-pie, F. *chouette*, daw, etc. It has been associated with *hack[1]*, and F. *hacher*, to chop (v.i.).

wurstgehäcke: haggass, hotch-potch, or hatched meat (Ludw.).

haggle. Orig. to mangle. Frequent. of dial. *hag*, to chop, hack, ON. *höggva*, cogn. with *hew*, *hack[1]*. Fig. sense perh. partly due to association with *chop[2]* (q.v.).

hagiography, hagiology. From G. ἅγιος, holy. Cf. *hagioscope*, a "squint" in church arch.

ha-ha, haw-haw. Sunk fence. F. *haha*. The suggestion that this is from the exclamation of surprise caused by the obstacle is not very convincing; but it may be from the OF. hunting-cry *hahai*, to rally the dogs. A playful elaboration of *haie*, hedge, seems more likely than either.

hai(c)k. Eastern wrap. Arab. *hayk*, from *hāk*, to weave.

haiduk. See *heyduck*.

hail[1]. Frozen rain. AS. *hagol*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du., Ger. *hagel*, ON. *hagl*; cogn. with G. κάχληξ, small stone.

hail[2]. To call. Now chiefly naut., as in to *hail from*. Orig. from noun *hail*, health, safety, used in greeting, as in *hail, fellow, well met*, ON. *heill*, cogn. with AS. *hālu*, or from corresponding adj. (see *hale[1]*, *wassail*). Cf. Ger. *heil*, used for L. *ave*, *salve*. For cognates see *whole*.

Hail [*Vulg.* ave], thou that art highly favoured (*Luke*, i. 28).

to hail a ship: is to call to her, to know whence she is, or whither bound (*Sea-Dict.* 1708).

hair. AS. *hǣr*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *haar*, ON. *hār*. Normal *hear*, *heer*, has been altered under influence of F. *haire*, hair-shirt, OHG. *harra* (**harja*), which is common in ME. Mod. collect. has replaced older pl. (*Gen.* xliv. 29). *Hairbreadth escape* is after Shaks. (*Oth.* i. 3). *Not to turn a hair* was used orig. of horses. To *keep one's hair on* is mod., app. playful advice not to *tear one's hair*. *Hair of the dog that bit you*, as homoeopathic remedy, is in Pliny (*Nat. Hist.* xxix. 5). To *split hairs* is 18 cent. for earlier to *cut* (*divide*) *the hair*.

Machiavel cut the hair, when he advised, not absolutely to disavow conscience, but etc. (Sancroft, 1652).

hake[1]. Fish. Prob. cogn. with ON. *haki*, hook, from shape of jaw; cf. *pike*, Norw. *hakefisk*, trout, and Ger. *hecht*, pike, cogn. with AS. *hacod*, pike.

hake[2]. Frame-work in various senses. Also *heck*. Var. of *hatch[1]* (q.v.).

hakeem, hakim. Eastern physician. Arab. *hakīm*, wise, learned, from *hakama*, to exercise authority.

halberd, halbert [*hist.*]. F. *hallebarde*, MHG. *helmbarde*. Second element is OHG. *barta*, broad-axe, first is either *helm*, shaft, handle, also in E. (v.i.), or *helm*, helmet. A similar doubt exists as to first element of synon. *pole-axe* (q.v.), but the shaft origin seems more natural. *Barta* is cogn. with *beard*; cf. ON. *skeggja*, halberd, from *skegg*, beard, also hist. of *barb*[1].

> Like mattokes were here wepens wroght,
> With long helmes of yren stoute (*NED.* c. 1430).

halcyon. L., kingfisher, altered from G. ἀλκυών, as though from ἅλς, sea, κύων, conceiving, from the belief that the bird hatched its young in a floating nest during the *halcyon days*. Really cogn. with L. *alcedo*, kingfisher, and prob. with *auk*. Cf. L. *alcedonia*, calm weather.

hale[1]. Adj. Northern form of AS. *hāl*, whole (q.v.). It has coalesced with ME. *hail*, cogn. ON. *heill* (see *hail*[2]).

hale[2]. Verb. F. *haler*, to pull, haul, OHG. *halōn* (*holen*); cf. synon. Du. *halen*; perh. cogn. with G. καλεῖν, to call. *Haul* is a later borrowing of the same F. verb, *hale* surviving in such phrases as *haled to execution*.

half. AS. *healf*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *half*, Ger. *halb*, ON. *halfr*, Goth. *halbs*. Oldest sense of noun is side, as in *behalf*, Ger. *innerhalb*, inside, *meinethalben*, on my account, etc. *Half-seas-over*, "almost drunk" (*Dict. Cant. Crew*), meant orig. (16 cent.) halfway across the sea. *Not half*, orig. a long way lacking (cf. *too clever by half*), has reversed its meaning in mod. slang, a good example of meiosis. The *half-butt* and *long-butt* (billiards) have a thick butt end to make up for their length.

> Seie that these two my sonys sitten, oon at thi righthalf, and oon at thi lefthalf, in thi kyngdam (Wyc. *Matt.* xx. 21).
>
> A quart...for a pene and a pynte for a hapeney (*Nott. Bor. Records*, 1579).
>
> The half hearted and half witted people, which made much the major part of both Houses (Clarendon).

halibut. From ME. *haly*, holy, and *butt*[1], perh. because eaten on holy days; cf. F. *hélibut*, Du. *heilbot*, Sw. *helgeflundra* (flounder), etc. Capt. John Smith writes it *holybut*.

halidom [*archaic*]. AS. *hāligdōm*, holiness, relic, sanctuary. See *-dom*. Cf. Du. *heiligdom*, Ger. *heiligtum*. In ME. often *-dam*, *-dame*, by association with Our Lady.

hall. AS. *heall*, spacious room or building, cogn. with *helan*, to cover, hide, and ult. with L. *celare*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *hal*, Ger. *halle*, ON. *höll*. F. *halle*, covered market, is from Ger. Sense of entry, vestibule, comes from the time when the entrance hall was the chief living-room. *Liberty Hall* is an 18 cent. imit. of earlier *Cutpurse Hall*, *Ruffians Hall*. *Hall-marked* means stamped at *Goldsmiths' Hall*, London.

hallelujah. See *alleluia*.

halliard. See *halyard*.

hallo. Also *hello*, *hillo*, *hollo*, *hullo*, *halloo*, *holla*, etc. Cf. F. *holà!* and our *hi there!* also OHG. *hala*, imper. of *halōn* (see *hale*[2]), as summons to ferryman; but the whole group is mainly natural interjection. In hunting (*view halloo*) perh. OF. *ha lou!* for *loup*, wolf.

hallow. AS. *hālgian*, from *hālig*, holy (q.v.), used to render L. *sanctificare*. Noun *hallow*, AS. *hālga*, saint, survives in *Hallowmass*, *Hallowe'en*, *All Hallows*.

hallucinate. From L. *hallucinari*, for *alucinari*, to wander in mind, coined, on *vaticinari*, from G. ἀλύειν, to be distraught, cogn. with G. ἠλεός, mad.

halm. See *haulm*.

halma. Game. G. ἅλμα, leap, from ἅλλεσθαι, to leap, cogn. with L. *salire*.

halo. From L. *halos*, G. ἅλως, threshing-floor, round disk; cf. F. *halo*, It. *alone*, Sp. *halón*, which point to VL. **halo-n-*. First (16 cent.) in astron.

haloid [*chem.*]. From G. ἅλς, salt.

halt[1] [*archaic*]. Lame. AS. *healt*. Com. Teut.; cf. obs. Du. *halt*, MHG. *halz*, ON. *haltr*, Goth. *halts*. Hence to *halt* (L. *claudicare*) *between two opinions* (1 *Kings*, xviii. 21), *halting delivery*, etc., perh. sometimes felt as belonging to *halt*[2].

halt[2] [*mil.*]. Orig. in to *make halt*, F. *faire halte* (earlier *halt*), Ger. *halt machen*, from *halten*, to hold, stop; cf. It. *fare alto*, Sp. *alto hacer*, also from Ger.

halter. AS. *hælfter*, halter for horses. WGer.; cf. Du. Ger. *halfter*. Orig. sense that by which something is held; cf. *helve*, *helm*, and L. *capistrum*, halter, from *capere*.

halyard, halliard. Corrupt. of *halier* (14 cent.), from *hale*[2]. For *-yard* cf. *lanyard*.

ham. AS. *hamm*; cf. Du. *ham*, Ger. dial. *hamme*, ON. *hömr*. Orig. sense prob. crooked, bent. AS. meaning, bend at back of knee, appears in *hamstring*, tendon of hock, now usu. as verb.

hamadryad. L., G. Ἁμαδρυάς, wood-nymph, fabled to die with tree, usu. in pl., from ἅμα, together with, δρῦς, tree. In Chauc. In 19 cent. applied to Indian serpent (*opheophagus*) and Abyssinian baboon.

hame [*dial.*]. Of horse-collar. Of obscure origin. Cf. Du. *haam*, Ger. dial. *hamen*, which, with obs. Ger. *hame*, shackle for horses and cattle, are perh. cogn. with L. *hamus*, hook.

Hamitic [*ling.*]. Of descendants of Ham (*Gen.* ix. 22). Applied esp. to group of ancient Afr. langs., including Egypt. Cf. *Japhetic, Semitic.*

hamlet. OF. *hamelet*, dim. of *hamel* (*hameau*), dim. from LG. *ham*, home (q.v.).

hammam, hummaum. Turkish bath. Arab. *hammām*, bath. In Purch. (1625).

hammer. AS. *hamor*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *hamer*, Ger. *hammer*, ON. *hamarr*. The ON. meaning, stone, crag, common in place-names, suggests that orig. sense was weapon of stone. *Hammer and tongs* is from the ardent blacksmith. *Hammerbeam* (arch.) is from shape. The origin of *hammercloth*, cover of driver's box, is obscure. It occurs in 15 cent. as name of a material, perh. for *hammered cloth*; ? or cf. Dan. *hammel*, swingle-bar of vehicle, MHG. *hamel*, pole. With *under the* (*auctioneer's*) *hammer* cf. L. *sub hasta*.

hammock. F. *hamac* or Sp. *hamaca*, a Carib word. Du. *hangmat*, Ger. *hängematte*, hang mat, are late corrupts. due to folk-etym.

> *hamáca*: L. lectus pensilis. A. a hanging bed: Brasill beds, made to hang up against a tree or wall, like a cabin bed in a ship (Minsheu).

Hampden, village. Protector of popular rights. From Gray's *Elegy*.

hamper[1]. Verb. In ME. also to fetter, bind. App. cogn. with ON. *hemja*, to restrain, *hemell*, shackle; cf. Ger. *hemmen* (MHG. *hamen*). Analogy of *pastern* (q.v.) suggests ult. connection with *ham*; cf. archaic *hamshackle*.

hamper[2]. Basket. ME. *hanaper*, OF. *hanapier*, case to hold *hanaps*, goblets, OHG. *hnapf* (*napf*), cogn. with AS. *hnæpp*, cup, bowl. The name was later applied to a receptacle for documents, hence the *hanaper* or *hamper* of Chancery. For F. *hanap*, due to inability to pronounce *hn-*, cf. *harangue*.

hamster. Rodent. Ger., OHG. *hamustra*, corn-weevil, field-mouse. Of obscure origin, prob. non-Aryan (cf. *rat*). The Lithuanian name is *staras*.

hanaper [*archaic*]. See *hamper*[2].

hand. AS. *hand*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *hand*, ON. *hönd*, Goth. *handus*. For some extended meanings, e.g. that of writing, cf. L. *manus* and F. *main*. With *all hands* (naut.) cf. *hand*, workman, sailor, also *green hand, old hand, to be a good hand at*, etc. To *play into the hands of, show one's hand*, are from cards. *Hand over hand*, now varied to *hand over fist*, refers to rapidly pulling on a rope (naut.). To *wash one's hands of* alludes to Pilate. *Handbook*, AS. *handbōc*, was used to render L. *manuale* or Graeco-L. *enchiridion*, but in current sense is from Ger. *handbuch*. *Handcuff* is app. from *hand* and *cuff*[1], as AS. *handcops*, manacle, is not found in ME. Archaic *handfast*, to betroth, alludes to the clasping of hands. With *hand-canter* (*-gallop*), controlled by rider, cf. *four-in-hand* and *out of hand*. *Handiwork*, AS. *handgeweorc* (see *aware*), has affected *handicraft*, AS. *handcræft*; AS. has also *handweorc*, labour. With verb to *handle* cf. Ger. *handeln*, to deal, and F. *manier*, from *main*, hand. A *handmaid* serves her mistress "ready to hand"; cf. AS. *handthegn*, attendant. *Handsome* meant orig. easy to handle; cf. *toothsome*. In *handsome is that handsome does*, "a proverb frequently cited by ugly women" (Grose), the second *handsome* is an adv. *Handspike* is Du. *handspaak*, of which second element, cogn. with *spoke*, is altered on E. *spike*; cf. F. *anspect*, also from Du. For *handkerchief* see *kerchief*.

> I will venture to recommend them, as an old Parliamentary hand, to do the same
> (Gladstone, in H. of C. Jan. 21, 1886).

handicap. From *hand in cap*, a kind of lottery game at which winners were penalized to the profit of the pool; later applied to method of arranging stakes and weights for horse-race.

> Among the pleasures some of us fell to handycapp, a sport that I never knew before
> (Pepys, Sep. 19, 1660).

handicraft, handiwork. See *hand*.

handle. Noun. AS. *handle*, from *hand*. *Handle to one's name* is first recorded in Marryat. With to *give a handle* cf. F. *donner prise*.

handsaw. See *heron*.

handsel, hansel [*archaic*]. New Year's gift, earnest money, etc. ON. *handsal*, hand sale, used of shaking hands in concluding bargain. But early senses suggest also connection with *hanse* (q.v.); cf. archaic

Dan. *hænse*, to pay one's footing n a gild.

estreine: a New-Yeares gift, or present; also, a handsell (Cotg.).

handsome. See *hand*.

handy. From *hand*, replacing (16 cent.) ME. *hend, hende, hendy*, ready to hand, skilled, AS. *gehende, hendig*, from *hand* (with umlaut). Cf. Ger. *behende*, handy, from *bei*, by, and old dat. of *hand*. Some regard the old adj. (cf. ON. *höndugr*, capable, Goth. *handugs*, wise) as connected rather with a Teut. verb, to grasp (see *hint*). *Handy-man*, in sense of sailor, is from Kipling.

hang. Mixture of three verbs, viz. AS. *hōn* (cf. OHG. Goth. *hāhan*), strong trans., AS. *hangian*, weak intrans., ON. *hengja*, causal of *hanga*. Cf. Ger. *hangen*, intrans., *hängen*, trans., *henken*, trans. (of execution only). *Hanged* is now usu. limited to death by the rope, or fig., e.g. *I'll be hanged*. To *hang out* refers to old custom of hanging out a sign. With to *hang up*, put out of immediate use, cf. *on the shelf*. To *hang fire* was orig. used of guns. To *hang in the wind* is naut. metaphor. *Hanger*, short sword to hang at belt, may be from cogn. Du. *hanghер*, "pugio de zona pendens" (Kil.); in *pothooks and hangers* it is from the kitchen device to which the pots were suspended by hooks. Orig. the *pothook* was ι or ʔ and the *hanger* was ʔ. *Hangdog*, one fit only to hang dogs, is a formation of the *cutthroat, pickpocket* type. To *get the hang of* is US. *Hanger-on* is 16 cent.

The boat was tossed over the rocks and Long with two others escaped (the rest drowned); one of the three being demanded what he thought in the present peril, answered, hee said nothing, but "Gallowes claime thy right," which within halfe a yeere fell out accordingly (Capt. John Smith).

His [a quack's] flag hangs out in town here, i' the Cross Inn,
With admirable cures of all conditions
(Middleton, *Widow*, iv. 1).

hangar [*neol.*]. F., shed. ? Cf. MedL. *angarium*, shoeing forge, ? or of Teut. origin and cogn. with *hang* (cf. *penthouse*).

angar: an open shed, or hovell, wherein husbandmen set their ploughes, &c. out of the sun, and weather (Cotg.).

hanger. Wood on hill-side. AS. *hangra*, from *hang*.

hank. ON. *hönk*, hank, skein. If dial. *hank*, handle of a jug, is the same word (which is likely, cf. *hasp*), it belongs ult. to *hang*; cf. Ger. *henkel, hengel*, jug-handle, cogn. with *henken, hängen*, to hang. Cf. also dial. *hank*, propensity, exactly answering to Ger. *hang* (v.i.).

hanker. "Scarcely used but in familiar language" (Johns.). From c. 1600. Cf. dial. *hank* and Du. *hunkeren*, in same sense. Prob. contains idea of *hang* and *hunger*. See *hank*.

a hank or fondness: animi inclinatio sive propensio (Litt.).

hanky-panky. ? Arbitrary formation, after *hocus-pocus*; cf. *jiggery-pokery* in same sense. Perh. altered from *hokey-pokey* by association with *sleight of hand*. Richard Cocks (in Purch.) uses *legerdy maine* exactly in current sense of *hanky-panky*.

Hansard. Offic. reports of Parliament, published by Messrs *Hansard*, from 1774.

Hanse, Hanseatic [*hist.*]. OHG. *hansa*, used by Tatian for L. *cohors* (*Matt.* xxvii. 27), cogn. with AS. *hōs*, troop, and adopted in MHG. as name of a guild or confederation of traders powerful in various Ger. ports (Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck), and established in London as early as 12 cent. See *steelyard*.

hansel. See *handsel*.

hansom. From name of patentee (1834).

hap. ON. *happ*, luck, chance, cogn. with AS. *gehæp*, convenient. Hence verb *hap, happen*, and adj. *happy*, orig. lucky, a sense which survives in *happy-go-lucky* and *happily*. For *happy dispatch* see *hara-kiri*. It is possible that in *haphazard* the first element was orig. obs. *hap*, to seize, snatch, F. *happer*, Du. *happen*. This would be a normal formation of the *cutthroat, catchpenny* type, while the collocation of the two nouns *hap* and *hazard* seems unnatural. Synon. Ger. *geratewohl* is a similar formation.

happer: to hap, or catch; to snatch, or graspe at (Cotg.).

I doubt few will be pleased with his [Prince Rupert's] going [in command of the fleet], being accounted an unhappy man (Pepys, Aug. 31, 1664).

That action is best, which accomplishes the greatest happiness of the greatest numbers
(Francis Hutcheson, 1725).

haplography. Writing only once what should be written twice. From G. ἁπλοῦς, simple. Cf. *dittography*.

hara-kiri, hari-kari. Jap., belly cut. Englished as *happy dispatch*, perh. by some misunderstanding.

harangue. F., earlier *harengue*, OHG. *hring* (*ring*), circle of audience; cf. It. *aringa*. See *rank*[2], *ranch*. For init. *ha-* see *hamper*[2].

arringa: an arange; an oration, a declamation (Flor.).

arringo: a pulpit; a riding or careering place, a liste for horses, or feates of armes (*ib.*).

haras. Stud-farm. Adopted in ME., but now treated as foreign word. F., prob. connected with Arab. *faras*, horse, whence OF. *haraz*, stallion, via some unrecorded Sp. form.

harass. F. *harasser*, ? from OF. *harer*, to set a dog on.

harbinger. ME. & OF. *herbergeour*, from *herbergier* (*héberger*), to provide "harbourage," lodgings, OF. *herberge*, OHG. *heriberga*, army-shelter. See *harbour*, *belfry*, *scabbard*. Orig. host, entertainer; later, official preceding monarch, etc., to arrange for his quarters, whence fig. sense of forerunner. For *-n-* cf. *passenger*, *messenger*, etc. Office of *knight harbinger* to royal household was abolished in 1846.

Gayus, my herborgere [*var.* oost, *Vulg.* hospes], greetith you wel (Wyc. *Rom.* xvi. 23).

harbour. ME. *herberwe*, AS. **herebeorg*, army shelter, or cogn. ON. *herbergi*. Cf. *harbinger*, *harry*, *borough*, *scabbard*. Orig. lodging, shelter, in gen., but naut. sense appears early (Chauc. A. 403). Hence verb to *harbour*, now usu. in bad sense, e.g. to *harbour a constable* (*evil designs*, etc.).

I was herbroulesse, and ye lodged me (Tynd. *Matt.* xxv. 35).

hard. AS. *heard*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *hard*, Ger. *hart*, ON. *harthr*, Goth. *hardus*; cogn. with G. κρατύς, strong. Ground sense, unyielding, opposed to *soft*. Subjective use of *hard*, difficult, now only in *hard of hearing*. ME. sense of firm ground survives in *Portsmouth Hard*. Some adv. uses are parallel with those of *fast*, e.g. to *run* (*follow*) *hard*; cf. *hard and fast* (naut.). For *hardbitten* see *bite*. *Hard up* was orig. naut. (steering). With *hard cash*, opposed to paper money, cf. F. *pièces sonnantes*. *Hardshell*, uncompromising, is US., e.g. *hardshell Baptist*. *Hard labour* occurs in an act of 1853.

hardy. F. *hardi*, p.p. of OF. *hardir*, OHG. *hartjan* (*härten*), to make hard. Orig. bold, reckless, as in *foolhardy*, *hardihood*.

Nether eny man was hardy fro that day, for to axe hym more (Wyc. *Matt.* xxii. 46).

hare. AS. *hara*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *haas*, Ger. *hase*, ON. *hare*; ? cogn. with AS. *hasu*, grey, and ult. with L. *canus*, hoary (for **casnos*). Heywood (1562) has to *holde with the hare and run with the hounde*. *Harebrained* and the *March Hare* go together (see *hatter*). The *harebell* was in ME. the wild hyacinth or blue-bell. Mod. sense is Sc. and is partly due to *hair*, in allusion to very slender stem. *First catch your hare* is *not* from Mrs Glasse's *Cookery Book*. With *hare-lip* cf. Du. *hazenlip*, L. *labium leporinum*.

harem. Arab. *haram*, from *harama*, to prohibit.

haricot. F., OF. *hericoq*, a stew, ? from *harigoter*, *haligoter*, to cut up. Hence applied to the bean, earlier *fève de haricot*. A recent suggestion that *haricot* is Mex. *ayacotli* is negatived by the fact that the word is much older than the discovery of Amer.

hotchepotte of many meates: haricot (Palsg.).

hari-kari. See *hara-kiri*.

hark. ME. *herkien*, intens. of *hear*; cogn. with Ger. *horchen*; cf. *hearken*, altered, on *hear*, from earlier *harken*, AS. *heorcnian*. *Hark* is almost obs. exc. in imper. As hunting term, e.g. *hark away*, to *hark back* (*forward*), it may be a separate word. Earliest hunting sense, to incite, urge on (*Temp.* iv. 1), suggests connection with OF. *harer*, "to hound a dog at, or set a dog on, a beast" (Cotg.), or F. *haro*, hue and cry (cf. *tally-ho*, *yoicks*).

Harleian. Of books and MSS. collected by *Harley*, Earl of Oxford (†1724) and his son, the MSS. being acquired (1753) by the British Museum.

harlequin. OF. *hierlequin*, *hellequin*, *hennequin*, etc., name of a demon or "wild huntsman," accompanied by a "meiny" like that of Herne the Hunter, who is perh. the same person. OF. *la maisnie Hierlekin* is represented by ME. *Hurlewayne's meyne* (Langland); cf. also the It. demon *Alichino* (Dante). It is a Flem. dim. of some personal name, perh. of *Han*, John, though this cannot be settled without knowledge of orig. form. For the use of personal names for demons cf. *hobgoblin*, *will o' the wisp*, etc. (F. *arlequin* is used for will o' the wisp in Champagne), and for similar application to buffoons cf. *merry andrew*, *jack-pudding*, F. *pierrot*, Ger. *hanswurst*, etc. *Hennequin*, corresponding to E. *Hankin*, is a common F.

surname. The ModE. form is via F. *arlequin*, earlier also *harlequin*, It. *arlecchino*, one of the stock characters of It. comedy (cf. *pantaloon, columbine, scaramouch*).

harlot. Orig. rogue, fellow; mod. sense from 15 cent. Used as euph. for earlier *whore* (Wyc.) in 16 cent. Bible transls. For restriction of sex cf. *hoyden, witch*. OF. *harlot, herlot*, fellow, vagabond; cf. It. *arlotto*, "the name of a merie priest, a lack-latine or hedge-priest" (Flor.). If, as seems possible, the earliest sense was camp-follower, the first element is OHG. *hari*, army (see *harbour, harness*), and the second may be connected with Ger. *lotter*, as in *lotterbube*, synon. with *harlot* in its earliest sense, cogn. with AS. *loddere*, beggar, wastrel.

harm. AS. *hearm*, grief, harm; cf. Ger. *harm*, ON. *harmr*, grief. Has practically ousted *scathe*.

harmattan. Hot wind (Guinea). Native (Fanti) name. Cf. *simoom, sirocco*.

harmony. F. *harmonie*, L., G. *ἁρμονία*, from *ἁρμόζειν*, to fit together. Cf. *harmonica*, name of various instruments, and *harmonium*, invented by Debain (c. 1840).

harness. F. *harnais*, whence also It. *arnese*, Sp. *arnés*, Ger. *harnisch*, etc. Orig. equipment, gear, of any kind, esp. armour. ? From ON. *herr*, army, and *nest*, provision, supply (for expedition). To *die in harness*, now understood as in mod. sense of the word, is prob. after Shaks. (v.i.). *Harness-cask* (naut.), containing beef for immediate use, may orig. have held weapons for use in case of piratical attack. It is recorded by the *NED.* for 1818, but see quot. 1.

> j harnes barrel that he had kasstyn [i.e. jettisoned] (*York Merch. Advent.* 1457).

> At least we'll die with harness on our back (*Macb.* v. 5).

harp. AS. *hearpe*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *harp*, Ger. *harfe*, ON. *harpa*. MedL. *harpa* (6 cent.), from Teut., has given the Rom. forms, F. *harpe*, etc. To *harp on* (*the same string*) is in Sir T. More. *Harpsichord*, with unexplained *-s-*, comes via F. from It. *arpicordo*, "an instrument like clarigols" (Flor.).

harpings [*naut.*]. Strongest side-timbers near stem. Prob. from F. *harpe*, used of various clamping devices in wall-building, cogn. with *harpoon*.

harpoon. F. *harpon*, from *harpe*, cramp-iron. ? Cogn. with *harpy*, ? or with OHG. *harpa*, instrument of torture. Earlier (16 cent.) in E. is *harping-iron*. Spec. sense seems to have been given by the Basques, the first whalers, some of whom were usu. taken on the early E. & Du. whaling voyages to the Arctic. Or it may be via Du. *harpoen*, the Dutch having also been early whalers.

> The admirall had in her six Biscayners, expert men for the killing of the whale (Purch.).

harpsichord. See *harp*.

harpy. F. *harpie*, L. *harpyia*, usu. pl., G. *ἅρπυιαι*, winged and clawed monsters with female body, from *ἁρπάζειν*, to snatch. In fig. sense from 16 cent.

harquebus. See *arquebus*.

harridan. Corrupt. of F. *haridelle*, "a poore tit, or leane ill-favored jade" (Cotg.). Origin obscure. Possibly a fantastic formation on F. dial. (Norm.) *harousse*, jade, ON. *hross*, horse (q.v.). Cf. ModF. *rosse*, jade (lit. & fig.), from Ger.

harrier. The bird, *hen-harrier*, etc., is from *harry*. The hound, though associated with *hare*, is perh. the same word.

harrow. ME. *harwe*, cogn. with ON. *herfi*, ? and with Du. *hark*, rake. For fig. use as verb (*Haml.* i. 5) cf. *toad under the harrow*. It has been associated with obs. *harrow*, by-form of *harry*, used esp. in AS. & ME. of the *harrowing of hell* by Christ.

> Cristene men may seyė, as...the frogge seide to the harwe, cursid be so many lordis (Wyc. *Sermons*).

harry. AS. *hergian*, to make war, from *here*, army; cf. Ger. *verheeren*, to harry, also Norw. *herje*, Dan. *hærge*, Swed. *härja* (ON. *herja*) in same sense. For AS. *here* cf. *harbinger, harbour, Hereford*, etc.

Harry. Also ME. *Herry*, F. *Henri*, Ger. *Heinrich*, OHG. *heimi-rīh*, home ruler. With *Old Harry, by the lord Harry*, cf. *Old Nick*. See also *'Arry*. That *Harry*, not *Henry*, was the regular ME. pronunc. is shown by the overwhelming superiority of the surnames *Harris, Harrison*.

harsh. Orig. of texture. ME. *harsk*; cf. Sw. *härsk*, Dan. *harsk*, rancid, rusty, of bacon; also Ger. *harsch* (from LG.); ? ult. cogn. with *hard*.

harslet. See *haslet*.

hart. AS. *heort, heorot*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *hert*, Ger. *hirsch* (OHG. *hiruz*), ON. *hjörtr*; ult. cogn. with L. *cervus* and G. *κέρας*, horn. The calcined horns of the animal were once the chief source of ammonia,

hence *hartshorn* as medicament in AS. With *hartstongue* (fern) cf. synon. F. *langue de cerf*.

hartebeest. Antelope. SAfrDu., from *hert* (v.s.) and *beest*, beast.

Hartleian. Of *David Hartley*, psychologist (†1757). Cf. *Berkeleian*.

harum-scarum. Cf. obs. *hare*, to harass (q.v.), frighten, and *scare*. Perh. orig. *hare 'em, scare 'em*.

To hare and rate them thus at every turn is not to teach them (Locke, *Education*).

haruspex. L., soothsayer by means of entrails of victims. Cf. *auspices*. First element is cogn. with Sanskrit *hirā*, entrails.

harvest. AS. *hærfest*, autumn. WGer.; cf. Du. *herfst*, Ger. *herbst*, autumn; prob. cogn. with ON. *haust*, autumn, and ult. with L. *carpere*, to pluck, G. καρπός, fruit. Goth. has *asans*, work season. Gradual limitation of sense (from 14 cent.) is due to borrowing of *autumn* and competition of *fall* (*of the leaf*). Sense of crop first in Tynd. (*Matt.* ix. 38). *Harvest home*, time at which the crop has been brought home, is first in Tusser.

harvest season: autumpne (Palsg.).

harveyized steel. Process patented (1888) in England by *H. A. Harvey*, of New Jersey. Cf. *macadamize*.

hash. Earlier *hachy*, *hashee*, F. *hachis*, from *hacher*, to chop (see *hatchet*). To *make a hash of* is perh. a variation on to *make a mess of*. With to *settle one's hash* cf. to *cook one's goose*.

hachiş: a hachey, or hachee; a sliced gallimaufrey, or minced meat (Cotg.).

hashish, hachish. Narcotic. Arab. *hashīsh*, dry herb. See *assassin*.

haslet, harslet [*dial.*]. OF. *hastelet* (*hâtelet*), small spit, double dim. of OF. *haste*, spear, L. *hasta*, influenced by OHG. *harst*, gridiron. For *-r-* of *harslet* cf. *parsnip*.

hastilles: th' inwards of a beast; as a hogs haslet, calves gather, sheeps pluck, &c. (Cotg.).

hasp. AS. *hæpse*, *hæsp*; cf. obs. Du. *haspe*, Ger. *haspe*, ON. *hespa*. The foreign words also mean skein; cf. *hank*, which has also a double sense.

hassock. Orig. tussock of sedge used as rudimentary kneeling cushion. AS. *hassuc*, coarse grass; ? cf. Welsh *hesg*, cogn. with *sedge*, and obs. Welsh *hesor*, hassock.

hastate. Spear-shaped. L. *hastatus*, from *hasta*.

haste. OF. (*hâte*), of Teut. origin; cf. Goth. *haifsts*, conflict, AS. *hæst*, violent. Du. *haast*, Ger. *hast*, are also from F. Hence verb *haste*, which, since 16 cent., tends to be ousted by *hasten*. *Hastener*, Dutch oven, may be rather connected with obs. *hasteler*, cook, turnspit, and other ME. derivatives of OF. *haster*, to roast (see *haslet*).

Of fule haist cummis no speid (Barbour).

hat. AS. *hætt*; cf. ON. *höttr*, hood; ult. cogn. with *hood*, Ger. *hut*, hat, and *heed*. It is uncertain whether *hat-trick* refers to a collection or a new hat for the successful professional bowler. The form of the expression is allusive to the conjurer producing articles from a hat. To *eat one's hat* was earlier, according to *NED.*, to *eat Old Rowley's* (Charles II's) *hat*.

hatch[1]. Grating, etc. Now chiefly naut. (*hatchway*), or univ. (*buttery-hatch*). AS. *hæc*, whence also dial. *heck*, *hack*; cf. Du. *hek*. In gen. senses of gate once much commoner, as is shown by frequent occurrence in place-names (*Colney Hatch* was one of the entrances to Enfield Chase).

hatch[2]. Of birds. ME. *hacchen*; cogn. with Ger. dial. *hecken*, Sw. *hacka*, Dan. *hække*. It may be related in some way to *hatch*[1], the earlier hist. of both words being quite obscure.

hatch[3]. To engrave, shade with fine lines. F. *hacher*, to cut; see *hachure*.

hatchel. See *hackle*, *heckle*.

hatchet. F. *hachette*, dim. of *hache*, axe, OHG. **hapja* (*hippe*), scythe. F. *hache* could also be Ger. *hacke*, hoe, but this would not account for Prov. *apcha*. With to *bury the hatchet* (NAmer. Ind.) cf. the *pipe of peace*. With *hatchet-faced* cf. *lantern-jawed*. To *throw the hatchet* (mod.) is app. a variation on to *draw the longbow*.

hatchment [*hist.*]. Archaic F. *hachement*, crested helmet, etc. above shield in armorial bearings, app. for *acesmement*, from *acesmer*, to adorn, a very common OF. verb, of doubtful origin. Cf. obs. E. *atcheament*, often confused with *achievement*.

No trophy, sword, nor hatchment o'er his bones (*Haml.* iv. 5).

hate. AS. *hete*, noun, *hatian*, verb. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *haat*, Ger. *hass*, ON. *hatr*, Goth. *hatis*. *Hatred* is of ME. formation, with rare suffix *-red*, AS. *rāden*, condition;

cf. *kindred*. Mod. use of *hate* for bombardment, etc., is an allusion to the *Hymn of Hate*, perpetrated (Aug. 1914) by one Lissauer. See *beat*.

hatter, mad as a. The association of the *March Hare* and the *hatter* is due to Lewis Carroll. The wildness of the hare during March is well known, and *mad as a March hare* is used by Sir T. More (1529). *Mad as a hatter* is mod. US. (*Sam Slick*, 1837), and *mad* has here its US. sense of angry. The *hatter* may have orig. been *adder*, or Ger. *otter*, which means both adder and otter. *Attercop*, spider, has also been suggested, and has some support in *mad as a bed-bug*, which I have come across in US. literature.

hauberk [*hist.*]. OF. *hauberc* (*haubert*), OHG. *halsberg*, neck protection; cf. AS. *healsbeorg*, hauberk, which did not survive. See *hawse*, *scabbard*, *habergeon*.

haugh [*Sc. & north.*]. AS. *healh*, corner, nook. In Sc. and north used of flat alluvial land beside river, but meaning in E., as of *heal*, *hale*, from AS. dat., varies according to locality. Common in place-names, *-hale*, *-hall*.

haughty. From earlier *haught*, F. *haut* (see *hauteur*). For unoriginal *-g-* cf. *sprightly*, *delight*, etc. Perh. really back-formation from ME. *hauteness*, from F. *hautain*, by analogy with *naughtiness*, *naughty*, etc.

> No lord of thine, thou haught insulting man
> (*Rich. II*, iv. 1).

haul. See *hale*[2]. In 16 cent. often *hall* (cf. *maul*). Noun, as in *fine haul*, is from metaphor of hauling in a fishing-net.

haulm, halm. "Little used" (Skeat); but that was before we all became potato growers. AS. *healm*, stalk. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *halm*, stem of grass, ON. *hālmr*, straw; cogn. with L. *calamus*, G. κάλαμος, reed.

haunch. Earlier *hanch*, F. *hanche*, LG. *hanka*, ? cogn. with Ger. *hinken*, to limp; cf. obs. Du. *hancke*, hip. OHG. *ancha*, joint (see *ankle*), whence Ger. dial. *anke*, nape of neck, does not account for *h-*.

haunt. F. *hanter*, to frequent, ? from Teut. *ham*, home (see *hamlet*), via Late L. **hamitare*. Ghost sense, first in Shaks. (*Dream*, iii. 1), is developed in E.

Hausa [*ling.*]. Bantu lang. spoken on coast of WAfr. Cf. *Swahili*.

haussmannize [*hist.*]. From *Baron Haussmann*, prefect of Paris (1853–70), who reconstructed a great part of the town. Cf. *grimthorpe*.

hautboy. F. *hautbois*, lit. high wood, whence It. *oboe*.

hauteur. F., from *haut*, high, L. *altus*, influenced by synon. OHG. *hōh* (*hoch*).

havana. Cigar from *Havana* (*Habana*) in Cuba.

have. AS. *habban*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *hebben*, Ger. *haben*, ON. *hafa*, Goth. *haban*. It is uncertain whether L. cognate is *habēre* or *capere*. Mod. *he had better*, etc., replaces AS. *him* (dat.) *wǣre betere*, etc. In Shaks. the old and mod. constructions are confused.

> Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,
> Than my unpleas'ed eye see your courtesy
> (*Rich. II*, iii. 3).

haven. AS. *hæfen*, cogn. with *have*; cf. Du. *haven*, Ger. *hafen* (from LG. for MHG. *habene*), ON. *höfn*, whence Dan. *havn*, corrupted in E. *Copenhagen*. Practically obs. exc. in fig. sense.

haversack. F. *havresac*, LG. *hafersack* (cf. Ger. *habersack*), oat sack, orig. trooper's bag for horse provender; cf. northern dial. *haver*, oats, ON. *hafre*. This is the Com. Teut. word for oats; cf. Du. *haver*.

havildar. Sepoy non-commissioned officer. Pers. *hawāldār*, from Arab. *hawālah*, charge, and Pers. agential *-dār* (cf. *sirdar*, *ressaldar*, etc.).

havoc. Usu. with *make*, *play*. Orig. only in to *cry havoc*, give signal for pillage, OF. *havot*, *havo* (12 cent.). Origin unknown, but prob. Teut. Cf. F. *haro*, also Teut. (Norman), in OF. always in *crier haro* or *clameur de haro*.

> Cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war
> (*Jul. Caes.* iii. 1).

haw[1]. Berry. AS. *haga*, fruit of *hawthorn*, AS. *haguthorn*, from *haga*, hedge, enclosure (see *hag*[1]), whence archaic *haw*, as in obs. *church-haw*, churchyard. *Hawbuck*, bumpkin, churl (c. 1800), as in *Hawbuck Grange* (Surtees), is prob. from *haw*, hedge, and *buck*, in 18 cent. sense of dandy, etc. (cf. *hedge-priest*).

haw[2]. In eye of horse or dog. ? From *haw*[1], from shape. Cf. F. *orgelet*, sty (in eye), dim. of OF. *orgeol*, Late L. *hordeolum*, barley-corn, sty.

> *unguis*: a disease in the eye called an haw (Coop.).

haw[3]. In *hem and ha(h)*, *haw-haw*, etc. See *hum*.

hawk[1]. Bird. AS. *hafoc*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *havik*, Ger. *habicht* (OHG. *habech*), ON.

haukr. ? Ult. cogn. with *have*, in sense of grasp, seize. *Hawkweed* is translated from G. ἱεράκιον, from ἱέραξ, hawk.

hawk[2]. To clear the throat. Imit.

hawk[3]. Plasterer's "palette." Prob. from *hawk*[1]. Cf. F. *oiseau*, hod, lit. bird.

hawker. Kind of pedlar. The form of this word, LG. *höker* or Du. *heuker*, huckster (q.v.), is due to E. *hawker*, which in ME. not only meant falconer, but also itinerant dealer in foreign hawks travelling from castle to castle. Verb to *hawk* is a back-formation (cf. *cadge*, *peddle*).

hawse [*naut.*]. Earlier *halse*, AS. *heals*, neck, prow of ship. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. ON. Goth. *hals*; cogn. with L. *collum*. *Halse*, neck, to embrace, is still in dial. use. See also *athwart*.

hawser [*naut.*]. AF. *hauceour* (14 cent.), from OF. *haucier* (*hausser*), to raise, hoist (see *enhance*). Has been associated in form and sense with *hawse* (v.s.). F. *haussière*, hawser, is borrowed back from E. But some connect *hawser* with L. *helciarius*, barge-tower, from G. ἕλκειν, to drag, and this view finds some support in OF. *hausseree*, towing-path.

Laying yourself atwart my harser (Otway).

hawthorn. See *haw*[1].

hay[1]. Dried grass. AS. *hīeg*, cogn. with *hew*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *hooi*, Ger. *heu*, ON. *hey*, Goth. *hawi*. *Hay-fever* (*hay-asthma*, *summer catarrh*) is irritation caused by grass pollen.

Whan the sunne shinth make hay
(Heywood, 1546).

hay[2] [*hist.*]. Hedge, enclosure. AS. *hege*, hedge, enclosure, cogn. with *hag*[1], *haw*[1]; but the ME. word more often represents cogn. F. *haie*, OHG. *haga*. Hence *hayward*, who protected enclosures against cattle and trespassers, common now as surname.

haysel [*dial.*]. Hay season (EAng.). ME. *sele*, season.

The great seasonal occupations, like haysel and harvest (Sir A. Geddes, Oct. 9, 1917).

hazard. F. *hasard* (12 cent.), a dicing game (cf. *chance*); cf. Sp. Port. *azar*. Of Oriental origin. The statement of William of Tyre, a contemporary of the Crusades, that the game was named from the castle of *Asart* (Ain Zarba) in Palestine, has a curious parallel in the hist. of *boston* (q.v.). Vulgar Arab. *az-zahr*, for *al-zahr*, the die (cf. *azimuth*), is a less fanciful etymon, but this is a word of doubtful authority which may have been borrowed from Sp. or from It. *zara*, "a game at dice called hazard" (Flor.). Cf. *apricot*, *carat*, etc.

haze[1]. Mist. Back-formation from *hazy* (1592), orig. naut. App. connected by some mysterious piece of folklore with Ger. *hase*, hare, an animal which plays an important part in Ger. folklore. Ger. *der hase brauet*, LG. *de hase brouet*, lit. the hare is brewing (in his subterranean kitchen), is used of a ground-mist. Cf. synon. *der fuchs badet sich*, lit. the fox is bathing.

a haze or thick fog: nebula (Litt.).

Siehe, da brauet der hase im weisslichen dampf auf der wiese (Voss).

de hase brouet: sagt man in Niedersachsen, wenn an sommer-abenden sich plötzlich ein nebel über den erdboden zieht. *Eng.* haze
(Berghaus, *Sprachschatz der Sassen*).

haze[2] [*naut. & US.*]. To bully. E. dial. *haze*, to frighten, ill-treat. App. connected, though reason is quite obscure, with *haze*[1]. Cf. F. *brimer*, to bully, haze, dial. form of *brumer*, from *brume*, mist, haze.

to haze or hawze one: perterrefacio, clamore obtundo (Litt.).

hazel. AS. *hæsel*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *hazel*(*aar*), Ger. *hasel*, ON. *hasl*; cogn. with L. *corulus* (**cosulus*), hazel.

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for cracking nuts, having no other reason but because thou hast hazel eyes (*Rom. & Jul.* iii. 1).

he. AS. *hē*. From the same base, orig. demonstr., as *here*, *hence*, etc., cogn. with L. *ci-tra*. Ger. *er*, Goth. *is*, represent another base, cogn. with L. *is*, but the *h*- base appears in Ger. advs. *her*, *hin*, and *heute*, to-day (cf. AS. *hēo-dæg*).

he, he-he. Natural interj.; cf. *ha*, *hi*, *ho*, in E. and other langs. *Ha-ha*, *he-he* are in Aelfric's *Grammar* (c. 1000).

head. AS. *hēafod*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *hoofd*, Ger. *haupt*, ON. *höfuth*, Goth. *haubith*; ult. cogn. with L. *caput*. With *head*, unit, cf. *poll-tax*, *capitation*. For to *come to a head* see *gather*, but there is also association with F. *venir à chef* (see *achieve*). With geog. sense cf. *cape*[2]; with sense of commander cf. *chief*. *Head and front* is after Shaks. (*Oth.* i. 3). *Head over heels* is a curious perversion of earlier *heels over head*, used in ME. description of Jonah's descent into the whale; cf. *over head and ears*, *by the head and ears* (*shoulders*). To *make head or tail of* is to disentangle

beginning and end. With to *make head against* cf. F. *tenir tête à*. With *headstrong, heady*, cf. *testy* (q.v.). *Headway* is naut.; cf. *leeway*, and to *head for* (F. *mettre le cap sur*). To *head off* is to force to change of direction by getting in front.

The water-foules han her hedes leyd
Togedre (Chauc. *Parl. Fowls*, 554).

All the current of a heady fight (1 *Hen. IV*, ii. 3).

-head. ME. suffix *-hede*, cogn. with *-hood*. Only in *godhead, maidenhead*.

headborough [*hist.*]. Orig. head officer of a *frithborh* (see *frankpledge*).

headlong. For earlier *headling*, with adv. suffix as in *grovelling*. Cf. *sidelong*.

Al the drove wente heedlynge [*Vulg.* praeceps] in to the see (Wyc. *Matt.* viii. 32).

heal. AS. *hālan*, from *hāl*, whole. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *heelen*, Ger. *heilen*, ON. *heila*, Goth. *haljan*. Cf. Sc. *heal*, health. See *hale*[1], *whole, holy*. Gradually restricted in sense by adoption of *cure*.

health. AS. *hālth*, from *hāl*, whole (v.s.). In ME. also in sense of deliverance, salvation. Cf. *wealth*.

Myn yghen han seyn thin helthe
(Wyc. *Luke*, ii. 30).

heap. AS. *hēap*. WGer.; cf. Du. *hoop*, Ger. *haufen*. See *forlorn hope*. *All of a heap* is for earlier *all on a heap* (Shaks.), for AS. *on heape*. Cf. OF. *cheoir à tas*, to fall all of a heap.

hear. AS. *hīeran*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *hooren*, Ger. *hören*, ON. *heyra*, Goth. *hausjan*; prob. cogn. with G. *ἀ-κούειν*, to hear, and ult. with *ear*[1]. Rustic *year* is AS. *gehīeran*, much commoner than simple verb, whence ME. *yhere*. With *hearsay* cf. to *hear say*, now considered vulgar, and F. *entendre dire*.

Then cried a wise woman out of the city, Hear, hear (2 *Sam.* xx. 16).

hearken. See *hark*.

hearse. F. *herse*, harrow, portcullis, L. *hirpex, hirpic-*, large rake. In ME. an elaborate framework to hold candles over bier or coffin. Afterwards applied to a canopy, the bier itself, and poet. to the tomb. Mod. use from 17 cent. Cf. *rehearse*.

Underneath this sable hearse
Lies the subject of all verse (W. Browne).

heart. AS. *heorte*. WAryan; cf. Du. *hart*, Ger. *herz*, ON. *hjarta*, Goth. *hairtō*, L. *cor, cord-*, G. *καρδία*, OIr. *cride*, Welsh *craidd*, Russ. *serdtse*, etc. The more elementary fig. senses are found in AS., including that of seat of intellect, memory, now only in *by heart* (cf. F. *par cœur*). *Searchings of heart* is after *Judges*, v. 16. To *wear one's heart upon one's sleeve* is after Shaks. (*Oth.* i. 1). To *take heart of grace* is a mysterious pun on *hart of grease* (earlier *herte of gresse*), a fat hart (? likened to *stout heart*), simplified by the fact that both words were usu. spelt *herte* in 16 cent.

I take herte a gresse, as one doth that taketh a sodayne courage upon hym: je prens cueur en panse (Palsg.).

Heart of oak are our ships, heart of oak are our men (*Song*, 1760).

hearth. AS. *heorth*. WGer.; cf. Du. *haard*, Ger. *herd*. For fig. senses, *hearth and home*, etc., cf. F. *foyer*.

heat. AS. *hǣte*, from *hāt*, hot; cogn. with Du. *hitte*, Ger. *hitze*, ON. *hite*, Goth. *heitō*, fever, Sporting sense is from ME. meaning of single intense effort. *Heat-wave* is US.

heath. AS. *hǣth*, heathland, heather. It is uncertain which is orig. sense. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *heide*, ON. *heithr*, Goth. *haithi*. With *heathen*, AS. *hǣthen*, cf. Ger. *heide*; but the choice of the word may have been determined by superficial resemblance to G. *ἔθνη*, nations, gentiles. Some think the Goths took it from Armen. *hethanos*, a loan-word from G. *ἔθνος*. *Pagan* (q.v.) is not a parallel case. *Heathenesse*, obs. exc. in romantic style, which looks like a formation on F. *largesse, noblesse*, is AS. *hǣthennes* (see *-ness*).

heathen. See *heath*.

heather. From 18 cent. only (orig. Sc.), earlier *hathir, hadder*. Connection with *heath* is uncertain, though Ger. *heidekraut*, heather, lit. heath-plant, makes it likely (cf. also OHG. *heidahi*, heather). To *set the heather on fire*, start a disturbance, is Sc.

heave. AS. *hebban*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *heffen*, Ger. *heben* (OHG. *heffan*), ON. *hefja*, Goth. *hafjan*; cogn. with L. *capere*. Orig. to lift, raise, as in to *heave a sigh*, to *heave the gorge* (*Oth.* ii. 1), whence mod. sense of retching. Cf. also *heave-offering* (*Ex.* xxix. 27). Also intrans., to rise, hence to *heave in sight*. Now chiefly naut., with correct past *hove*.

heaven. AS. *heofon*, heaven, sky, with LG. cognates. App. unconnected with Du. *hemel*, Ger. *himmel*, ON. *himinn*, Goth. *himins*, which are perh. cogn. with *home* (of the gods). Common in pl., after L. *caeli*, G. *οὐρανοί*, Heb. *shāmayim*, in early

Bibl. lang., but pl. is now restricted to the sky.

heavy. AS. *hefig*, from *heave*. For fig. senses, already in AS., cf. *grave*. To *lie heavy* (fig.) appears to be an improvement on to *sit heavy* (*Rich. III*, v. 3).

> She is a hevy [i.e. mournful] gentlewoman; wherfore I cannot say (*Plumpton Let.* temp. Hen. VIII).

hebdomadal. From *hebdomad*, the number seven (cf. *triad*), L., G. ἑβδομάς, ἑβδομάδ-, number seven, seven days. Esp. in ref. to Oxf. (*Hebdomadal Council*). Cf. *heptarchy*.

Hebe. Daughter of Zeus and Hera, cup-bearer of Olympus. G. ἥβη, youthful prime. Cf. *Ganymede*.

hebetate. From L. *hebetare*, from *hebes*, *hebet-*, dull; cf. F. *hébéter*.

Hebrew. ME. & OF. *ebreu* (*hébreu*), MedL. *Ebreus*, for *Hebraeus*, G. Ἑβραῖος, from Aramaic form of Heb. *'ibri*, one from the other side (of the river Euphrates). With *Hebraic*, Late L., G. Ἑβραικός, cf. F. *hébraïque*, fem. only. As vernacular lang. Hebrew became extinct three or four cents. B.C., being replaced by kindred Aramaic or Syriac. It survived, like Sanskrit, as liturgical lang.

Hecate. G. deity identified with Artemis. Fem. of ἑκατος, far-darting, epithet of Apollo. Since Shaks. associated with sorcery.

hecatomb. L., G. ἑκατόμβη, offering of a hundred oxen, from ἑκατόν, hundred, βοῦς, ox. Cf. *holocaust*.

heck. Grating, in various senses. Northern form of *hatch*[1].

heckle, hackle, hatchell. Instrument for combing hemp. Cogn. with *hack*[1] and *hook*. Cf. Du. *hekel*, Ger. *hechel*. With mod. fig. sense of *heckle*, orig. Sc. (Gladstone's Midlothian campaign), cf. hist. of *tease*. Cf. also Ger. *durchhecheln*, to censure, carp at.

hectare. F., see *hecto-* and *are*[2].

hectic. G. ἑκτικός, habitual, consumptive, from ἕξις, habit of body, from ἔχειν, to have. Replaced ME. *etik*, F. *étique*.

hecto-. Adapted in F. metric system from G. ἑκατόν, hundred, to form the multiples.

hector. From *Hector*, bullying braggart of popular drama, G. ἕκτωρ, from ἔχειν, to hold, as being the prop of Troy. Cf. to *out-herod Herod*.

hedge. AS. *hecg*, cogn. with *haw*[1], *hay*[2], *hag*[1]; cf. Du. *heg*, Ger. *hecke*. Now usu. of living (*quick-set*) growth, but, in earlier (and loc.) use, of any fence (*Mark*, xii. 1). *Hedgerow* (see *row*[1]) occurs in AS., *hedgehog* in ME., replacing AS. *igl*. In compds. often disparaging, vagabond, found by the wayside, e.g. *hedge-priest*, *hedge-school*, the latter esp. Ir. Cf. Du. *haagpreek*, earlier *-predicant*, and obs. *haeghpape* (Kil.), priest without parish. Sporting sense of verb in betting is for earlier to *hedge in* (*off*), to secure by a hedge (see also *edge*).

> Like a rook, I have hedg'd in my bet
> (Buckingham, *Rehearsal*).

hedonism. Cyrenaic school of philosophy. From G. ἡδονή, pleasure.

-hedron [*math.*]. From G. ἕδρα, seat, base.

heed. AS. *hēdan*. WGer.; cf. Du. *hoeden*, Ger. *hüten*, from *hut*, care, heed. Prob. cogn. with *hat*, *hood*, common idea being that of protection. Noun now only as obj. of verb (*give*, *take*, etc.).

hee-haw. Imit., cf. OF. *hinham* (v.i.).

> In fine Missae sacerdos versus ad populum vice, Ite Missa est, ter hinhannabit: populus vero vice, Deo gratias, ter respondebit, Hinham, Hinham, Hinham (*Festum Asinorum*, Beauvais, 13 cent.).

heel[1]. Of foot. AS. *hēla*; cf. Du. *hiel*, ON. *hæll*. App. dim. of AS. *hōh*, heel (see *hough*). The gen. Aryan name appears in Ger. *ferse*, heel. *Heeltap* (cf. *supernaculum*) was orig. a shoemakers' term for one of the layers of which the heel of a boot is composed. A *clean* (earlier *fair*) *pair of heels* describes the view offered to the pursuer. To *lay by the heels* is an allusion to the stocks. For *vulnerable heel* see *Achilles*.

heel[2] [*naut.*]. Now usu. with *over*. For earlier *hield*, *heald* (still in dial.), AS. *hieldan*, to incline, from *hylde*, a slope, *heald*, bent; cogn. with AS. *hold*, gracious, loyal; cf. Ger. *halde*, slope, very common in place-names. Ger. *hielen* (naut.) is from E.

> *I hylde, I leane on the one syde, as a bote or shyp or any other vessell*: je enclyne de couste (Palsg.).

hefty. Subjective use of US. *hefty*, convenient to *heft* (lift), which is app. from Du. *heffen* (see *heave*). US. sense is also affected by Ger. *heftig*, violent. Cf. Du. *hevig*, violent, orig. heavy.

Hegelian. Of *Hegel*, Ger. philosopher (†1831).

hegemony. G. ἡγεμονία, from ἡγεμών, leader, cogn. with ἄγειν, to lead. Orig. of predominance of individual state in G. hist.

hegira. Flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina (622 A.D.), from which Moslem chronology reckons. MedL., Arab. *hijrah*,

departure, from *hajara*, to depart, cogn. with name *Hagar*.

heifer. AS. *hēahfore, -fre, -fru*, ME. *hayfare*, suggest that this may be for *high-farer* (goer). Another theory connects it with Ger. dial. *hagen, hegel*, bull, and AS. *fearr*, bull.

heigh. Natural ejaculation (interrogative); with addition of *ho* indicates weariness, etc.

heighday. See *heyday*.

height. AS. *hīehthu*, from *high*; cf. *heighten*. Mod. pronunc. (v.i.) was not fixed till 18 cent., and *-th* is still common colloq.

> The highth and depth of thy eternal ways (*Par. L.* viii. 413).

Heine [*hist.*]. Ger., for *Heinrich* (see *Harry*).

> The Canadians call their enemy Heine and not Fritz (*Daily Chron.* Aug. 25, 1917).

heinous. F. *haineux* (OF. *haïnos*), from *haine* hatred, from *haïr*, to hate, of LG. origin (cf. Goth. *hatjan*).

heir. Altered from ME. *eir*, OF. (*hoir*), L. *heres* (VL. acc. **herem*, for *heredem*), cogn. with G. χῆρος, bereft. ME. form survives in surnames *Ayre, Eyre*. For *heirloom*, hereditary tool, chattel, see *loom*[1].

> This is the eire; cume ye, slea we hym (Wyc. *Matt.* xxi. 38).

helianthus. Sunflower. From G. ἥλιος, sun, ἄνθος, flower.

helichrysm. Immortelle. From G. ἕλιξ, spiral, χρυσός, gold.

Helicon. G. Ἑλικών, mountain in Boeotia, sacred to Muses. Cf. *Parnassus*.

helicopter [*neol.*]. Device for enabling aeroplanes to rise perpendicularly. From G. ἕλιξ (v.s.), πτερόν, wing.

> With the development of a helicopter, machines could land and rise from any flat-roofed house (*Daily Mail*, Mar. 21, 1919).

heliograph. From G. ἥλιος, sun. Orig. of photography.

heliotrope. Orig. kind of sunflower (v.s.). From G. τρέπειν, to turn.

helium [*chem.*]. Isolated (1895) by Ramsay. From G. ἥλιος, sun, after *selenium, tellurium*.

helix. L., G. ἕλιξ, spiral; cf. F. *hélice*, screw (of steamer).

hell. AS. *hell*, abode of dead, place of torment, cogn. with *helan*, to hide, whence dial. *hele*, to cover up, and surnames *Hellier, Hillyar*, etc., tiler. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *hel*, Ger. *hölle* (OHG. *hella*), ON. *hel*, Goth. *halja*. In *AV.* for *Sheol* (*OT.*), *Hades* and *Gehenna* (*NT.*). For expletive and fig. uses cf. *devil*. *Gambling-hell* is after 18 cent. F. *enfer*, in same sense. First *NED.* record for *hell-for-leather* is from Kipling, but my memory of it goes back nearly fifty years. Can it be for *all of a lather* (q.v.) with secondary allusion to *leather* in sporting sense of skin as affected by riding? *Hell-cat*, Sc. *hellicat*, are prob. suggested by *Hecate* (*Macb.* iii. 5).

hellebore. Earlier *ellebore*, F. *ellébore*, L., G. ἑλλέβορος.

Hellene. G. Ἕλλην, first as pl., in Homer, of a Thessalian tribe named from its chief. *Hellenistic* is now used of later G.

hello. See *hallo*.

helm[1]. Helmet. AS. *helm*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *helm*, ON. *hjalmr*, Goth. *hilms*; cogn. with *hele*, to cover (see *hell*), L. *celare*, G. καλύπτειν. Also in Rom. langs., from OHG. Replaced, exc. poet., by dim. *helmet*, from OF. With *helm-cloud* (lake-country), whence *helm-wind*, cf. the "hat" of Mount Pilatus in Switzerland.

> Hat Pilatus seinen hut, so wird das wetter bleiben gut.
>
> The helm wind which...blew in the Lake Country last week (*Manch. Guard.* Mar. 13, 1918).

helm[2]. Tiller. AS. *helma*; cf. ON. *hjālm*, helm, MHG. *helm*, handle (see *halbert*); cogn. with *helve*.

helminthology. Study of intestinal worms. From G. ἕλμινς, ἑλμινθ-, maw-worm.

helot. G. Εἵλωτες (pl.), of Ἕλος, Laconian town whose inhabitants were enslaved and, according to Plutarch, made to act as awful examples ("drunken helots") to young Spartans. Sense of ill-used "outlander" (v.i.) dates from Lord Milner's famous speech on SAfr. (c. 1898).

> No Rumanian government could have intervened except for the purpose of redeeming the Rumanian helots in Hungary (*Daily Chron.* Nov. 6, 1916).

help. AS. *helpan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *helpen*, Ger. *helfen*, ON. *hjālpa*, Goth. *hilpan*. Orig. strong, as in Bibl. *holpen*. Spec. sense of serving at table (*second helping*, etc.) prob. began (17 cent.) as transl. of F. *servir*, "to help, stead, availe" (Cotg.). *Help*, servant, is recorded (US.) for 1645; cf. Bibl. *help*, as in *an help meet for him* (*Gen.* ii. 18), for *Vulg. adjutorium simile sibi*, whence ghost-word *helpmeet*, becoming later *helpmate*. In sense of remedy (*can't help, no help*) always with neg. expressed or suggested. Applied in US. to person, so as to avoid the "humiliating" *servant*.

helter-skelter. Cf. *hurry-scurry, harum-scarum*; but both elements are obscure. Can it be formed on obs. Du. *hieltje*, little heel, used, according to Sewel, of the winged heels of Mercury? In Shaks. (2 *Hen. IV*, v. 3) it is used of a messenger's utmost haste.

helve. AS. *hielf*, cogn. with *helm*[2], *halter*, and forms in obs. Du., LG. & HG.

jetter le manche apres la coignée: to throw the helve after the hatchet (Cotg.).

Helvetian, Helvetic. From L. *Helvetia* (sc. *terra*), Switzerland.

hem[1]. Border. AS. *hem(m)*, cogn. with *ham*, enclosure (see *home*), and with Ger. *hemmen*, to constrain, obstruct; cf. to *hem in*.

hem[2], **h'm.** Interj., sound of clearing throat; cf. *ahem, hem and ha(w), hum* (q.v.).

hematite, etc. See *haem-*.

hemisphere. Late L., G. *ἡμισφαίριον*, from *ἡμι-*, half, cogn. with L. *semi-*, Sanskrit *sāmi-*, and *σφαῖρα*, sphere. Cf. *hemistich* (see *distich*).

hemlock. Kentish form of AS. *hymlīce*. No cognates known. For vowel cf. *left*.

hemp. AS. *henep*; cf. Du. *hennep*, Ger. *hanf*, ON. *hampr*. Though widely diffused in Aryan (L. *cannabis*, G. *κάνναβις*, OSlav. *konoplja*, Pers. *kanab*), it is prob. a non-Aryan word borrowed early from Scythian. The Teut. forms are not from L. *cannabis*, but independent acquisitions from a common source.

hen. AS. *henn*, fem. of *hana*, cock. WGer.; cf. Du. *hen*, Ger. *henne*. Masc. form, Com. Teut., is cogn. with L. *canere*, to sing. For *henbane* see *bane*. *Henpeck* is 17 cent.

hence. ME. *hennes*, with adv. *-s*, for earlier *henne* (cf. *thence*), from demonstr. stem of *he*; cf. Ger. *hin, hinnen*.

henchman. ME. *henxt-man*, groom (cf. MedL. *hengestmannus*), from AS. *hengest*, horse. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *hengst*, ON. *hestr*, horse, stallion, etc., and the war-name of the reputed Jutish conqueror of Kent. For change of sense cf. *constable, marshal*. The word became obs. in 17 cent., and in mod. use may be one of Scott's ghost-words (cf. *bartizan, warison*). He found *hanchman* in Burt's *Letters from North Scotland* (1730), explained as one who is always at his master's *haunch* (cf. *flunkey*), which is either a blunder or an invention. Its introduction into the *Lady of the Lake* (ii. 35) and *Waverley* (see ch. xvi.) made it a mod. literary word. There may thus be no real connection with the ME. word.

hendecagon. From G. *ἕνδεκα*, eleven, *γωνία*, angle.

hendiadys [*gram.*]. Late L., for G. *ἓν διὰ δυοῖν*, one through two, e.g. *pocula et aurum* for *aurea pocula*, golden goblets.

henna. Shrub and dye. Arab. *hinnā*.

henotheism. Dilution of *monotheism*. From G. *εἷς, ἑν-*, one.

hepatic. L., G. *ἡπατικός*, from *ἧπαρ*, liver.

heptad. The number seven. G. *ἑπτάς, ἑπταδ-*, from *ἑπτά*, seven, cogn. with L. *septem*. Cf. *heptagon. Heptarchy* was coined, on *monarchy, tetrarchy*, by 16 cent. historians, as name for the supposed seven AS. kingdoms. For *Heptameron* see *Decameron*.

her[1]. Objective case. AS. *hire*, dat. of *hēo*, she, which early replaced also acc. *hīe*. See *he*. Hence *herself*; cf. *himself, myself* (for *meself*).

her[2]. Possessive case. AS. *hire*, genitive of *hēo*, she, used as possess. adj. and developing pronoun forms *hers, hern*; cf. Ger. *ihr*, her, orig. genitive of *sie*, she.

Restore thou to hir alle thingis that ben hern [*var.* hyres] (Wyc. 2 *Kings*, viii. 6).

herald. OF. *heralt* (cf. It. *araldo*, Sp. *heraldo*), OHG. **hari-walt*, army-wielder (see *harbour*), found as personal name (*Chariovalda*) in Tacitus. Cf. E. *Harold*, AS. *Hereweald*, and first element of *Ariovistus* (Caesar). I see no difficulty in supposing that the herald's functions had changed in pre-documentary times.

herb. F. *herbe* (OF. *erbe*), L. *herba*, grass, etc. The *h-* was correctly mute till 19 cent. *Herbal*, book on herbs, is after *manual, missal*, etc.; hence *herbalist. Herborize*, F. *herboriser*, shows the same confusion with *arbor*, tree, as E. *arbour* (q.v.). *Herb of grace* (*Haml.* iv. 5), also called *herb of repentance*, is a play on double meaning of *rue* (q.v.). See also *bennet*.

Hercules. L., G. *Ἡρακλῆς*, trad. glory (*κλέος*) of Hera, at whose command he performed his twelve labours. Hence *Pillars of Hercules*, Calpe and Abyla (now Gibraltar and Ceuta), regarded by ancients as supporting western boundary of the world.

herd. AS. *heord*. Com. Teut.; cf. obs. Du. *herde*, Ger. *herde*, ON. *hjörth*, Goth. *hairda*; cogn. with G. *κόρθυς*, troop. Cf. *herd*, for *herdsman*, usu. in compds. (*shepherd*, etc.), AS. *hierde*, also Com. Teut. (Ger. *hirt*, etc.). The *common herd* is after Shaks. (*Jul. Caes.* i. 2).

here. AS. *hēr*, cogn. with *he*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *hier*, ON. Goth. *hēr*. *Heretofore* preserves otherwise obs. *tofore*, AS. *tōforan* (cf. *before*).

hereditary. L. *hereditarius*, from *heres*, *hered-*, heir. *Heredity* (biol.), F. *hérédité*, appears to have been introduced by Herbert Spencer. Cf. *heritage*, *heritor*, F. *héritage*, *héritier*.

heresy. F. *hérésie*, from L., G. *αἵρεσις*, selection, school of thought, sect, from *αἱρεῖν*, to take. The G. word is rendered *sect* in transls. of *NT*.

> Surrexerunt autem quidam de haeresi pharisaeorum (*Vulg. Acts*, xv. 5).

heriot [*leg.*]. Gift to lord on death of tenant of latter's best live beast or dead chattel; orig. restoration of mil. equipment. AS. *here-geatwe* (pl.), army gear. Second element is *getāwe*, trappings, etc., from *tāwian*, to prepare (see *taw*[1]). Cf. Du. *verheergewaden*, "to renew fealty and homage to the lord paramount" (Sewel, 1766), from MHG. *hergewæte*, warlike equipment, from OHG. *giwāti* (*gewand*), attire.

heritage, heritor. See *hereditary*.

hermaphrodite. L., G. Ἑρμαφρόδιτος, son of *Hermes* and *Aphrodite*, who became one with the nymph Salmacis.

> 'Ee's a kind of a giddy harumfrodite—soldier and sailor too (Kipling).

hermeneutic [*theol.*]. Of interpretation. From G. ἑρμηνεύειν, to interpret, prob. from Ἑρμῆς (v.i.).

Hermes. L., G. Ἑρμῆς, son of Zeus and Maia, identified by Romans with Mercury. Applied as title Ἑρμῆς τρὶς μέγιστος, Hermes thrice greatest, by early mystics and alchemists to Egypt. deity Thoth. Hence *hermetic*, dealing with occult science, and with air-tight sealing of vessels, etc. used by alchemists.

hermetic. See *Hermes*.

hermit. ME. also *ermit*, *armit*, F. *ermite*, L., G. ἐρημίτης, from ἐρημία, desert (cf. *eremite*). Cf. name *Armitage*. Unoriginal *h-* also in OF. The famous *Hermitage* wine is from a hill near Valence with a ruin at the top.

> A solitary churchyard called the Hermitage, or more commonly Armitage
> (*Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiii.).

hern. Archaic for *heron* (q.v.).

> I come from haunts of coot and hern
> (Tennyson, *Brook*).

hernia [*anat.*]. L.; cf. F. *hernie*, replacing OF. *hargne*. In Chauc.

hero. Back-formation from *heroes*, L. *heroēs*, pl. of *heros*, G. ἥρως, hero, demi-god; cf. F. *héros*, It. *eroe*, Sp. *héroe*. For back-formation cf. *satellite*. *Heroi-comic(al)*, first as title of Pope's *Rape of the Lock* (1712), is from F. *héroi-comique*, for *héroïco-comique*, with one *-co-* lost by dissim. (cf. *idolatry*). *Heroic verse*, decasyllabic iambic, is from It.

> And you beside the honourable band
> Of great heroës do in order stand (Spenser).

Herodian. Jewish partisan of *Herod* family, esp. of *Herod Antipas* (B.C. 4–A.D. 39). In AS. gospels (*Mark*, xii. 13). The name is derived from *hero* (v.s.). See also *outherod*.

heroin. Drug. Ger. trade-name disguising connection with morphium.

heron. F. *héron*, OF. *hairon*, *haigron*, *hegron*, from latinized form of OHG. *heigir*, with Scand. cognates; cf. It. *aghirone*, Sp. *airón*, and see *aigrette*, *egret*. OHG. *heigir* is app. connected with MHG. *reiger* (*reiher*), heron, Du. *reiger*, AS. *hrāgra*, while the immediate AS. cognate of *heron* is *higora*, magpie, wood-pecker. *Hern* (archaic & poet.) is very common in place-names and surnames. Archaic and dial. *heronsew*, *hernshaw*, etc., is OF. dim. *heronceau*, *heroncel*. Hence, according to Hanmer, to *know a hawk from a handsaw* (*Haml.* ii. 2), but this phrase (not otherwise known) may be of the type to *know a great A from a bull's foot*.

herpes. Skin disease. L., G., from ἕρπειν, to creep, cogn. with *serpent*. Cf. *herpetology*, study of snakes.

Herr. Ger., sir, Mr. Orig. compar. of *hehr*, noble, venerable, cogn. with *hoar* (q.v.).

herring. AS. *hāring*. WGer.; cf. Du. *haring*, Ger. *hāring*; also F. *hareng*, from Du. ? From AS. *hār*, hoar, white; cf. *whiting*. Fig. sense of *red-herring across the track*, in order to throw hounds off the scent (see *drag*), is app. quite mod. *Herring-pond* for Atlantic is recorded 1686.

Herrnhuter. Moravian (q.v.). From first Ger. settlement at *Herrnhut*, Lord's keeping, in Saxony. See *Herr* and *heed*.

hers. See *her*[2]. *Herself*, see *her*[1].

herse [*archaic*]. Portcullis, phalanx. See *hearse*.

Hertzian waves [*phys.*]. Discovered by *Hertz*, Ger. physicist (†1894).

hesitate. From L. *haesitare*, frequent. of *haerēre*, *haes-*, to stick fast.

Hesper, Hesperus. L., G. ἕσπερος, of the evening, western; cogn. with *vesper* (q.v.). Hence the *Hesperides*, daughters of the west, who guarded the golden apples in the isle of the blest; also *hesperid-* in bot. terms dealing with the orange.

Hessian boots. Worn (18 cent.) by *Hessian* troops, from *Hessen*, Germany. The *Hessian fly*, destructive to wheat, was so called because supposed to have been taken to America by *Hessian* troops hired to fight against the colonists during War of Independence (cf. *Hanover rat*).

hest [*archaic*]. AS. *hās*, command, with excrescent *-t* as in *amidst*, etc. See *behest*, *hight*.

hetaira. Courtesan. G. ἑταίρα, female companion.

heteroclite [*gram.*]. F. *hétéroclite*, L., G. ἑτερόκλιτος, irregularly inflected, from ἕτερος, other, different, κλίνειν, to bend. Cf. *heterodox*, from δόξα, opinion; *heterogeneous*, from γένος, kind.

hetman. Earlier also *ataman*, of the Cossacks. Pol., from Ger. *hauptmann*, head man, captain. The first *hetman* known to Western Europe was Mazeppa (†1709).

> General Kaledin has been elected superior Ataman of Ukraine (*Daily Chron.* Sep. 29, 1917).

heuristic. Irreg. formation from G. εὑρίσκειν, to find.

hew. AS. *hēawan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *houwen*, Ger. *hauen*, ON. *höggva*; cogn. with *hay*[1], and ult. with L. *-cudere*.

hexad. The number six. G. ἑξάς, ἑξαδ-, from ἕξ, six, cogn. with L. *sex*. Cf. *hexagon*, from γωνία, angle; *hexameter*, from μέτρον, measure; *hexapla*, six-fold parallel text of *OT.*, made by Origen, neut. pl. of ἑξαπλοῦς, six-fold; *hexateuch*, pentateuch (q.v.) with Book of Joshua.

heyday. Interj. ? From *heigh*, *hey*, natural ejaculation, with second element as in Ger. *heida*, from which it may have been imitated. This is lit. *hi there*, but the *da* may also be interjectional; cf. F. *oui-da*. The *heyday* (*of youth*, etc.) is now understood as *high day*, but the earlier sense of excitement, etc., e.g. *hey-day in the blood* (*Haml.* iii. 4), seems to have some association with the interj. It is not impossible that the exclamation itself is sometimes for *high day*; cf. F. *jour de Dieu! Hey* is a common ME. spelling of *high*, and the surname *Heyday*, *Hayday* is certainly for *high day* (cf. names *Holiday*, *Christmas*, etc.).

> *heyday!* O festum diem (Litt.).

heyduck, heyduke. Polish servant. Cf. Pol. *hajduk*, also in Boh., Magyar, etc. Said to be name of a Hung. tribe (cf. *slave*, *coolie*, etc.).

hey-ho. Orig. naut. (see *rumbelow*).

hi. Interj. Cf. *hey*, *heigh*, *ho*, etc.

hiatus. L., from *hiare*, to gape. Cf. *dehiscent*, *chasm*.

hibernate. From L. *hibernare*, from *hibernus*, from *hiems*, winter.

Hibernian. From L. *Hibernia*, for *Iverna*, G. Ἰέρνη, from OCelt. form of *Erin*, whence also AS. *Īraland*.

hibiscus. L., G. ἰβίσκος, kind of mallow.

hiccough. Late spelling, associated with *cough*, of earlier *hiccup*, *hicket*, imit. of sound; cf. F. *hiquet*, "the hickock, or yexing" (Cotg.), Du. *hikken*, to sob.

hickory. For *pohickery*, native Virginian name (17 cent.).

hidalgo. Sp., formerly also *hijo dalgo* (*de algo*), son (L. *filius*) of some-one (L. *aliquis*). Cf. OSp. Port. *fidalgo*. This formation, unknown to other Rom. langs., may be an imit. of Arab. *ibn-nās*, son of people, used as complimentary title.

hide[1]. Skin. AS. *hȳd*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *huid*, Ger. *haut*, ON. *hūth*; cogn. with L. *cutis*, G. κύτος, and perh. with *hide*[3]. Hence *hide*, to flog. *Hidebound* was orig. (16 cent.) used of cattle, then of trees, but fig. use is very early (cf. *case-hardened*).

> *hide-bound*: a distemper in horses, when the skin sticks so fast to their back and ribbs, that you cannot pull it from the flesh with your hand. In husbandry, trees are likewise said to be hide-bound, when the bark sticks too close (*Dict. Rust.* 1717).

hide[2] [*hist.*]. Measure of land. AS. *hīd*, earlier *hīgid*, from *hīw-*, family, as in *hīwisc*, *hīwscipe*, family, household, hide of land, cogn. with *hind*[2] and with Ger. *heirat*, marriage. The old popular etym. from *hide*[1] prob. originated from Virgil's account of foundation of Carthage.

> Mercatique solum, facti de nomine Byrsam,
> Taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo (*Aen.* i. 367).

hide[3]. Verb. AS. *hȳdan*, with cognates in LG. & obs. Du.; ? cogn. with *hide*[1], ? or with G. κεύθειν, to hide.

hideous. F. *hideux*, OF. *hisdos*, from *hisde*, ? L. *hispidus*, bristly, ult. from *hircus*, goat. Cf. *horrid*.

hie [*archaic*]. AS. *hīgian*, to be intent on, strive, whence ME. *hien*, also reflex., to hasten, gradually becoming a verb of motion (cf. *hasten*); cf. Du. *hijgen*, to pant, Dan. *hige*, to strive after.

> Abraham hyede [*var.* hastide, *Vulg.* festinavit] into the tabernacle (Wyc. *Gen.* xviii. 6).

hierarchy. ME. *ierarchie* (Wyc.), OF., L., G. ἱεραρχία, rule of a *hierarch*, high-priest, from ἱερός, holy. Cf. *hieratica* (sc. *charta*), finest papyrus, used in sacred writings.

hieroglyphic. G. ἱερογλυφικός, from γλύφειν, to carve (v.s.). First used of Egypt. picture-writing. Cf. *hierophant*, expounder of sacred mysteries, from G. φαίνειν, to reveal, as in *sycophant*.

higgle. Thinned form of *haggle* (cf. *flip*, *flap*), representing a less noisy dispute. Hence *higgler*, itinerant dealer.

higgledy-piggledy. Earlier also *higly-pigly*. Prob. reduplicated jingle on *pig*, with ref. to huddling together. To *pig* (*in*) occurs in this sense in 17 cent.

> They ly higgledy piggledy, master, mistress, children, men and maid-servants alltogether (*NED.* 1674).

high. AS. *hēah*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *hoog*, Ger. *hoch*, ON. *hār*, Goth. *hauhs*; cogn. with Ger. *hügel*, hill, and northern dial. *how*. Fig. senses as in F. *haut*, L. *altus*. Latest application as intens. perh. is *high tea*. *High and dry* is naut. *High and mighty* was orig. epithet of dignity; cf. *highness*, and Du. *Hoogenmoogendheiden*, "High Mightinesses," offic. title of States-General. *Highbrow*, "intellectual," is US. (cf. *supercilious*). *High Churchman*, adopted in mod. sense by Newman and Pusey, was in 17 cent. equivalent to Tory, High-flier. For *high-flown*, *-falutin'* see below. A *high-low* (boot) is a compromise between a high boot and a low shoe. *High road* is a late formation on *high street*, *highway*, both AS. compds. With *king's highway* cf. F. *chemin royal*. *High-strung* is orig. from music. *High-toned*, of lofty principle, etc. (now US.), is used by Scott. With *high-handed* cf. F. *haut à la main*, "proud, stately, surly, sullen, stubborne, a striker, like enough to lay about him" (Cotg.).

high-falutin' [*US.*]. Fantastic variation on *high-flown* (? *floating*). See examples in Thornton, app. often quite serious, of which quot. 1 is hardly a caricature. Is this type of oratory due to Red Indian influence? But, as quot. 2 shows, we can do a little in the same line in this country.

> He is a true-born child of this free hemisphere! Verdant as the mountains of our country; bright and flowing as our mineral licks; unspiled by withering conventionalities as air our broad and boundless perearers! Rough he may be. So air our barrs. Wild he may be. So air our buffalers. But he is a child of natur' and a child of freedom; and his boastful answer to the despot and the tyrant is that his bright home is in the settin' sun (*Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxiv.).

> They recognized it wasn't frothy turgid rhetoric which has been served up to them for years, it was the dynamite of facts booming like a minute gun awakening the dormant mental splendours of those imaginative industrious sons of toil, revealing to them the sophistical cogwheels of political vote-catching chicanery (*Hull Daily News*, 1919).

high-flown. Associated in sense with *high-flying* (cf. *outspoken* for *out-speaking*), but really from *flown*, swollen, tumid, p.p. of *flow* (q.v.). Cf. synon. Ger. *geschwülstig*, swollen, earlier also *schwülstig*, from *schwellen*, to swell. Formerly used also for drunk (see quot. from Milton s.v. *flow*).

> The young gentleman is come in, Madam, as you foresaw very high flowne, but not so drunke as to forget your promise (Brome, *Mad Couple*, iii. 2).

> *eine schwülstige rede oder schreib-art*: a high strain; a bombast; a tumid, high, high-flown, high-strained, bombastick, swelling, swoln or swollen, speech or stile (Ludw.).

hight [*archaic*]. Only as p.p., named, called. Represents the past tense of passive (or middle) voice of AS. *hātan*, to command, and is the only Teut. example of that voice. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *heeten*, to bid, be named, Ger. *heissen*, ON. *heita*, Goth. *haitan*. It is used as a facetious archaism by Shaks.

> This grisly beast, which lion hight by name (*Dream*, v. 140).

highty-tighty. See *hoity-toity*.

hilarity. F. *hilarité*, L. *hilaritas*, from *hilaris*, cheerful, G. ἱλαρός.

Hilary. Session of High Court; term at Oxford and Dublin. From *St Hilary*, Hilarius, bishop of Poitiers (†367), whose day is Jan. 13.

hill. AS. *hyll*, with cognates in LG. & obs. Du.; ult. cogn. with L. *collis*, hill, *celsus*, high. *Hill-top*, describing a pretentious type of novel, is a neol.

hillo. See *hallo*.

hilt. AS. *hilt*; cf. obs. Du. *helt*, OHG. *helza*, ON. *hjalt*; also OF. *helte*, *heute*, from Teut. Origin unknown. *Up to the hilt* suggests a home thrust.

him. AS. *him*, dat. sing. of *hē* and *hit*, replacing in ME. acc. *hine*, which survives in southern dial., e.g. *have you seed un?* Cf. Ger. *ihn* (acc.), *ihm* (dat.). Hence *himself*, often in ME. *his self*, *self* being taken as noun; cf. *myself*, etc., and *his own self*.

hind[1]. Female deer, fem. of *hart*. AS. *hind*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *hinde*, ON. *hind*. Origin unknown. Perh. orig. the hornless, as opposed to *hart* (q.v.).

hind[2] [*archaic & dial.*]. Foreman or bailiff of a farm. ME. *hine*, peasant, AS. *hīna*, gen. pl., as in *hīna fæder*, paterfamilias; cogn. with *hide*[2] (q.v.), orig. sense being member of household. The *-d* is excrescent, as in *sound*[1], *hine* being still in dial. use. Quot. 2 shows confusion between this very respectable word and *hind*[1]. App. it was not known in the speaker's country, though it is in common use as far apart as Scotland and Cornwall.

> A certain swain or hyne-boy [valet de labourage] (Florio's *Montaigne*, ii. 2).

> Something which dropped from the learned and right honourable Lord Advocate last night somewhat grieved me. When he was speaking of the labourers of Scotland I think he called them "hinds."...I think honourable gentlemen on the other side of the House would feel very much annoyed if we were to call them aristocratic "goats" (Joseph Arch, Jan. 26, 1886).

hind[3]. As in *hindleg*, *behind*. Earlier *hinder*, as in *hindermost* and dial. *hinder-end*. AS. *hinder*; cf. Ger. *hinter*, as in *hinterbein*, hindleg, *hinterland*. *Hindmost* is after *foremost* (q.v.).

hinder. AS. *hindrian*, to keep back, from above; cf. Ger. *hindern*.

Hindi [*ling.*]. Urdu *hindī*, from Pers. *hind*, India, Sanskrit *sindhu*, river, hence region of Indus and Sindh. Used of a vernacular Aryan lang. of northern India, akin to Sanskrit, and, in this Dict., of such vernaculars in gen. Cf. *Hindu*, Urdu *hindū*, from Pers. *Hindustani*, used for Urdu, from *Hindustān* (*stān*, country, as in *Afghanistan*, etc.), is best avoided as a ling. term owing to possible confusion with *Hindi*. See *Urdu*.

hinge. ME. *heng*, not found in AS., but clearly cogn. with *hang*; cf. F. *penture*, "the hindge of a doore" (Cotg.), from *pendre*, to hang. For fig. senses cf. *cardinal*. See also *hook*.

hinny[1]. Offspring of stallion and she-ass. L. *hinnus*; cf. G. *ἴννος*, *γίννος*.

hinny[2]. To neigh, whinny. ME. *henny*, F. *hennir*, L. *hinnire*.

hinny[3] [*Sc. & north.*]. Darling. See *honey*.

hint. First in Shaks., in sense of opportunity, chance, as in Othello's great speech (i. 3). From obs. *hent*, to grasp, AS. *hentan*, to pursue, ? cogn. with *hunt*, ? or with *hand*. With to *take a hint* cf. earlier to *catch hold of a handle* (Sir T. More).

hinterland. Ger., see *hind* and *land*. Due to Ger. colonial expansion.

> The very modern theory of the Hinterland (*Daily News*, 1891).

hip[1]. Of body. AS. *hype*; cf. Du. *heup*, Ger. *hüfte* (OHG. *huf*), Goth. *hups*. Hence also arch. *hip*. *On the hip* is from wrestling ? or football. *Hip and thigh* (Bibl.) seems to be a Hebraism.

> With their knees to catch him upon the hip [at football] (Stubbes, *Anat. of Abuses*).

hip[2]. Of wild rose. ME. *hepe*, AS. *hēope*; cf. OHG. *hiufo*, thorn-bush.

hip[3]. As in *hip-hip-hurrah*. Earlier also *hep*. Cf. Ger. *hepp*, cry to animals, signal for attack on Jews.

hipped. Depressed. From archaic *hip*, *hyp* (c. 1700), usu. pl., short for *hypochondria*; cf. *mob*, *cit*, etc. Cf. Du. *hiep*, melancholy, for *hypochonder*. Perh. influenced by obs. *hip*, to dislocate the hip, or by wrestling *hip*, to throw (see *hip*[1]).

> *escuisser*: to hip; to put the hip, or thigh out of joynt (Cotg.).

hippocampus. Fish. G., from *ἵππος*, horse (cogn. with L. *equus*), and *κάμπος*, seamonster.

hippocras [*archaic*]. Spiced wine. ME. *ypocras*, OF., from *Hippocrates*, G. physician (5 cent. B.C.), originator of a filter called Hippocrates' sleeve (bag). The form prob. aims at *hypocras*, as though submixture (see *crasis*).

hippocrene. L., G., fountain on Helicon, from *ἵππου κρήνη*, fountain of the horse, because made by hoof of Pegasus. See Keats, *Ode to Nightingale*.

hippodrome. F., L., G. *ἱππόδρομος*, racecourse for chariots, from *δρόμος*, race. For *hippogryph*, fabulous monster, It. *ippogrifo* (Ariosto), see *griffin*[1].

hippopotamus. Late L., Late G. *ἱπποπόταμος*,

from *ποταμός*, river (cf. *Mesopotamia*). Also called *river-horse* (Longfellow, *Slave's Dream*), and in Ger. *Nilpferd*, Nile horse. Has replaced ME. *ypotame*, etc., from OF.

hircine. Of the goat, L. *hircus*.

hire. AS. *hȳr*, hire, wages, with LG. cognates; cf. Du. *huur*. Not known in HG., ON., or Goth. Ger. *heuer* is from LG. *Hireling* is a late formation (16 cent.), not from AS. *hȳrling*, servant. In *John*, x. 12, Tynd. and Coverd. have *hired servant*.

hirsute. L. *hirsutus*, shaggy, from *hirtus*, in same sense; ? cogn. with *horrid*, ? or with *hircus*, goat.

his. AS. genitive of *hē* and *hit*; cf. OHG. *is*, *es*, genitive of *er*, he, now replaced by *sein*, genitive of reflex. pron. In ref. to neuters *his* is replaced by *its* from c. 1600, but is still usual in *AV*. and Shaks. With ME. *hisen* cf. *hern* (see *her*[2]).

> He that takes what isn't hisen,
> When he's caught must go to prison.

Hispanic. Of Spain, L. *Hispania*.

hispid [*biol.*]. Bristling. L. *hispidus*. See *hideous*.

hiss. Imit.; cf. Ger. *zischen*, F. *siffler*, to hiss, whistle, L. *sibilare*. Wyc. uses it (var. *whistle*) in both mod. senses.

> Pour qui sont ces serpents qui sifflent sur vos têtes?
> (Racine, *Andromaque*, v. 5).

hist. Natural ejaculation, better represented by *'st*; cf. *whisht*. Milton uses it as verb, to summon silently.

> And the mute silence hist along (*Penseroso*, 55).

histology. Science of organic tissues. From G. *ἱστός*, web, tissue.

history. Learned form of *story*[1] (q.v.), L. *historia*, G. *ἱστορία*, from *ἵστωρ*, *ἱστορ-*, wise, learned, from root of *εἰδέναι*, to know. In ME. not differentiated in sense from earlier *story*.

histrionic. From L. *histrio-n-*, actor, of Etruscan origin.

hit. ON. *hitta*, to hit upon, meet with, as in mod. to *hit on*; later, to reach with a blow, etc.; ? cogn. with Goth. *hinthan*, to catch. Has assumed one sense of AS. *slēan* (see *slay*), but there are many traces of orig. sense, e.g. to *make a hit*, to *hit it* (now to *hit it off*), agree, with suggestion of common aim. To *hit the mark*, *the nail on the head*, are both from archery, the *nail*, earlier *pin*, marking the centre of target. For double sense cf. Ger. *treffen*, to meet, to hit (the mark).

hitch. To raise with a jerk, esp. trousers. First in late ME., which has also *hatch*, *hotch*, in same sense. If the last is the orig., it is F. *hocher* (12 cent.), in same sense (see *hodge-podge*), used esp. in *hocher la tête*. For vowel change cf. *bilk*, *bitch*[2]. Sense of fastening (esp. US.) is orig. naut. (Capt. John Smith). Hence also *hitch*, obstruction, orig. made by quick jerk of rope round object; cf. *clove-hitch* for a special knot (see *cleave*[1]). To *hitch one's waggon to a star* is from Emerson.

hithe, hythe [*hist.*]. AS. *hȳth*, landing-place. Very common in place-names (*Hythe*, *Rotherhithe*, *Lambeth*, *Erith*, etc.).

hither. AS. *hider*, from demonstr. root of *he*, with ending as in cogn. L. *ci-tra*. Cf. *here*, *thither*.

hive. AS. *hȳf*; ? cogn. with ON. *hūfr*, hull of ship, and ult. with L. *cupa*, tub.

ho. Natural exclamation; cf. *ha*, *hi*, *oh*, etc. Esp. naut., e.g. *heave ho! westward ho!*

hoar. AS. *hār*, white with age, venerable; cf. Ger. *hehr* (see *Herr*), ON. *hārr*, and cogn. Goth. *hais*, torch. Now chiefly poet. and in *hoarfrost*.

hoard. AS. *hord*, treasure. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *hord*, Ger. *hort* (poet.), ON. *hodd*, Goth. *huzd*. Formerly used in connection with treasure, money, etc. (hence surname *Horder*, treasurer); now (1916) of sugar, matches, etc.

hoarding. From archaic *hoard*, fence, barrier, archaic F. *hourd*, palisade, from LG. form of OHG. *hurt* (*hürde*), hurdle (q.v.). Cf. sense-development of *grill* (q.v.).

hoarhound. See *horehound*.

hoarse. ME. *hors*, *hoos*, etc., AS. *hās*. Com. Teut.; cf. obs. Du. *heersch*, *heesch*, Ger. *heiser* (OHG. *heis*), ON. *hāss*. The *-r-* is unexplained.

> *hoos*: raucus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

hoax. Contr. (c. 1800) of *hocus* (q.v.).

hob[1]. Clown, goblin. Pet-name of *Robert*. With *hobgoblin* cf. *Robin Goodfellow*. *Hick* is used for Richard II in *Richard the Redeless*, as *Hob* is for Robert Bruce in a song, temp. Ed. I. See also *Hodge*. *Robin Goodfellow* is also called in dial. *Dobby* and *Master Dobbs*, likewise from *Robert*.

> From elves, hobs and fairies,
> That trouble our dairies (Beaumont and Fletcher).

hob[2]. Side of fire-place. Earlier *hub* (q.v.). Also in various dial. senses. Hence *hob-nail*, associated also with *hob*[1].

Hobbesian. Of *Thomas Hobbes*, philosopher (†1679).

hobble. App. cogn. with *hop*[1]; cf. Du. *hobbeln*, LG. *hoppeln*. In sense of shackle for horse, whence *hobble-skirt*, it was formerly *hopple*.

hobbledehoy. Also *hober-*, *hobbard-*, etc. Has been associated with *hobble*, but first element is prob. *hob*[1], in sense of clown. Cf. obs. *hobbinoll*, rustic (Spenser), *hoball*, clown (*Ralph Royster-Doyster*), *hobbididance* (see *flibberdegibbet*). Cf. Ger. *flegeljahre*, hobbledehoy-hood, from *flegel*, clown (q.v.). It is impossible to say what the ending may have been, the tendency of numerous early forms being to give it a F. appearance, ? as though *hobet de haie*, hedge hawk, with which cf. *mwer* (mewer) *de haye*, worthless hawk (*Paston Let.* iii. 68). F. *hobereau*, hobby hawk (see *hobby*[2]), hawbuck (see *haw*[1]), has also been suggested as etymon, and the two words may at any rate have been associated. *Hobble-* appears in earliest record (v.i.), but a word of this type may exist for centuries before being written down.

> Theyr hobledehoye tyme...the yeres that one is neyther a man nor a boye (Palsg. 1540).

> The first seven yeeres bring up as a childe,
> The next to learning, for waxing too wilde,
> The next keepe under sir hobbard de hoy,
> The next a man, no longer a boy (Tusser).

hobby[1]. Orig. small horse. ME. & OF. *hobin*, *hobi*, from *hob*[1] (q.v.); cf. *dobbin* (q.v.). Hence obs. *hobler*, light horseman, and *hobby-horse*, small horse, later used of sham horse in morris-dances, etc., toy-horse, favourite amusement. With final sense cf. F. *dada*, gee-gee, also used of a favourite *hobby*, and Ger. *steckenpferd*, stick-horse. So also, to *ride a hobby to death*.

> *ubino*: a hobbie horse, such as Ireland breedeth (Flor.).

> *ein knäblein so auf einem stecken reitet*: a little boy riding on his hobby-horse (Ludw.).

hobby[2] [*archaic*]. Inferior hawk. OF. *hobet*, whence F. *hobereau*. See *hobbledehoy*. Origin unknown, perh. as *hob*[1].

hobgoblin. See *hob*[1].

> Robin Goodfellow and Hob goblin (Scot, *Discovery of Witches*, 1584).

hobnail. See *hob*[2].

hob-nob. Orig. to drink together clinking glasses. Partly associated with earlier *hab-nab*, hit or miss, ult. from AS. *habban*, to have, *nabban*, not to have. But in spec. sense of intimacy perh. partly a redupl. of familiar name *Hob* (see *hob*[1]).

hobo. Tramp. US., late 19 cent. Origin unknown.

> Masters of casual wards are reporting a plentiful crop of hoboes (*Daily Chron.* Jan. 13, 1920).

Hobson's choice. Recorded for 1660 and trad. explained as from *Thomas Hobson*, the Camb. carrier and livery-stable keeper, immortalized by Milton, who refused to let out his horses exc. in strict rotation. But quot. below, written in Japan thirteen years before Hobson's death, makes this very doubtful.

> We are put to Hodgson's choise to take such privilegese as they will geve us, or else goe without (Richard Cocks, 1617).

hock[1]. Of leg. Southern by-form of *hough* (q.v.).

hock[2]. Wine. Short for Ger. *hochheimer*, from *Hochheim*, on the Main. Extended in E. to German white wines in gen. *Hock-amore* is also found.

hock[3]. As in *hockday* (12 cent.), *hock-Tuesday*, second Tuesday after Easter Sunday. Hence later *hock-Monday*, *hocktide*. Orig. disyllabic (cf. surname *Hockaday*, *Hocker-day*). Lambarde's derivation from AS. *hōcor*, derision, deserves consideration, as MHG. *goychkentag*, in same sense, may very well be from *gouchen*, to play the fool, from *gouch*, cuckoo (see *gowk*). Although earliest recorded sense is that of date, rent-day, this must have been fixed by some popular feast. The chief feature of the *hocktide* sports was horse-play, esp. the binding of men by women on Monday and of women by men on Tuesday, release being obtained by payment. The Christian, or heathen, origin of the practice, is as obscure as that of the April fool.

hockey. App. OF. *hoquet*, bent stick, shepherd's crook; cogn. with *hook*; cf. *bandy*[2]. Or it may be simply *hooky* (stick); cf. Sc. *cammock*, hockey stick, lit. bent. Not recorded till c. 1800 exc. in quot. below (from *NED.*), which also supplies an early example of *hurley* (q.v.).

> The horlinge of the litill balle with hockie stickes or staves (*Galway Statutes*, 1527).

hocktide. See *hock*[3].

hocus. For *hocus-pocus*, conjuror. Sham L. of quack, perh. suggested by *hotch-pot* or *hotch-potch*; cf. obs. *hicius docius* (? *hicce est doctus*) in same sense. Ger. *taschenspieler* suggests possible connection with *poke*,

pouch. But the fact that *hokuspokus-filiokus* is still used in Norw. & Sw. suggests that there may be something in the old theory of a blasphemous perversion of the sacramental blessing, *hoc est corpus* (*filii*). Hence *hocus*, to hoax (q.v.); later, to drug one's liquor for swindling purposes.

These jugglers hocus the vulgar and incautelous of the present age (*NED.* 1686).

taschen-spieler: a juggler, a hocus-pocus (Ludw.).

hod. Earlier (13 cent.) *hot*, F. *hotte*, "a scuttle, dosser, basket, to carry on the back" (Cotg.), of Teut. origin; cf. obs. Du. *hodde*, Ger. *hotte*, "a vintager's dorser made of wood" (Ludw.).

hodden grey. Used by Ramsay, for rime, instead of *grey hodden* (cf. *hawthorn green*, etc.), hence by Burns, Scott, and later poets. Origin of *hodden*, cloth made by using one black fleece with twelve white, is doubtful; ? northern p.p. of to *hold*, thus wool "holding" natural hue.

But Meg, poor Meg! maun wi' the shepherds stay,
An' tak' what God will send in hodden gray
(*Gentle Sheph.* v. 2).

Hodge. Yokel. Pet-form of *Roger* (cf. *hob*[1]). See Chauc. A. 4336, 4345, where the Cook is called *Hogge* and *Roger*.

Piano-tuners of doubtful fitness will prove poor substitutes for Hodge (*Obs.* Jan. 21, 1917).

hodge-podge. Earlier *hotch-potch*, which is altered from earlier *hotchpot*, F. *hochepot*, from *hocher*, to shake. Earliest E. sense (c. 1300) is fig., of lumping property before division (? by shaking up names in a pot). Mod. *hot-pot* is partly suggested by it. For F. *hocher* cf. Du. *hutsen, hotsen*, MHG. *hutzen* (see *hustle*).

hodometer, odometer. Pedometer. From G. ὁδός, way. Cf. 18 cent. F. *odomètre*.

hoe. F. *houe*, OHG. *houwā* (*haue*); cogn. with *hew*. *A hard row to hoe* is US.

hog. AS. *hogg*. In E. a castrated swine reared for slaughter, in Sc. a sheep up to first shearing, also used in dial. of other yearling animals. Perh. cogn. with *hag*, to cut (see *hag*[2]); cf. *gelding*, and Ger. *hammel*, "a ram that is gelded" (Ludw.), from OHG. *hamalōn*, to mutilate. Hence to *hog* a horse's mane, make it bristle. The *whole hog* is perh. connected with the story told by Cowper (v.i.), which is much older than first occurrence of to *go the whole hog*; we may compare Lamb's essay on Roast Pig.

Thus says the prophet of the Turk,
"Good Mussulman, abstain from pork;
There is a part in every swine
No friend or follower of mine
May taste."...
But for one piece they thought it hard
From the whole hog to be debarred....
(*Love of the World reproved*, or, *Hypocrisy detected*).

hogmanay [*Sc. & north.*]. New Year's Eve, etc. Earlier (17 cent.) *hogmynae, hagmane*. Corresponds in sense with OF. *aguillanneŭf*, of unknown origin, with innumerable vars. and existing dial. forms, due to folk-etym., such as *hoguinané, hoc in anno*, etc., none of which will explain *hogmanay*.

au-guy-l'an-neuf [lit. to the mistletoe the new year]: the voice of countrey people begging small presents, or new-yeares-gifts, in Christmas; an ancient tearme of rejoicing, derived from the Druides....
(Cotg.).

hogshead. From *hog's head* (14 cent.), a fantastic name which can only be conjecturally explained. Cf. LG. *bullenkop*, a beer measure, lit. bull's head. Hence Du. *okshoofd* (earlier *hockshoot*), Ger. *oxhoft* (from LG.), Sw. *oxhufvud*, Dan. *oxehoved*, altered on *ox*.

hoicks. Var. of *yoicks*.

hoiden. See *hoyden*.

hoist. For *hoise*, earlier (15 cent.) *hysse*. A naut. word found in most Europ. langs.; cf. F. *hisser*, It. *issare*, Sp. *izar*, Norw. Sw. *hissa*, Ger. *hissen* (from LG.), Du. *hijschen*, etc. Our word is from Du., but ult. source is unknown, prob. LG.

They...loosed the rudder bands, and hoised up the mainsail (*Acts*, xxvii. 40).

hoity-toity. Vars. *highty-tighty, heighty-teighty*, and the earliest record, *upon the hoyty-toyty* (1668), suggest the *high ropes* and *tight rope*, or simply a jingle on *high*.

hokey-pokey. For *hocus-pocus*. The suggestion that *hokey-pokey*, ice-cream, is It. *o che poco!* O how little! is ingenious.

hold[1]. AS. *healdan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *houden*, Ger. *halten*, ON. *halda*, Goth. *haldan*. Old p.p. *holden* still in some leg. formulae. Orig. sense prob. to guard cattle. Fig. senses as those of F. *tenir*, which has replaced it in many compds. (*-tain*); cf. also *-hold, holding*, in ref. to property, with *tenancy, tenure*. To *hold with* was orig. to side with. To *hold water* (fig.) is after *Jer.* ii. 13; to *hold forth* is after *Philip.* ii. 16, where orig. sense is to hold out, proffer. *Hold hard* was orig. a hunting phrase. With US. to *hold up*, from order

to victims to hold up hands, cf. Austral. to *stick up*. From verb comes noun *hold*, prison, fortress, etc., but not interior of ship (v.i.).

hold[2] [*naut.*]. For earlier *hol*, *hole* (q.v.); cf. Du. *hol*, from which E. sense may be borrowed. Howell (*Tetragl.*) has *howl*. For converse change cf. to *buttonhole*.

hole of a schyppe: carina (*Prompt. Parv.*).

hole. AS. *hol*, orig. adj., hollow. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *hol*, Ger. *hohl*, ON. *hol*; Goth. *hulundi*, cave. Also represents inflected forms of AS. *holh*, a hollow. To *pick holes in* was early to *find holes*, i.e. flaws. The relation between the *peg* and the *hole* appears in obs. to *take a hole lower* (16 cent.) and mod. *tophole*, perh. from some method of scoring; but see *peg*, *pin*. *Hole-and-corner* is mod., but Coverd. has *not in corners and holes* (*Vulg.* in fossis), *but openly* (*Jer.* ii. 34). The *better 'ole* of Bairnsfather's sketch seems likely to become a permanent addition to the lang.

If I find a hole in his coat, I will tell him my mind (*Hen. V*, iii. 6).

holiday. AS. *hāligdæg*, holy day, with differentiation of sound and meaning since 16 cent. See *hallow*, *holy*, *hollyhock*.

holla. F. *holà*; cf. *hi there*, *houp-là*, and see *hallo*.

Holland. Prob. ODu. *holt lant*, wood land, and not hollow land. Hence *holland* (*cloth*), *hollands* (*gin*), the latter representing Du. adj. *hollandsch* (cf. *Scots*).

hollo, holloa. See *hallo*. Hence verb *hollo*(*w*), to shout.

hollow[1]. Orig. noun. AS. *holh*. By association with *hol*, adj. and noun (see *hole*), it became an adj. in ME. For to *beat hollow*, etc., earliest to *carry it hollow* (cf. *hollow victory*), Skinner suggests corrupt. of *wholly*. That such corrupt. is possible appears from the names *Hollowbread*, *Hollowman*, in which first element was orig. *hali*, *holy*.

hollow[2]. Verb. See *hollo*.

holly. Earlier *hollin* (as in names *Hollins*, *Hollingshead*, etc.), AS. *holegn*; cogn. with Du. Ger. *hulst* (OHG. *huls*), whence F. *houx*, and prob. with Welsh *celyn*, Ir. *cuillean*, Gael. *cuilionn*. See also *holm-oak*.

hollyhock. For *holy hock*, AS. *hocc*, mallow; cf. synon. Welsh *hocys bendigaid*, which is a mixture of E. & L. (*benedicta*). Cf. *herb bennet*, *samphire*, etc.

holm [*geog.*]. Small island, esp. in river. Very common in place-names. ON. *holmr*, as in *Isle of Axholme*; cf. LG. *holm*; cogn. with L. *culmen*, E. *hill*. Hence *holmgang*, in mod. romantic novels, of duel on an islet.

holm-oak. Evergreen oak. From dial. *holm*, holly, ME. *hollin*; see *holly*.

Against the feast of Christmas every man's house, as also the parish churches, were decked with holm, ivy, bays (Stow, *Survey of London*, 1603).

holocaust. F. *holocauste* (12 cent.), Late L., G., from ὅλος, whole, καυστός, burnt, from καίειν. An early Bible word. Cf. *holograph*, wholly written; *holophotal*, from φῶς, φωτ-, light.

holothurian. Sea-slug. From L. *holothuria* (Pliny), pl. of G. ὁλοθούριον, kind of zoophyte.

holster. Du. *holster*, "a holster for a pistoll" (Hexham); cf. Sw. *hölster*, Dan. *hylster*; app. cogn. with ON. *hulstr*, case, sheath, AS. *heolstor*, hiding-place. But the sudden appearance in 17 cent. of E. & Du. *holster* in this spec. sense points to association with Ger. *holfter*, "a holster" (Ludw.), from OHG. *huluft*, case, sheath. The etym. relation of the two is obscure. For a similar case cf. Du. *halfter*, *halster*, halter.

holt [*archaic*]. Wood. Very common in place-names. AS. *holt*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *hout*, Ger. *holz*, ON. *holt*; cogn. with G. κλάδος, twig, Gael. *coille*, wood.

holus-bolus. At a gulp. Facet. "latinization" of the *whole bolus*, or as though G. ὅλος βῶλος.

holy. AS. *hālig*, from *hāl*, whole. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *heilig*, ON. *heilagr*, Goth. *hailag* (on inscription only; Ulfila has *weihs*). Adopted at conversion to render L. *sacer*, *sanctus*. *Holy of holies* is a Hebraism, preserved by LXX. and *Vulg.* Cf. *hallow*.

holystone [*naut.*]. Soft sandstone for scrubbing decks. ? For *holey* or *hollow*.

hom. Sacred palm of ancient Persians. Pers. *hōm*, Sanskrit *sōma*.

homage. OF. (*hommage*), from *homme* (OF. *ome*, *home*), man, L. *homo*, *homin-*. Cf. ME. *manred*, homage, AS. *mann-rǣden* (see *hatred*).

home. AS. *hām*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *heem*, Ger. *heim*, ON. *heimr*, Goth. *hāims*. In to *go home* we have acc. of direction (cf. L. *domum*), and the dat. was earlier used as locative (cf. L. *domi*). The regular

omission of the art., e.g. *there is no place like home, nearer home*, etc., is partly due to this. With to *bring a charge home* cf. *home thrust*. *Home Rule*, for earlier *Repeal*, is first recorded for 1860. For *homestead* see *stead*. *Homely*, plain, ugly (US.), preserves a sense once common in E. For fig. sense of *homespun* cf. quot. 2. *Homesickness* renders Ger. *heimweh*, a Swiss compd., expressing the longing of the mountaineer for his native hills, and introduced into other langs. by Swiss mercenaries in 17 cent.

It is for homely features to keep home
(*Comus*, 748).

Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd
In russet yeas and honest kersey noes
(*Love's Lab. Lost*, v. 2).

homer. Measure (*Is.* v. 10). Heb. *khōmer*, heap.

Homeric. Laughter, combat, as of Homer's heroes.

The battle is of a truly Homeric order
(*Pall Mall Gaz.* April 28, 1917).

homicide. F., L. *homicida*, slayer, *homicidium*, slaying, from *caedere*. Cf. *manslaughter*.

homily. F. *homélie* (OF. & ME. *omelie*), Church L. *homilia*, G. ὁμιλία, converse, from ὅμιλος, crowd, from ὁμοῦ, together, ἴλη, crowd. Hence *homilectic*.

hominy. Shortened from Algonkin (Virginia) *rockahomonie*, of which first element means maize.

homoeopathy. Coined (c. 1800) by Hahnemann, Ger. physician, from G. ὅμοιος, of the same kind, πάθος, suffering. Cf. *allopathy*.

homogeneous. For earlier *homogene*, G. ὁμογενής, of the same kind, from ὁμός and γένος. See *same*. Cf. *homologous*, from λόγος, ratio; *homonym*, from ὄνομα, name; *homophone*, from φωνή, sound.

homoiousian, homoousian [*theol.*]. Holding Christ to be of like (ὅμοιος) essence, or same (ὁμός) essence (οὐσία) as the Father.

homunculus. L., dim. of *homo*, man.

hone. Whetstone. AS. *hān*, stone, rock; cf. ON. *hein*, whence Norw. *hein*, whetstone.

honest. OF. (*h*)*oneste* (*honnête*), L. *honestus*, cogn. with *honos*, honour. In ME. as in F., with wider sense of honourable; cf. to *make an honest woman of*. For decline in sense cf. *respectable*.

The membris that ben unhonest han more honestè
(Wyc. 1 *Cor.* xii. 23).

honey. AS. *hunig*; cf. Du. Ger. *honig*, ON. *hunang*. Goth. has *milith*, for which see *mildew, mealy-mouthed*. For Sc. *hinny, hinnie*, as term of endearment, cf. *mither, brither*. *Honeycomb* is an AS. compd., though the resemblance to a comb is not obvious. *Honeydew* was formerly synon. with *mildew* (q.v.). With *honeymoon*, allusive to waning of affection, cf. F. *lune de miel*, Ger. *flitterwochen* (pl.), from *flitter*, tinsel. *Honeysuckle*, earlier *honeysuck*, AS. *hunigsūge*, privet, is a misnomer, as the flower is useless to the bee.

Mi hony, mi hert al hol thou me makest
(*NED.* c. 1350).

honk. Imit. of cry of wild goose or hoot of motor-car.

honorarium. Late L., gift made on appointment to post of honour. Cf. *honorary*, conferring honour without payment; *honorific*, making honour, L. *honorificus*.

honour. OF. (*h*)*onour* (*honneur*), L. *honos, honor-*; cf. It. *onore*, Sp. *honor*. For sense of courtesy, as in to *do the honours, pay the last honours*, etc., cf. sense-development of *curtsy*. *Honour bright* is Anglo-Ir. *Honourable* as "courtesy" title sometimes leads to a bull (v.i.).

The honourable gentleman [Joseph Chamberlain] is a damned liar
(J. Dillon, M.P., in H. of C., c. 1900).

honved. Hung. landwehr; orig. national army of 1848, recognized by constitution of 1868 as *landwehr*, from which it was prob. translated. Hung. *hon*, native land, *ved*, defence.

hood. AS. *hōd*; cf. Du. *hoed*, Ger. *hut*, hat, ON. *höttr*; cogn. with *hat* and ult. with *heed*. Hence *hoodman-blind*, blind man's buff (*Haml.* iii. 4). With *hoodwink* cf. *blinkers*.

-hood. AS. *hād*, condition, orig. person; cogn. with Ger. *-heit*, Goth. *haidus*, manner; cf. *-head*.

hoodlum [*US.*]. San Francisco hooligan (c. 1870). ? Perverted back-spelling (cf. *slop*[3]) of *Muldoon*. Cf. *hooligan, larrikin*.

hoodoo [*US.*]. Opposite of mascot. Said to be for *voodoo* (q.v.), and, according to Sir R. Burton, an Afr. word from Dahomey.

They [the German troops] now look on him [the Kaiser] as their "hoodoo"
(*Sund. Ev. Telegr.* May 26, 1918).

hoof. AS. *hōf*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *hoef*, Ger. *huf*, ON. *hōfr*. To *pad the hoof*, for earlier

to *beat the hoof*, is perh. altered by association with *pad* in *footpad*. Cf. F. *battre la semelle* (foot-sole), and our policeman's *beat*.

hoof it, or beat it on the hoof: to walk on foot (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

hook. AS. *hōc*; cf. Du. *hoek*; cogn. with Ger. *haken*, ON. *haki*. To *take* (earlier *sling*) *one's hook* is naut. slang for weighing anchor (the *mudhook*). With *off the hooks* (now used of death) cf. *unhinged* (v.i.). *By hook or crook* (ME. *with hook or with crook*) prob. alludes to instruments used by professional thieves (v.i.). Cf. description of Panurge's equipment (Rabelais, ii. 16).

The hokes [*Vulg.* cardines] of ye dores (Coverd. 1 *Kings*, vii. 50).

Touchant le Jargon [poems in thieves' slang attributed to Villon], je le laisse à corriger et exposer aux successeurs de Villon en l'art de la pinse et du crocq (Marot, *Pref. to Villon's Works*, 1532).

To the Duke of Albemarle, whom I found mightily off the hooks (Pepys, May 26, 1664).

hookah. Arab. *huqqah*, vessel (through which the smoke is drawn).

hooker [*naut.*]. Earlier also *howker*, *hawker*. Du. *hoeker*, ? from *hoek*, hook, or connected with *hoeker*, huckster, because a small trading ship, according to Faesch much used on canals. *Hoekboot* is recorded 1262.

hoeck-boot: navis piscatoria, ab hamis dicta (Kil.).

hoecker-schip: a dogger-boat (Hexham).

hooligan. From lively Ir. family of that name in the Borough. This information was given to the author (c. 1896) by a house-surgeon at Guy's who spent some of his time in patching up the results. Hence Russ. *khuligan'* (pl.).

hoop[1]. Ring. AS. *hōp*; cf. Du. *hoep*.

hoop[2]. To whoop. F. *houper* (12 cent.), from cry *houp*, to dogs or horses, as in *houp-là*. Hence *hooping-cough*. *Whoop* is a later spelling; cf. 17 cent. *whoot* for *hoot* (see quot. s.v. *reclaim*).

hoopoe. Bird. Earlier *hoop*, *hoopoop*, F. *huppe*, L. *upupa*, from cry.

hoot. From 12 cent. Prob. imit.; cf. *hoop*[2], *toot*, *hue*[2], Sc. *hoots*, interj. of disapproval.

hop[1]. Verb. AS. *hoppian*; cf. Du. *hoppen*, Ger. *hopfen* (usu. *hüpfen*), ON. *hoppa*. In ME. to dance, without any ludicrous suggestion. To *hop the twig* suggests the departing bird. *On the hop*, at a disadvantage, appears to be for *on the hip*[1] (q.v.). With *Hop o' my thumb*, earlier *hoppe upon my thombe* (Palsg.), cf. *Tom Thumb*.

Why hop ye so, ye high hills? (*Ps.* lxviii. 16, *PB.*).

fretillon: a little nimble dwarfe, or hop-on-my-thumb (Cotg.).

hop[2]. Plant. Du. *hop*; cf. Ger. *hopfen*. Origin doubtful, but prob. cogn. with F. *houppe*, tuft, tassel. F. *houblon*, hops, earlier *houbillon*, is of Teut. origin. Another group of names for the same plant is represented by AS. *hymele*, ON. *humall*, Late L. *humulus*, Magyar *komlo*, supposed to be of Finno-Ugrian origin. The cultivation of hops was introduced from Flanders in 16 cent., though the occurrence of the word in the *Prompt. Parv.* shows that they were known earlier as a commodity.

Warrant for cxl. li. for charges in bringing over certein hopsetters (*Privy Council Acts*, 1549–50).

Hops and turkies, carps and beer,
Came into England all in a year
(Quoted in the *Compleat Angler*, ch. ix. from Baker's *Chronicle*, 1643).

hope[1]. Verb. AS. *hopian*; cf. Du. *hopen*. App. a LG. word, which appears later in Scand. & HG. (*hoffen*). In ME. often merely to expect, as still in *hoping against hope*. *Young hopeful* has always been ironic.

Yit houp hings by ane hair
Houping aganes all houp
(*Luvesang on Houp*, 16 cent.).

hope[2]. See *forlorn*.

hoplite. Heavily armed soldier. G. ὁπλίτης, from ὅπλον, armour, etc. See *panoply*.

hopscotch. Earlier *Scotch hoppers* (17 cent.), *hop-score*, *hop-scot*. From the *scotch* (q.v.), scratch, incision, which has to be hopped.

horary. Of hours. MedL. *horarius*, from *hora*. Cf. F. *horaire*, time-table.

horde. Orig. applied to Tatars and other Asiatic nomads. Turki *orda*, *urdu*, camp, which reached Western Europe (16 cent.) via Russ. & Pol., the *h-* appearing first in the latter. In most Europ. langs. See *Urdu*.

horehound. For *hoarhound*, ME. *horehoune*, AS. *hārehūne*, *hūne* being a plant-name of unknown origin. For excrescent *-d* cf. *bound*[3], *sound*[1]. Named from white down on leaves.

horizon. F. (OF. & ME. *orizont*), Late L., G. ὁρίζων, ὁριζοντ- (sc. κύκλος), bounding (circle), from ὅρος, boundary. In most Europ. langs.

horn. AS. *horn.* Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *hoorn,* Ger. *horn,* ON. *horn,* Goth. *haurn*; cogn. with L. *cornu,* G. κέρας, Welsh *corn,* etc. Connected with betrayed husband in most Europ. langs., perh. from practice of grafting spurs of capon on the bird's comb, where they became horns; cf. Byz. G. κερασφόρος, cuckold, lit. horn-bearer. Bibl. *horn of salvation, lift up the horn,* is a figure common to Semit. langs., app. taken from horned head-dress. Senses of mus. instrument, drinking-cup, appear in AS. With former cf. *hornpipe,* orig. the instrument to which the dance was performed. With to *draw in one's horns* (like a snail) cf. to *retire into one's shell.* For *hornbeam* see *beam,* and cf. Scand. tree-names in *ben-,* bone; for *hornblende* see *blende.* A *hornbook* is a child's alphabet-sheet, mounted on wood and covered by a thin sheet of transparent horn. For *horn of plenty* see *cornucopia.*

> He was tho glad his hornes in to shrinke
> (Chauc. *Troil.* i. 300).

hornet. AS. *hyrnet*; cf. OSax. *hornobero,* lit. horn-bearer, Du. *horzel,* Ger. *hornisse*; app. all from *horn,* from shape of antennae; cf. Norw. Dan. *gjedehams,* hornet, lit. goat-wasp; also L. *crabro,* hornet, ult. cogn. with G. κέρας, horn.

hornito [*geog.*]. Volcanic mound (US.). Sp., dim. of *horno,* oven, L. *furnus.*

horologe. OF. (*horloge*), L., G. ὡρολόγιον, hour telling, from ὥρα, hour, time.

> The shadewe of lynes bi the whiche it hadde go doun in the oriloge of Acath (Wyc. *Is.* xxxviii. 8).

horoscope. F., L., G. ὡροσκόπος, nativity, time observer, from σκοπεῖν, to look (v.s.). Cf. *ascendant.*

horrible. F., L. *horribilis,* from *horrēre,* to bristle, shudder, whence also later *horrid,* L. *horridus,* bristling, and poet. *horrent. Horrify* is a late coinage (c. 1800). *Horror,* like *horrible,* comes via OF., and both are usu. without *h-* in ME.

> In a deseert loond, in place of orrour
> (Wyc. *Deut.* xxxii. 10).

horripilation. Late L. *horripilatio-n-,* from *horripilare* (Apuleius), from *pilus,* hair (v.s.).

hors de combat. F., out of fight. Cf. *hors d'œuvre,* lit. outside the work, accessory (cf. *exergue*). *Hors* is supposed to be L. *foris,* outside, but the init. is hard to explain.

horse. AS. *hors*; cf. Du. *ros,* Ger. *ross* (OHG. *hros*), ON. *hross.* Goth. has *aihwa,* cogn. with L. *equus,* G. ἵππος, AS. *eoh.* See also *walrus.* For mech. applications cf. *easel.* The *high* (or *great*) *horse,* orig. distinguished from the palfrey, roadster, etc., is now fig. only, in E. as in other Europ. langs. The *White Horse* (Berks and elsewhere), mentioned 1171, is supposed to be the emblem of Hengist (see *henchman*) and Horsa. The *horse-chestnut* is said to have been used as food for horses; cf. Ger. *ross-kastanie* and Turk. *at kastan,* from *at,* horse. In *horse-laugh, horse-play,* the sense of *horse* seems to be disparaging; cf. *horse-radish,* and even US. *horse-sense,* which has a suggestion of crudeness. The *Horse-guards,* Whitehall, is alluded to as a place of meeting for principal officers in 1659. For *daughters of the horse-leech* see *Prov.* xxx. 15. *Horse-power* was introduced by Watt. The *horse-latitudes* are perh. adapted from Sp. *golfo de las yeguas,* "the gulph of mares, so the Spaniards call the great ocean, betwixt Spain and the Canary Islands" (Stevens), supposed to be from contrast with the *golfo de las damas* (of ladies), from Canaries to West Indies, usu. smooth and with favourable winds. Jocular *horse-marine* may have been suggested by obs. *horse-marine,* sea-horse (her.).

> Hors flesche is of suche a price here that my purce is schant able to bye one hors (*Paston Let.* iii. 376).

hortatory. Late L. *hortatorius,* from *hortari,* to exhort.

horticulture. Coined (17 cent.) from L. *hortus,* garden, after *agriculture.*

hosanna. Late L., G., Heb. *hōsha'nnā,* for *hōshi'āh-nnā,* save, pray! as in *Ps.* cxviii. 25. A Passover cry of the Jews.

hose. AS. *hosa.* Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *hoos,* stocking, Ger. *hose,* trousers, ON. *hosa,* stocking. Also adopted by Rom. langs. (e.g. *Curthose* is OF. *courte heuse*) for various leg-coverings. Now usu. of stockings, but breeches sense survives in *trunk-hose, doublet and hose. Hose,* flexible tube, is the same word.

> They tarryed ij days to bye necessaryes for the shype, as hoose for the pumpes
> (*Voyage of the Barbara,* 1540).

hospice. F., L. *hospitium* (v.i.).

hospital. OF. (*hôpital*), learned form of *hostel,* MedL. *hospitale,* neut. of *hospitalis,* from *hospes, hospit-,* host, guest. In ME. usu. *spital, spittle,* as in *Spitalfields.* See

also *hostel, hotel*. Current sense is the latest, older meaning of hospice, charitable foundation, surviving in *Greenwich Hospital, Christ's Hospital*, etc., and in hist. *Knight Hospitaller*, member of Order springing from hospice founded (c. 1048) at Jerusalem for entertainment of poor pilgrims, later *Knight of St John* (*Rhodes, Malta*).

> The 23 of November [1552] the poore children of the City of London were taken into Christes Hospitall, late the house of the Grey Fryers (Wriothesley, *Chron.*).

hospodar. Ottoman governor in Rumania. Rum. *hospodár*, from Russ. *gospod'*, lord, cogn. with L. *hospes* (see *host*[2]). Or the Rum. word may be direct from L.

host[1]. Army. ME. also *ost*, OF. (*h*)*ost*, L. *hostis*, enemy (cogn. with *guest*), treated in Rom. langs. as collect.; cf. It. *oste*, Sp. *hueste*. Replaced AS. *here*, and was replaced, exc. poet. and fig., by *army*. In *Lord of Hosts* (Jehovah Sabaoth) the ref. is to the heavenly hosts of angels.

> He was a host of debaters in himself (Burke).

host[2]. Landlord. ME. also *ost*, OF. (*h*)*oste* (*hôte*), host or guest, L. *hospes, hospit-*, host, guest, ? for **hosti-potis*, guest lord; cf. Sp. *huésped*, and see *hospodar*. Archaic *mine host* is chiefly after *mine host of the Garter* (*Merry Wives*).

> *compter sans son hoste*: to reckon without his host; to make himselfe sure of things, which are wholly at the disposition of others (Cotg.).

host[3]. Consecrated bread. ME. also *oist, ost*, OF. (*h*)*oiste* (replaced by *hostie*), L. *hostia*, sacrificial victim, applied in Church L. to Christ.

hostage. ME. & OF. *ostage* (*otage*), VL. **hospitaticum*, which supposes as sense-development the reception and guaranteeing of the stranger (*hospes*). This seems better than an attempt to connect *hostage* and its cognates with L. *obses*, hostage. Cf. Prov. *ostatge*, OIt. *ostaggio, statico*.

> *ostaggio*: an hostage, a pledge, a paune (Flor.).

hostel. OF. (*hôtel*), Late L. *hospitale*. See *hospital*. Both this and *hostelry* were revived by Scott. For *hostler*, OF. *hostelier*, see *ostler*.

hostile. L. *hostilis*, from *hostis*, enemy. First in Shaks., but *hostility* is earlier.

hostler. See *hostel, ostler*.

hot. AS. *hāt*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *heet*, Ger. *heiss*, ON. *heitr*. *Hot* and *cold*, in parlour games, are from hunting (scent). *Hotspur*, usu. associated with Henry Percy (†1403), is much older as a nickname. *In hot water* suggests a medieval torture, but origin is unknown. Fig. sense of *hot-bed* is 18 cent.

hotchkiss. Machine-gun. From inventor's name, which is a var. of *Hodgkins*, son of little Roger. Cf. *gatling, maxim*.

hotch-pot, hotch-potch. See *hodge-podge*.

hotel. F. *hôtel*, hostelry, mansion (cf. *hôtel-Dieu*, hospital, *hôtel-de-ville*, town hall), OF. *hostel*. In 18 cent. E. for inn, hostel (q.v.).

> I took up my abode at the new hotel! a term then [1781] little known in England, though now in general use (Hickey's *Memoirs*, ii. 365).

Hottentot. SAfrDu., imit. of clucking speech. So explained 1670. Cf. *barbarian*.

houdah. See *howdah*.

hough [*Bibl.*]. Archaic for *hock*[1]. AS. *hōh*, heel, change of sense being due to *hough sinew*, AS. *hōhsinu*, connecting heel and hock. Hence *hough*, to hamstring (*Josh.* xi. 6).

hound[1]. AS. *hund*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *hond*, Ger. *hund*, ON. *hundr*, Goth. *hunds*; cogn. with G. *κύων, κυν-*, L. *canis*, Sanskrit *śvan*, and with *hunt*. The true Teut. word, replaced in E., exc. in spec. senses, by later *dog*. To *hound on* is for earlier to *hound*.

> Houndis camen and lickiden his bylis (Wyc. *Luke*, xvi. 21).

houp-là. F., see *hoop*[2].

hour. ME. also *ure, oure*, OF. (*h*)*oure* (*heure*), L. *hora*, whence also Ger. *uhr*, hour, clock. Replaced AS. *tīd* and *stund*, e.g. the (seven) *Canonical hours* are in AS. *seofon tīda*.

houri. F., Pers. *hūrī*, nymph of Mohammedan paradise, from Arab. *hawira*, to be dark-eyed (like a gazelle).

house. AS. *hūs*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *huis*, Ger. *haus*, ON. *hūs*, Goth. *-hūs*, in *gudhūs*, temple. Usual Goth. is *razn* (see *ransack*). Spec. senses correspond largely with those of F. *maison*. *Housecarl* (hist.) is ON. *hūskarl*; see *carl*, and cf. *household troops*, F. *maison du roi*. With *household* cf. Ger. *haushalt(ung)* (see *hold*[1]). To *bring down the house* is theat. With *housewarming* (16 cent.) cf. F. *pendre la crémaillère*, lit. to hang up the pot-hook. With *housewife*, sewing-case, cf. *châtelaine* (see also *hussif*). The *houseleek* is so named from being grown on roof as protection against

lightning; cf. its AS. name *thunor-wyrt*, thunder-wort, and F. *joubarbe*, L. *Jovis barba*, beard of Jupiter.

Familiar in his mouth as household words (*Hen. V*, iv. 3).

housel [*archaic*]. Eucharist. AS. *hūsl*; cf. ON. *hūsl*, Goth. *hunsl*, sacrifice, offering.

Unhousel'd, disappointed, unanel'd (*Haml.* i. 5).

housings. Of horse. Earlier *house*, F. *housse* (13 cent.), "a foot-cloth for a horse" (Cotg.), Arab. *ghūshiah*, saddle-cloth. A crusaders' word.

howse of a horse: sandalum, sudaria (*Cath. Angl.*).

houyhnhnm. Coined by Swift (third voyage of Gulliver). Cf. *Yahoo*.

Hova. Member of ruling class in Madagascar. Native word.

hovel. Orig. shed, cattle-shelter. OF. *huvelet*, pent house, suggests OF. **huvel*. Cf. OF. *hobe*, cabin, hut, perh. from OHG. *hoube* (*haube*), hood, which is cogn. with E. *hive*, L. *cupa*, tub. Cf. fig. uses of *hood*, e.g. of a carriage, hatchway, chimney, etc.

hoveller. Also *hobbler*, *huffler*. Unlicensed pilot, predatory boatman, esp. on Kent coast. ? From *hovel*, as inhabiting cabins on the shore.

hover. From c. 1400, for earlier *hove*. Origin unknown. At first chiefly naut., of ships standing on and off coast.

how[1]. Adv. AS. *hū*, from stem of interrog. *who* (q.v.); cf. Du. *hoe*, and, with different suffix, Ger. *wie* (OHG. *hweo*), Goth. *hwaiwa*. *Howsomever* was once a literary word, and *howbeit* (cf. *albeit*) could be used in past (*how were it*).

how[2] [*north.*]. Hill. ON. *haugr*, lit. high, cogn. with Ger. *hügel* (dim.), hill. Cf. *Hoogh* (near Ypres), from Du., and Cape *La Hogue*, from ON.

howdah, houdah. Pers. & Urdu *haudah*, Arab. *haudaj*, orig. litter carried by camel.

howitzer. Earlier *howitz*, *howbitz*, Ger. *haubitze*, earlier *haufnitz*, Boh. *houfnice*, engine for hurling stones. Introduced into Ger. during Hussite wars (14 cent.). From Ger. come also F. *obus*, shell, *obusier*, howitzer.

howl. ME. *houlen*; cf. Du. *hiulen*, Ger. *heulen*. Imit., like L. *ululare*, whence, influenced by Ger. *heulen*, comes F. *hurler* (OF. *uller*, *urler*). *Howling wilderness* is after *Deut.* xxxii. 10. Colloq. *howler* is for *howling blunder* (cf. *crying shame*, etc.).

howlet [*dial.*]. Owl. Associated with *owl*, but really a dim. of the name *Hugh*. Cf. F. *hulotte* in same sense, and dial. *houchin*, *hob-howchin*, owl. The surnames *Howitt*, *Howlitt*, *Hullett*, *Hewlett*, *Houchin*, *Hutchin* similarly represent OF. dims. of *Hugh* (cf. *robin*, *jackdaw*, *dicky* (*bird*), etc.

hoy. From 15 cent. Obs. Du. *hoei*. Origin unknown. The "Margate hoy" is in Pepys (June 16, 1661).

hoya. Plant. From *Hoy*, E. gardener (†1821).

hoyden, hoiden. First applied (c. 1600) to boor, clown. Prob. Du. *heiden*, heathen, etc. For vowel change cf. 16 cent. interj. *hoida*, Ger. *heida*.

heyden: homo agrestis et incultus (Kil.).

badault: a foole, dolt, sot, fop, asse, coxcombe; gaping hoydon (Cotg.).

Hoyle, according to [*US.*]. From *Edmond Hoyle* (1672–1769), writer on card-games and chess. Cf. *according to Cocker*.

hub. Prob. ident. with *hob*[2], of which it shares some senses. A dial. word of which mod. use is largely due to O. W. Holmes.

Boston State-house is the hub of the solar system (*Autocrat of Breakfast-Table*).

hubble-bubble. Imit. name, redupl. on *bubble*, for *hookah*, which is recorded much later.

hubbub. In 16 cent. usu. associated with Ireland. Cf. *abu*, war-cry of ancient Irish, and Gael. *ub! ubub!* interj. of contempt.

The Irish hubbabowe, which theyr kerne use at theyr first encounter (Spenser).

They began to rayse a confused shoute after the manner of the Irish hubbub (*China Voyage*, 1637).

hubby. For *husband*, from 17 cent.

huckaback. Fabric for towels. Among many early vars. *hagabag* (Sc.) suggests redupl. on *bag*.

huckleberry [*US.*]. App. corrupt. of *hurtleberry*, *whortleberry* (q.v.).

hucklebone. Hip-bone, also astragalus. Corruptly *knucklebone*. Earlier *huck-bone*, from which dial. *huck*, hip, haunch, is a back-formation. Prob. cogn. with *hook*, in sense of bend, ? or with *hough*, *hock*[1].

astragalus: the play at dice; tables; huckle-bone (Coop.).

huckster. Obs. Du. *hoekster*, fem. of *hoeker*, "caupo, propola, *Ang.* houkester, hucster" (Kil.). Prob. from Du. *hoek*, corner. Cf. Ger. *krämer*, huckster, from *kram*, booth, and see *canteen*. Dial. *huck*, to higgle, bargain, is back-formation like *beg*, *cadge*, *hawk*, *peddle*. See *hawker*. It may be assumed that the name was orig. applied to a woman keeping a small stall (cf. *baxter*, *brewster*, orig. of female bakers and brewers).

huddle. Orig. (16 cent.) to pack hastily out of sight. Cf. ME. *hoder*, in similar sense, and obs. *hudder-mudder*, now replaced by *hugger-mugger*. It may be cogn. with *hide*[3]; cf. AS. *hȳdels*, hiding-place. Later sense of hurried, careless work app. influenced by archaic Du. *hoetelen*, "ignaviter aliquid agere" (Kil.).

Hudibrastic. In style of *Hudibras*, mock-heroic poem (1663–78) by Samuel Butler.

hue[1]. AS. *hīw*, form, appearance, colour; cf. Goth. *hiwi*, form, Sanskrit *khavi*, skin, complexion, etc. Squeezed out, from c. 1600, by *colour*, and now only poet.

hue[2] **and cry.** AF. *hu e cri* (13 cent.). The first element is usu. associated with F. *huer*, to hoot, shout, but F. *à cor et à cri* suggests that it may have meant hunting-horn. It was prob. at first a hunting expression. Until 1838 it was also the sub-title of the offic. Police Gazette (*Oliver Twist*, ch. xv.).

> Dunc recumencent e li hus e li cris (*Rol.* 2064).

huff. From 16 cent., to blow, puff, play the braggart, etc. Hence *huff*, temper. Perh. imit., but cf. Ger. *hauchen* (MHG. *huchen*), to breathe. At draughts it was once usual to blow on the piece that was "huffed."

> *to huff a man at draughts*: einen stein im damenspiel wegblasen; souffler un pion au jeu des dames (Ludw.).

hug. From 16 cent. Origin obscure. As orig. sense was affectionate, it may be Norw. dial. *hygge*, to care for, love, which belongs ult. to ON. *hugr*, courage, mood, etc.; cf. AS. *hycgan*, to think.

huge. OF. *ahuge*, *ahoge*, in same sense. Origin unknown.

hugger-mugger. Orig. concealment, secrecy, developing new senses as *huddle*. Earlier (16 cent.) *hucker-mucker*, replacing *hudder-mudder* (see *huddle*). Perh. partly suggested by ME. *huke*, *hukel*, cloak, OF. *huque*. With later sense of muddle, confusion, cf. Walloon *hagemag*, in same sense.

> He and hys wyf and other have blaveryd here of my kynred in hedermoder (*Paston Let.* ii. 28).

> Not by subtill sleights or hugger-mugger [en cachette] (Florio's *Montaigne*).

Huguenot. Double dim. of F. *Hugues*, Hugh, perverted from earliest form *eiguenot* (1550), dial. form of Ger. *eidgenoss*, oath companion, confederate. *Eidgenossen* is still the regular form of address to the Swiss people. The name was given to the men of Geneva when they joined the Swiss Confederation (1518) and thus was at first of pol. character. *Huguenot* was a French surname long before the Reformation, though less common than *Huguenet* (whence E. *Hignett*), and the unfamiliar foreign word would be readily assimilated to it. ModProv. *aganau* keeps rather nearer the orig. See *oath*, *neat*[1].

hulk. AS. *hulc*, ship. In ME. usu. associated with heavy, unwieldy vessel (hence *hulking*); cf. Du. *hulk*, Ger. *holk*; also OF. *houlque*, *hourque*, etc., Sp. It. *urca*, ? from Teut. In view of the early prevalence of the word in WGer., derivation from G. ὁλκάς, towed ship, from ἕλκειν, to drag, is very doubtful. Connection with *hull* seems more likely; cf. obs. *hulk*, hovel, AS. *hulc*, cogn. with *hull*. The *hulks* were old ships used as prisons (*Great Expectations*, ch. ii.). See also *sheer-hulk*.

hull. AS. *hulu*, husk, shell, cogn. with *helan*, to hide; cf. Ger. *hülle*, covering, *hülse*, husk. For later sense cf. F. *coque*, shell, hull of ship; also L. *carina*, ship, orig. nut-shell.

hullaballoo. Orig. Sc. & north. Prob. with vague suggestion of *howl*, *bellow*, *halloo*, etc. It has many early vars., e.g. *hurley bolloo* (1751).

hullo. See *hallo*.

Hulsean lectures. Established at Camb. by bequest of *Rev. John Hulse* (†1790).

hum. Imit. of bee, fly, etc.; cf. Ger. dial. *hummen*, Ger. *summen*, and see *humble-bee*. In *hum and ha* it is rather for hesitating *hem* (cf. *ahem*). To *make things hum* (US.) contains suggestion of the *hum* of activity, business, etc.; ? cf. *boom*[1]. In *humming ale* it appears to be merely intens.

> He wold have gotyn it aweye by humys and by hays, but I wold not so be answeryd (*Paston Let.* ii. 347).

human. Earlier *humain*, F., L. *humanus*, cogn. with *homo*, man. Differentiated from *humane* since c. 1700, the noun *humanity* keeping both senses (cf. also *inhuman*). *Humane studies*, *humanist*, *humanism*, etc., date from Renaissance, reaching E. from It. via F., and imitating L. use of *humanitas* in the sense of education befitting a cultivated man. *Humanitarian* is 19 cent. For *human-e* cf. *urban-e*.

humble. F., L. *humilis*, from *humus*, ground; with silent *h*- till 19 cent. Cf. *lowly*.

humble-bee. Commonly *bumble-bee*. Not found in AS., but probably a native word;

cf. Du. *hommel*, Ger. *hummel* (OHG. *humbal, humpal*); cogn. with *hum* as *bumble-bee* is with *boom*[1].

humble-pie. For *umble-pie*, from *umbles*, earlier *numbles*, entrails, etc. of deer, OF. *nombles*, by dissim. for *lombles*, from L. *lumbulus*, dim. of *lumbus*, loin. For loss of *n-* cf. *apron, umpire*, etc. To *eat humble-pie* was orig. a pun; cf. dial. to *eat rue-pie* (see *rue*[1, 2]).

noumbles of a dere or beest: entrailles (Palsg.).

humbug. Recorded as noun and verb c. 1750. Origin unknown. Perh. associated by some obscure metaphor with *humming* and *bug*, insect; cf. Sp. *zumbar*, to hum, to jest, and possible connection of OF. *bourde*, humbug, with *bourdon*, drone-bee; also similar use of Sp. *abejón*, drone (v.i.).

abejon: a bee that has lost his sting, a drone. *Abejon juego*: a sort of play among children, at which one cries *buz*, and if the other is not watchful to pull away his head, he gives him a cuff on the ear. Thence *jugar con uno al abejon* is to make sport of, or make a jest of a man (Stevens).

humdrum. Imit. of monotony. Redupl. on *hum*, with reminiscence of *drum*.

humectate. From L. *humectare*, from (*h*)*umidus*, damp.

humeral [*anat.*]. From L. *humerus*, shoulder, cogn. with G. ὦμος, whence *omoplate*.

humid. F. *humide*, L. (*h*)*umidus*, from *umēre*, to be moist. The *h-* is due to association with *humus*, ground.

humiliate. From L. *humiliare*, from *humilis*, humble. *Humiliation, humility* are much older words (Chauc.).

Humism [*phil.*]. Of *David Hume* (†1776).

hummock. Orig. naut. (16 cent.) and written indifferently *ham-, hom-*, later *hum-*, and also *hommaco*, as though Sp. App. cogn. with much later *hump*; cf. LG. *hümmel, hümpel*, Norw. *humpe*, hillock, etc.

hummaum. See *hammam*.

humour. F. *humeur*, L. (*h*)*umor-em*, moisture. In ancient and medieval physiology, one of the four fluids, "cardinal humours" (v.i.), which determined the individual temperament. Later applied to "temper" or mood caused by such "humours," and, in E. only, from c. 1700, to a spec. aspect of the ludicrous or jocose. The same series of meanings appears in its derivatives, e.g. *humorous* in Shaks. means damp (*Rom. & Jul.* ii. 1), capricious, moody (*As You Like It*, i. 2); and Addison uses *humorist* for faddist.

In every human body
The choler, melancholy, phlegm and blood,
By reason that they flow continually
In some one part, and are not continent,
Receive the name of humours. Now thus far
It may, by metaphor, apply itself
Unto the general disposition;
As when some one peculiar quality
Doth so possess a man, that it doth draw
All his affects, his spirits and his powers,
In his confluctions, all to run one way,
This may be truly said to be a humour
(Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour, Induction*).

The murmuring and mutinie of such rebellious and turbulent humorists (Purch. xix. 46).

hump. First in *hump-backed* (17 cent.), app. due to mixture of earlier *crump-backed* (see *crumpet*) and *hunch-backed* (see *hunch*); but cf. LG. *humpel, hümpel*, hillock, knob, hump of camel. *Hump*, despondency, may be a playful alteration of *hip*[2] suggested by *dump, grump*.

humph. Grunt of disapproval. Better represented by *mph*.

Humphrey, dine with Duke. Orig. to spend dinner-hour near supposed tomb of *Humphrey of Gloucester* in Old Saint Paul's. Cf. Sc. to *dine with St Giles and the Earl of Murray* (buried in St Giles' Church).

humpty-dumpty. Small "dumpy" person (18 cent.). App. redupl. on *dump*[2] (q.v.). But the antiquity of nursery-rimes suggests that it may orig. have been a proper name, from *Humphrey*.

humus. L., ground, mould, cogn. with G. χθών (for *χθώμ).

Hun. "A reckless or wilful destroyer of the beauties of nature or art; an uncultured devastator; cf. *Vandal, Goth*" (*NED.*). AS. *Hūne, Hūnas*; cf. ON. *Hūnar*, Ger. *Hünen*, MedL. *Hunni, Chunni*, app. from native name of race, which overran Europe in 4–5 cents., known to Chin. as *Hiong-nu* or *Han*. Application to Germans dates from Kaiser's speech (1900) in which he held up to his troops the Hun ideal.

Les Huns ont passé là, Tout est ruine et deuil
(Victor Hugo).

The majority of good Huns all over the world being old soldiers, the Huns will be particularly well placed at the day of Armageddon
(*Ole Luk-oie*, 1907).

hunch. First in *hunch-backed* (*Rich. III*, iv. 4; 2 Quart.), for more usual *bunch-backed* (Folios and 1 Quart.). Cotgrave has *hulch-backed*; and *huck-backed, huckle-backed, hutch-backed*, also occur in 17 cent. Cf. also *hump-backed*. With *hunch* (of

bread) and 19 cent. *hunk* cf. WFlem. *hunke*, in same sense. The relation of this series of words is quite obscure.

hundred. AS. *hundred*, from *hund*, the Aryan name (cf. OSax. *hund*, OHG. *hunt*, Goth. *hund*, and cogn. L. *centum*, G. *ἑ-κατόν*, Welsh *cant*, Sanskrit *satam*), with suffix *-red*, reckoning, as in Du. *hondert*, Ger. *hundert*, ON. *hundrath*; cf. Goth. *rathjan*, to reckon, *rathjo*, number, an early loan from L. *ratio*. The ON. hundred was 120 (see *gross*). Hist. the *hundred* is a subdivision of a county, variously explained, but certainly in some cases representing a hundred hides of land. Cf. *Chiltern Hundreds*. The *Hundred Days* renders F. *Cent Jours*, between Napoleon's return from Elba and his second abdication. The *Old Hundredth* is the metr. version of *Ps.* c.

hunger. AS. *hungor*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *honger*, Ger. *hunger*, ON. *hungr*, Goth. *huggrjan*, to hunger. *Hunger-strike*, orig. devised by imprisoned suffragettes, is now a normal practice of the incarcerated.

> Among the prisoners who have gone on hunger strike in Ireland are prisoners convicted of burglary (*Daily Mail*, Mar. 8, 1918).

hunk. From c. 1800. See *hunch*.

hunker. Orig. Sc. (18 cent.). App. connected with Du. *huiken*, Ger. *hocken*, ON. *hūka*, to squat on one's hams or "hunkers," also ON. *hokra*, to crouch. ? Nasalized under influence of *haunch*.

hunks. From c. 1600. Also *hunx*. Dan. *hundsk*, stingy, lit. doggish. For metath. of consonants cf. *Manx*, *minx*. Du. *hondsch*, Ger. *hündisch*, occur in same sense.

> *sordidus*: hündisch; honts (A. Junius).

hunt. AS. *huntian*, cogn. with *hound*, and perh. also with *hand*, and Goth. *hinthan*, to seize. From AS. *hunta*, hunter, comes name *Hunt*, still much commoner than later *Hunter*. *Happy hunting ground* app. translates some NAmer. Ind. name for heaven.

Hunterian. Of *William* († 1783) or *John Hunter* († 1793), brothers, anatomists.

hurdle. AS. *hyrdel*, dim. cogn. with Du. *horde*, Ger. *hürde*; cf. ON. *hurth*, Goth. *haurds*, door; cogn. with L. *cratis*, hurdle, G. *κυρτία*, wicker-work. Much used in ME. of defensive works (cf. *hoarding*). Being *drawn on a hurdle* to execution for high treason was not formally abolished till 1870.

hurdy-gurdy. Imit. of sound. Cf. earlier *hirdy-girdy*, uproar, and *hurlyburly*.

hurl. From 13 cent. Cf. LG. *hurreln*, to hurl, push, etc. Prob. connected with *hurr*, imit. of vibration, "whirring," and influenced also by *hurtle* and *whirl*, as in obs. *hurlpool*, *hirlwind*. Hence *hurley*, Ir. name for hockey (q.v.), hockey-stick, and perh. *hurlyburly*. But with latter cf. F. *hurluberlu*, reckless person, perh. connected with *hurler*, to howl; also Ger. *hurliburli*, precipitately.

hurrah. Later than *huzza*. App. a cry picked up in Thirty Years' War; cf. Norw. Sw. Dan. *hurra*, Ger. *hurrah*, Russ. *ura*, etc.; orig. Ger., perh. from *hurren*, to move quickly.

hurricane. Sp. *huracán*, from Carib, whence also Port. *furacão*. From Sp. come F. *ouragan*, Ger. *orkan*. Some of the numerous early E. forms (from 16 cent.), e.g. *haurachana*, *furicano*, *hurlecano*, are due to folk-etym., and it is possible that the accepted spelling owes something to the early theory that the storm was named from its destruction of sugar plantations (q.d. *hurry cane!*).

hurry. First in Shaks. Cogn. with *hurl* (q.v.), with some earlier meanings of which it coincides. *Hurry-scurry* is a redupl. suggested by *scurry* (q.v.).

> In this hurlie and uprore (Holland's *Livy*).
>
> The multitude was all up on a hurrey (*ib.*).

hurst [*dial.*]. Hillock, also grove. Very common in place-names. AS. *hyrst*; cf. obs. Du. *horst*, thicket, Ger. *horst*, esp. in *adlerhorst*, eagle's aery, ON. *hrjōstr*, rough, barren place.

hurt. OF. *hurter* (*heurter*), to collide, dash against; cf. Prov. *urtar*, It. *urtare*. Origin uncertain, but prob. Celt.

> If ony man schal wandre in the day, he hirtith not [*Vulg.* non offendit] (Wyc. *John*, xi. 9).

hurtle. From *hurt*. Orig. to strike against. Later senses associated with *hurl* (q.v.), with which it sometimes varies in early MSS.

> Whanne we felden into a place of gravel...thei hurtliden [*vars.* hurten, hurliden, *Vulg.* impegerunt] the schipp (Wyc. *Acts*, xxvii. 41).

hurtleberry. Now usu. *whortleberry*. App. from AS. *heorot-berge*, hart berry used of the buckthorn; cf. Ger. *himbeere*, raspberry, lit. hind berry. See also *whortleberry*, *huckleberry*.

husband. AS. *hūsbonda*, master of the house, from ON. *bōndi*, peasant, freeholder (see *bond*[2]). Cf. *housewife*. Senses of tiller of soil (replaced by *husbandman*), spouse, are later. Orig. sense appears in verb to *husband* (one's resources, etc.) and *husbandry*, with which cf. *economy*.

> Gif the housbonde man [*Vulg.* paterfamilias] wiste in what houre the theef were to cumme (Wyc. *Matt.* xxiv. 43).

> This day, not for want, but for good husbandry, I sent my father, by his desire, six pair of my old shoes, which fit him, and are good (Pepys, Dec. 5, 1667).

hush. Earliest is *husht*, adj. (c. 1400), which appears to be ident. with interj. *hust* (Chauc.). In 15 cent. texts varies with *huist*, *whist*, etc., natural exclamations enjoining silence; cf. *hist*. Verb and noun *hush* are back-formations from *husht* regarded as p.p. Cf. also Norw. Dan. *hysse*, to silence, from interj. *hys*. For *hushaby* cf. LG. *hüssen*, to lull. With to *hush up* (17 cent.) cf. *hush-money*, and *hush-ship*, used during the Great War of new ships of secret design and purpose (cf. *Q-boat*).

husk. Late ME. App. a dim. of *house*, perh. from Du.; cf. early sense of Du. *huisken* (v.i.). Approximate parallels are found in Ger. & LG., but some regard it as cogn. with *hose*, in orig. sense of covering. Hence *husky*, dry-throated, or as though choked with husks; cf. *bur*. For US. *husking*, jollification accompanying corn-husking, see *bee*.

> *huysken*: siliqua, gluma, calyx, theca seminis (Kil.).

husky. Eskimo dog. ? Corrupt. of *Eskimo*. A Scotsman resident in Canada suggests to me that it may be the personal name *Husky* (? for Hugh), as in *Huskisson*, given by early Sc. immigrants. Cf. *collie*.

hussar. Hung. *huszar*, freebooter, OSerb. *gusar*, *kursar*, etc., Late G. κουρσάριος, Late L. *cursarius*, whence also *corsair* (q.v.). Applied in 15 cent. to Hung. light horse and adopted by several West Europ. langs. Cf. *cossack*, *pandour*, *uhlan*. The hussar uniform still bears traces of Oriental origin.

> The horsmen of Hongary are commonly called hussares, an exceadyng ravenous and cruell kynde of men (*NED.* 1560).

> *hussars*: are horsemen, cloathed in tygers and other skins, and adorn'd with plumes of feathers (*News-reader's Pocket-book*, 1759).

hussif. *Housewife* (q.v.), in sense of needle-case, etc. Cf. *hussy*.

Hussite [*hist.*]. Follower of *John Hus*, Bohemian reformer (15 cent.), burnt at Constance, 1415.

hussy. For *housewife*; cf. *goody* for *goodwife*. For mod. depreciation of sense, due to association with adjs. such as *light*, *saucy*, etc., cf. hist. of *wench*, *quean*, and growing dislike of the vulgar for the word *woman*.

> Huswife, Ile have you whipt for slaundring me (*Look about you*, 1600).

> Being so good a hussy of what money I had left her (Defoe, *Colonel Jack*).

husting. AS. *hūsting*, ON. *hūs-thing*, house thing, orig. an assembly of the immediate followers of a king or noble, as distinguished from the general *thing* or *folkmoot*; cf. the London *Court of Hustings*, presided over by the Lord Mayor, and held on a platform in the Guildhall, whence election *hustings* (18 cent.). See *storthing*, *thing*.

hustle. From 17 cent. Orig. to shake up coins (lots) in a hat for gambling. Du. *hutselen*, in same sense, frequent. of *hutsen*, to shake (see *hodge-podge*). The sense of jostling, ill-treating, esp. in connection with robbery, is E. only, which points to confusion with ME. and dial. *huspil*, F. *houspiller*, "to shake, or towse" (Cotg.), OF. *houssepigner*, lit. to comb (*peigner*) one's jacket (see *housing*). With US. sense of *hustler* cf. *push*. The offic. Tube hustler started work at Victoria, Jan. 1920.

> *huspylyn, or spoylyn*: spolio, dispolio (*Prompt. Parv.*).

> A "hustler" started work at Tottenham Court Road tube-station yesterday (*Daily Chron.* Jan. 20, 1920).

hut. F. *hutte*, Ger. *hütte*, cogn. with *hide*[3]. First as mil. word.

hutch. Orig. chest, coffer. F. *huche* (13 cent.); cf. MedL. *hutica*. Perh. from Ger. *hut*, keeping.

Huttonian [*geol.*]. Plutonic theory of rocks. From *James Hutton* (†1796).

hutty [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Elephant (Kipling, *Road to Mandalay*). Hind. *hāthī*, Sanskrit *hastī*, from *hasta*, hand, elephant's trunk (cf. Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* viii. 10. 29).

> Hattee, which is likewise elephant in their language (Jourdain's *Journ.* 1612).

huzoor. Eastern formula of respectful address. Arab. *huzūr*, presence.

huzza. Orig. sailors' shout, so perh. for hauling-cry *hissa*, from F. *hisser*, to hoist (q.v.). But cf. Ger. *hussa*.

hyacinth. Now differentiated from earlier *jacinth* (q.v.). F., L., G. *ὑάκινθος*, flower fabled to have sprung from the blood of *Hyacinthus*, youth beloved by Apollo.

hyacinthe: the blew, or purple jacint, or hyacinth flower (Cotg.).

Hyades [*astron.*]. Group of stars near Pleiades. G. *ὑάδες*, popularly connected with *ὗειν*, to rain, but perh. from *ὗς*, swine, L. name being *suculae*, little pigs. Cf. *hyena*.

hyaena. See *hyena*.

hyaloid. From G. *ὕαλος*, glass.

hybrid. L. *hybrida, hibrida*, offspring of tame sow and wild boar. ? From G. *ὗς, ὑ-*, sow, with second element cogn. with L. *aper*, boar.

hydra. L., G. *ὕδρα*, water-snake. Fig. allusion to the numerous and indestructible heads of the Lernaean Hydra, killed by Hercules, is in Chauc. See *otter*.

hydrangea. Coined by Linnaeus from G. *ὕδωρ*, water, *ἄγγος*, vessel, in allusion to form of seed-capsule.

hydrant. Orig. US. Irreg. formation from G. *ὕδωρ*, water.

hydraulic. L., G. *ὑδραυλικός*, from *ὕδωρ*, water, *αὐλός*, pipe.

hydro. Short for *hydropathic establishment*.

hydrogen. F. *hydrogène*, coined (1787) by G. de Morveau, from G. *ὕδωρ*, water, and *γέν-*, to produce. Cf. *hydrography*, study of water distribution; *hydromel*, mead, G. *μέλι*, honey; *hydropathy*, water cure (cf. *homoeopathy*); *hydrophobia*, G. *φόβος*, fear, because human sufferers show aversion to water; *hydroplane*, coined on *aeroplane*; *hydropsy*, learned form of *dropsy* (q.v.); *hydrostatic*, etc.

hyena. L. *hyaena*, G. *ὕαινα*, swine (fem.), from *ὗς, ὑ-*, pig.

hygiene. F. *hygiène*, G. *ὑγιεινή* (sc. *τέχνη*), from *ὑγιής*, healthy, whence also *Hygiea*, goddess of health.

hygrometer. From G. *ὑγρός*, wet, fluid.

hylic. Material. G. *ὑλικός*, from *ὕλη*, wood, timber, used by Aristotle for matter. Cf. *hylozoism*, theory that matter has life.

Hymen. L., G. *Ὑμήν*, god of marriage, from *ὑμήν*, membrane (vaginal). ? Cf. Sanskrit *syūman*, suture. Hence *hymenoptera* (Linnaeus), insects with membranous wings.

hymn. L., G. *ὕμνος*, song of praise, adopted by LXX. to render various Heb. words. Cf. AS. *ymen*, ME. *ymne*, now restored on G. form.

Salmes and ymnes and spiritual songis (Wyc. *Col.* iii. 16).

hyoid [*anat.*]. Shape of G. letter *υ*. See *-oid*.

hyoscine. Poison (used by Crippen). From *hyoscyamus*, G., from *ὑοσκύαμος*, pig's bean, whence F. *jusquiame*.

hypaethral. Open to the sky. From G. *ὑπό*, under, *αἰθήρ*, air.

hypallage [*gram.*]. Change of natural order in figure of speech, e.g. *dare classibus austros* (*Aen.* iii. 61) for *dare classes austris*. G., exchange, from *ὑπό*, under, *ἀλλάσσειν*, to exchange.

hyperbaton [*gram.*]. Inversion of natural order. G., from *ὑπέρ*, over (cogn. with L. *super*), *βαίνειν*, to step. Cf. *hyperbola, hyperbole*, G. *βάλλειν*, to throw; *hyperborean*, G. *βορέας*, north (wind); *hypersthene* (min.), F. *hypersthène*, named by Haüy (1803) from G. *σθένος*, strength, because harder than hornblende; *hypertrophy*, G. *τροφή*, nourishment (cf. *atrophy*).

hyphen. G. *ὑφέν* (adv.), together, from *ὑπό*, under, *ἕν*, one. Hence *hyphenated American* (1915), of Ger. origin and preserving Ger. sympathies.

hypnotism. Coined (1842) by Dr J. Braid from *hypnotic* (17 cent.), from G. *ὕπνος*, sleep. Cf. *braidism*.

hypocaust. Heating-chamber of Roman house or bath. G. *ὑπόκαυστον*, from *ὑπό*, under (cogn. with L. *sub*), *καίειν*, to burn. Cf. *hypochondria*, orig. soft part of body, and organs, below costal cartilages, from G. *χόνδρος*, gristle, hence, in E., melancholy supposed to be situated in liver or spleen; *hypocoristic*, of pet-names, G. *κόρος*, child; *hypocrite*, G. *ὑποκριτής*, actor, lit. one who answers back, ult. from *κρίνειν*, to judge, decide; *hypodermic*, G. *δέρμα*, skin; *hypostasis*, essence, personality, G. *ἱστάναι*, to set; *hypotenuse*, G. *ὑποτείνουσα*, pres. part. fem., from *τείνειν*, to stretch, because "subtending" the right-angle; *hypothesis*, putting under, "supposition," from G. *τιθέναι*, to place (cf. *hypothecate*, to mortgage, from F.).

hypso-. From G. *ὕψος*, height.

hyrax. The "cony" of the Bible. G. *ὕραξ*, shrew-mouse.

hyson. Cantonese form of Chin. *hei-ch'un*, bright spring.

hyssop. L., G. *ὕσσωπος*, of Oriental origin; cf. Heb. *ēzōb*. Hence AS. *ysope*.

hysteria. Mod. formation from *hysteric*, F. *hystérique*, L., G. ὑστερικός, from ὑστέρα, womb. Cf. *mother*, in same sense.

> O, how this mother swells up toward my heart!
> Hysterica passio!—down, thou climbing sorrow
> (*Lear*, ii. 4).

hysteron-proteron [*gram.*]. Inversion. G. ὕστερον, latter, πρότερον, former. Cf. *preposterous*.

hythe. See *hithe*.

I. AS. *ic*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *ik*, Ger. *ich*, ON. *ek*, Goth. *ik*; cogn. with L. *ego*, G. ἐγώ, Sanskrit *aham*. *Me* (q.v.) is Aryan.

iambic. L., G., from ἴαμβος, ? from ἰάπτειν, to assail, because trad. first used, by Archilochus (7 cent. B.C.), in invective verse. ? Or from root of ἰέναι, to go, with suffix as in διθύραμβος, θρίαμβος. Cf. *trochaic*.

iatric. From G. ἰατρός, healer, physician.

ib., ibid. For L. *ibidem*, in the same place.

Iberian [*ling.*]. Prehistoric race preceding Celts in Western Europe, esp. in Spain. From G. Ἴβηρες, the Spaniards (and Portuguese).

ibex. L., kind of goat.

ibis. L., G. ἶβις, prob. of Egypt. origin.

Ibsenity. Of *Ibsen*, Norw. author (†1914). Jocular (*Punch*), after *obscenity*.

Icarian. Of *Icarus*, son of Daedalus. The earliest airman.

ice. AS. *īs*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *ijs*, Ger. *eis*, ON. *īss*. *Iceberg*, ice mountain, may be Du. *ijsberg* or Dan. *isbjerg*.

Icelandic [*ling.*]. Mod. form of Old Norse, from which, owing to centuries of isolation, it differs much less than the cogn. Scand. langs.

Ichabod, to write. See 1 *Sam.* iv. 21.

ichneumon. L., G. ἰχνεύμων, from ἰχνεύειν, to track, from ἴχνος, footstep, because it finds and destroys the eggs of the crocodile. See *cockatrice*.

ichnography [*arch.*]. Ground-plan. From G. ἰχνεύειν, to trace (v.s.).

ichor. F., G. ἰχώρ, fluid replacing blood in veins of the gods.

ichthyosaurus. Fossil monster. From G. ἰχθύς, fish, σαῦρος, lizard. Cf. *ichthyology*, *ichthyophagy*, etc.

icicle. For *ice ickl*?. From AS. *īs*, ice, *gicel*, icicle; cf. archaic Dan. *isegel*, Norw. dial. *isjökul*, from ON. *jökull*, icicle. *Ickle* alone is still used in dial.

> Be she constant, be she fickle,
> Be she fire, or be she ickle (*NED.* 1687).

icon. Image, esp. picture, etc. of saint as object of veneration in Eastern Church. G. εἰκών, likeness.

iconoclast. Late L., Late G. εἰκονοκλάστης, from εἰκών (v.s.), κλάειν, to break. Orig. applied (8–9 cents.) to image-breakers in Eastern Church.

icosahedron. G., from εἴκοσι, twenty, ἕδρα, seat, base.

-ics. Adopted from L., G. neut. pl. *-ικά* of adjs. in *-ικός*. F. treats the ending as fem. sing. (*dynamique*, *tactique*, etc.) exc. in *mathématiques*.

ictus. L., stroke, p.p. of archaic *icere*, to strike, used as p.p. of *ferire*.

id [*biol.*]. Unit of germ-plasm. Coined (1891) by Weismann on *idioplasm*.

idea. L., G. ἰδέα, look, semblance, from ἰδεῖν, to see. Earlier is dial. *idee*, via F. Earliest sense in mod. langs. is archetype, as in Platonic philos., something of which survives in *ideal-ist*. Image, conception, are later developments.

> Withal, I did infer your lineaments,
> Being the right idea of your father,
> Both in your form and nobleness of mind
> (*Rich. III*, iii. 7).

identity. F. *identité*, Late L. *identitas* (5 cent.), from *idem*, same.

ideology. Science of ideas (q.v.).

ides. F., L. *idus* (pl.).

idiom. F. *idiome*, language, dialect, L., G. ἰδίωμα, peculiarity, from ἴδιος, own, peculiar.

idiosyncrasy. G. ἰδιοσυγκρασία, from ἴδιος (v.s.), σύγκρασις, mixture, from σύν, together (see *crasis*).

idiot. F., L. *idiota*, uncultivated person, G. ἰδιώτης, private person, "layman," from ἴδιος (v.s.). Mod. sense is oldest in E., though theologians, from Wyc. onward, have used the word in L. & G. meaning.

idle. AS. *īdel*, empty, useless. WGer.; cf. Du. *ijdel*, worthless, Ger. *eitel*, vain. Orig. sense still in *idle words* (*mind*, etc.). Cf. sense-development of *vain* and L. *vacuus*. *Idlesse* is one of Spenser's sham antiques revived by Scott.

> The erthe was idel [*var.* veyn with ynne, *Vulg.* inanis] and voide (Wyc. *Gen.* i. 2).

ido. Artificial language, simplified (1907) from *esperanto*. Esperantist suffix *-ido*, son, offspring of.

idol. F. *idole*, Late L., G. εἴδωλον, image, likeness, from εἶδος, form, cogn. with ἰδεῖν, to see. Used by LXX. in mod. sense.

In *idolater, idolatry* (whence *mariolatry, babyolatry*, etc.), second element is from λατρεύειν, to serve. Correctly *idololater*, one *-ol-* being lost by dissim. (cf. *heroi-comic*).

idyll. L., G. εἰδύλλιον, dim. of εἶδος, form, picture. Orig. short descriptive poem of rustic or pastoral type.

.e. For L. *id est*, that is.

-ier. F. agent. suffix, L. *-arius*.

if. AS. *gif*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *of* (earlier *jof*), Ger. *ob* (OHG. *oba, ibu*), ON. *ef*, Goth. *ibai*. Supposed to be oblique case of a Teut. noun meaning doubt.

igloe, igloo. Eskimo, house.

igneous. From L. *igneus*, from *ignis*, fire.

ignis fatuus. MedL., foolish fire; cf. F. *feu follet*, will o' the wisp.

ignominy. F. *ignominie*, L. *ignominia*, from *in-*, neg., **gnomen* (*nomen*), name. Cf. *ignoble*.

ignoramus. L., we do not know. Orig. leg. (v.i.), *ignore* still being used of throwing out an indictment. Mod. sense from Ruggle's play (1615), intended to expose the ignorance of the "common lawyers," with *Ignoramus* as title-rôle.

> *ignoramus*: is a word properly used by the grand enquest...and written upon the bill...when as they mislike their evidence, as defective, or too weake to make good the presentment (Cowel).

ignore. Orig. not to know (v.s.), still the only sense of F. *ignorer* (cf. *ignorance*). L. *ignorare*, from *in-*, neg., **gnorare*, to know (cf. *ignarus*). Current sense is quite mod. (v.i.).

> They began by reviling me, they now "ignore" me, as the phrase goes (*NED.* 1850).

iguana. Sp., from Carib name *iwana, yuana*, etc. Hence *iguanodon*, fossil dinosaur, coined from G. ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-, tooth, after *mastodon*.

IHS. G. ΙΗΣ, abbrev. of ΙΗΣΟΥΣ, Jesus, transliterated into L. characters with erron. preservation of G. H (instead of E), and hence popularly explained as acrostic for *Iesus Hominum Salvator* or *In Hoc Signo* (*vinces*), *In Hac* (*cruce*) *Salus*.

> Dixit autem ihs ad eos
> (*Codex Bezae, Luke*, vi. 5, 7 cent.).

ilex. L., holm-oak, evergreen oak.

iliac. Of the loins. F. *iliaque*, Late L. *iliacus*, from *ilia*, loins, entrails, confused, in *passio iliaca*, with G. ἰλεός, εἰλεός, colic, from εἰλειν, to roll.

Iliad. L. *Ilias, Iliad-*, G. Ἰλιάς (sc. ποίησις), poem of Ἴλιον, Troy.

ilk [*Sc.*]. Same. AS. *ilca*, from pronoun stem (cf. L. *is*) and suffix *-līc* (see *like*). *Of that ilk* implies coincidence of name with estate, e.g. *Lundie of Lundie*. Not ident. with *ilk* in *ilka lassie* (*ilk a lassie*), which is northern form of *each* (q.v.); cf. Sc. *whilk*, for *which*.

ill. ON. *illr*, replacing in early ME. some senses of unrelated *evil*. Apart from current mod. sense, for *sick*, it is chiefly used as adj. and adv. in real or virtual compds. (*ill blood, will*; *ill-bred, ill-gotten*, etc.).

illaqueate. To snare. From L. *illaqueare*, from *laqueus*, noose, snare. See *lace*.

illative. Inferential. From L. *inferre, illat-*.

illegitimate. Current sense of born out of wedlock is oldest in E. (16 cent.).

illth. Coined by Ruskin on *wealth*. Cf. *coolth*.

illuminate. For earlier *illumine*, L. *illuminare*, to throw into light, *lumen, lumin-*. See *luminary, limn*. Hence *Illuminati*, orig. Sp. sect of 16 cent., later Ger. secret society of 18 cent.; now often used of groups claiming spec. wisdom.

illusion. F., L. *illusio-n-*, from *illudere*, to mock, deceive, from *ludere, lus-*, to play. Cf. *ludicrous*.

illustrate. From L. *illustrare*, to throw into lustre (q.v.); hence, to elucidate by means of pictures, examples, etc. *Illustrious* is for earlier *illustre*, F., L. *illustris*.

im-. See *in-*[1], *in-*[2].

image. F., L. *imago, imagin-*, cogn. with *imitate*. Orig. effigy, likeness (*Gen.* i. 27), as in *the very image of*. Cf. *imagine*, to form a mental image, "picture" to oneself. *Imago*, perfect stage of insect, is due to Linnaeus.

imam, imaum. Mohammedan priest. Arab. *imām*, leader, from *amma*, to go before.

imbecile. F. *imbécile*, L. *imbecillus*, weak in body or mind, for **imbacillus*, "quasi sine baculo," i.e. tottering for lack of support. This etym., long regarded as an early myth, is now accepted by competent authorities.

imbibe. L. *imbibere*, to drink in, lit. and fig.

imbricate [*bot.*]. Overlapping like tiles. From L. *imbricare*, from *imbrex, imbric-*, gutter-tile, from *imber, imbr-*, rain.

imbroglio. It., confusion, tangle, from *broglio*. See *broil*[1].

imbrue. Now usu. with blood, but orig. of bedabblement in gen., earliest records referring to table-manners (v.i.). OF. *embrouer, embruer*, to bedaub, from the same

root as *broth* (q.v.); cf. It. *imbrodolare*, "to fowle with broth or dish-wash" (Flor.). Early examples show confusion with *imbue* and *brew*. No connection with OF. *embreuver*, to saturate, which would have given E. *imbreve* (cf. *retrieve*).

With mouth enbrowide thi coppe thou not take (*NED.* c. 1430).

s'embruer: to imbrue, or bedable himselfe with (Cotg.).

imbue. L. *imbuere*, to cause to drink in. Earliest as p.p., partly due to F. *imbu*, L. *imbutus*.

imburse [*archaic*]. F. *embourser*, from *en* and *bourse*, purse (q.v.). Hence *reimburse*.

imitate. From L. *imitari*, cogn. with *image*. *Imitative* (ling.) is a convenient term to include *onomatopoeic* and *echoic*.

immaculate. L. *immaculatus*, unspotted, from *macula*, spot (see *mail*[1]). Earliest in ref. to the Holy Virgin.

immanent. Contrasted with *transcendent*, *transient*. F., from pres. part. of L. *immanēre*, from *manēre*, to dwell (see *manor*).

immediate. F. *immédiat*, MedL. *immediatus*, without anything between; cf. *medium*, *intermediate*. The adv. *immediately* is much older (15 cent.).

immemorial. See *memory*. Esp. in *time immemorial*, time out of mind; cf. F. *temps immémorial*.

immense. F., L. *immensus*, unmeasured, from *metiri*, *mens-*, to measure.

immerse. From L. *immergere*, *immers-*, to plunge into. Also occ. *immerge* (as *emerge*). See *merge*. *Immersion* first occurs (17 cent.) in ref. to baptism.

immigrant. From L. *immigrare* after earlier *emigrant*. See *migrate*.

imminent. F., from pres. part. of L. *imminēre*, to overhang, from *minēre*, to jut out. Cf. *eminent*.

immolate. From L. *immolare*, orig. to sprinkle with sacrificial meal, *mola*.

immortelle. F. (sc. *fleur*). Cf. synon. *everlasting*. Cf. F. *immortel*, member of Academy.

immunity. F. *immunité*, L. *immunitas*, exemption from public service, etc., from *munus*, service, duty. Med. sense of *immune*, obs. c. 1660–1880, is a reintroduction from F. or G.

immure. F. *emmurer*, to wall in, from *en* and *mur*. See *mural*.

imp. AS. *impa*, shoot, graft, from *impian*, to graft. Like F. *enter*, Ger. *impfen*, an early loan from a L. verb which may belong to *putare*, to cut (**im-putare*), or to G. ἔμφυτος, implanted, grafted. The verb, which was also applied to inserting feathers into hawk's wing, is still in dial. use. The noun acquired the sense of human offshoot, child (cf. *scion*), and then, from common use in *imp of Satan* (*hell*, *wickedness*, etc.) reached its current meaning. Cf. *hussy*, *wench*, etc.

Heav'ns sacred impe, faire goddesse [Peace] that renuest
Th' old golden age (Sylv. *Handicrafts*).

impact. From L. *impingere*, *impact-*, to dash against.

impair. OF. *empeirier* (*empirer*), to make worse, VL. **in-pejorare*, from *pejor*, worse, or of F. formation from *pire*, OF. *peire*, L. *pejor*.

impale. F. *empaler*, from *pal*, stake, L. *palus*.

impart. OF. *empartir* (replaced by *faire part de*), L. *impartire*, *impertire*, to give a share of, from *pars*, *part-*, part.

impasse. F., from *in-*, neg. and *passer*. Coined by Voltaire as euph. for *cul de sac*.

impassible. F., Church L. *impassibilis*, incapable of suffering, from *pati*, *pass-*, to suffer; cf. *impassive*, not suffering.

impassion. It. *impassionare*. See *passion*.

impasto. It., thick laying-on of colour. See *paste*.

impeach. Orig. to hinder, but Wyc. also has it in sense of accusation. F. *empêcher*, to prevent, Late L. *impedicare*, from *pedica*, fetter, from *pes*, *ped-*, foot. Current E. sense represents rather OF. *empacher*, to accuse, for which see *dispatch*. *Impeach* replaced earlier *appeach* (see *peach*[2]). *Soft impeachment* is after Sheridan, from hist. *impeachment*, accusation and trial before House of Lords at instance of House of Commons.

I own the soft impeachment—spare my blushes—I am Delia (*Rivals*, v. 3).

impeccable. F., L. *impeccabilis*. See *peccant*.

impecunious. From L. *in-*, neg. and *pecuniosus*, rich. See *pecuniary*.

impede. First in Shaks. L. *impedire*, lit. to shackle, from *pes*, *ped-*, foot. Much earlier is *impediment* (14 cent.).

impel. L. *impellere*, from *pellere*, *puls-*, to drive, force. Cf. *impulse*.

impend. L. *impendēre*, to hang over, from *pendēre*, to hang. Cf. *depend*.

imperative. L. *imperativus*, from *imperare*, to command, from *parare*, to make ready. First (16 cent.) as gram. term.

imperator. See *emperor*.

imperial. F. *impérial*, L. *imperialis*, from *imperium*, rule, empire. *Imperial federation*, *preference*, *imperialism*, in connection with British empire, are quite mod. (c. 1900). As applied to measures *imperial* indicates fixed by statute as contrasted with local usage. Sense of tuft of hair on lower lip is from Emperor Napoleon III. In sense of roof of coach, trunk to fit roof, F. *impériale*, app. jocular application of sense of height and dignity.

imperious. L. *imperiosus*, from *imperium*, rule, empire (q.v.).

imperscriptible. Unrecorded, without written authority. Only with *right*. From L. *in-*, neg. and *perscribere*, to write down.

impertinent. Orig. not to the point. See *pertinent*. Current sense, as also in F., from 17 cent.

impetrate [*theol.*]. To obtain by request. From L. *impetrare*, to wangle, from *patrare*, to bring to pass.

impetuous. F. *impétueux*, L. *impetuosus*, from *impetus*, attack, from *impetere*, to assail, from *petere*, to seek, strive towards.

impi. Zulu army. Native word for company of people, esp. armed.

impinge. L. *impingere*, from *in* and *pangere*, to fix, drive in.

implead [*leg.*]. To sue. OF. *emplaidier*. See *plead*.

implement. Orig. household goods in gen. Late L. *implementum*, from *implère*, to fill up. Cf. *implement*, fulfilment, in Sc. law. For restriction of sense cf. *utensil*.

implicate. From L. *implicare*, to entangle, involve, from *plicare*, to fold, twist. Cf. *imply*, with which it is often synon., e.g. in *by implication*. Cf. *implicit*, orig. involved; then, implied, but not expressed or *explicit*.

implore. F. *implorer*, L. *implorare*, from *plorare*, to weep, wail.

impluvium [*arch.*]. Basin for rain-water in Roman atrium. L., from *pluere*, to rain.

imply. OF. *emplier*, L. *implicare*. See *implicate*. Hence also *employ*, representing the tonic stem, OF. *emplei-*, *emploi-*, of same verb. Cf. F. *plier* or *ployer*, to bend.

import. F. *importer*, L. *importare*, to bring in, from *portare*, to carry (see *port*[1]). Secondary sense from MedL. *importare*, to carry (consequences, etc.) within it.

importunate. For earlier *importune*, F. *importun*, L. *importunus*, unfit, inconvenient, opposite of *opportunus*, cogn. with L. *portus*, harbour, with idea of accessibility or the reverse. Cf. L. *Portunus*, god of harbours, ? formed on *Neptunus*.

impose. F. *imposer*. See *pose*. Earlier is *imposition*, used by Wyc. of laying on of hands. Cf. *imposition*, something put upon one, *impost*, OF. (*impôt*), tax, *impostor*, which belong more directly to L. *imponere*, *impos-*, to lay on. For sense of adj. *imposing* cf. *impressive*.

impostume. Abscess. Altered from earlier *apostume* (q.v.). For prefix-change cf. *inveigle*.

impound. Now usu. of documents. See *pound*[2].

impoverish. OF. *empovrir*, *empovriss-* (replaced by *appauvrir*), from *en* and *povre* (*pauvre*). See *poor*.

imprecation. F. *imprécation*, L. *imprecatio-n-*, from *imprecari*, to invoke by prayer, from *precari*, to pray. Current limited sense is characteristic of human nature (v.i.); cf. F. *en vouloir à*, to bear ill-will to.

> I wish and imprecate to your Imperial Majestie all happiness (*NED.* 1664).

impregnable. Earlier *imprenable*, F., from *prendre*, *pren-*, to take, L. *prehendere*. For intrusive *-g-* cf. *delight*, *sovereign*, etc.

impregnate. Orig. adj. Late L. *impraegnatus*. See *pregnant*.

impresario. It., operatic manager, from *impresa*, undertaking, "emprise."

imprescriptible. Inalienable, not subject to prescription; usu. with *right*. F. (see *prescribe*).

impress[1]. To press into. L. *imprimere*, *impress-*, from *in* and *premere*, *press-*, to press. See *press*[1], *print*. *Impressionism*, in art, dates from c. 1880.

impress[2]. To force to serve, commandeer. See *press*[2]. Early associated with *press*[1].

> Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
> Unfix his earth-bound root? (*Macb.* iv. 1).

imprest. Advance of money. For earlier *prest*. See *press*[2]. Cf. It. *impresto*, OF. *emprest*.

imprimatur. L., let it be printed, from *imprimere*, to impress. Orig. of state licence to print book, now only of R. C. Church.

imprimis. L., for *in primis*, among the first (things).

imprint. Older form of *print* (q.v.).

impromptu. F., L. *in promptu*, from *promptus*, readiness, from *promere*, *prompt-*, to bring forward, from *pro* and *emere*, to obtain.

impropriate [*eccl.*]. To annex profits of benefice to corporation or individual; esp. of tithes. From MedL. *inpropriare*. Cf. *appropriate, expropriate*, and see *proper*.

improve. Earlier *improw*, AF. *emprower*, to turn to profit, from *en* and OF. *prou*, profit, for which see *prowess*. Earliest E. use is connected with enclosing land (see *encroach*). Altered by influence of *prove* and its compds. Etym. sense survives in to *improve the shining hour* (Dr Watts), *the occasion*, etc. *Approw, approve*, OF. *aprouer*, was also used in same sense.

improvise. F. *improviser*, It. *improv(v)isare*, "to say or sing extempore" (Flor.), from *improviso*, unprepared, unprovided; cf. L. adv. *improviso, de improviso*. See *provide*.

impudent. F., L. *impudens, impudent-*, neg. of *pudens*, pres. part. of *pudēre*, to be ashamed. In Chauc. Cf. *shameless*.

impugn. F. *impugner*, L. *impugnare*, to assail, from *pugnare*, to fight. In lit. sense in Wyc. (*Judges*, ix. 44).

impulse. See *impel*.

impunity. F. *impunité*, L. *impunitas*, from *impunis*, unpunished. See *punish*.

impute. F. *imputer*, L. *imputare*, from *in* and *putare*, to reckon.

in. AS. *in*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *in*, ON. *ī*, Goth. *in*; cogn. with L. *in*, G. *ἐν*, Welsh *yn*, etc. As adv. it is AS. *inne* (cf. Ger. *innen*), whence compar. *inner*. *Inmost* is a double superl. (see *foremost, -most*), and *innermost* is a further corrupt. (cf. *utmost, uttermost*). Hence also verb to *in*, esp. of reclaiming land, AS. *innian, geinnian*. With *inly*, thoroughly, from the heart, AS. *inlīce*, cf. Ger. *innig*, in same sense.

in[1]-. L. *in-*, neg., cogn. with Teut. *un-*, G. *ἀν-, ἀ-*. Becomes *im-* before labial. Sometimes assumes, e.g. in *infamous, impious*, more than mere neg. force (cf. *dis-*).

in[2]-. L. *in*, in, into. Becomes *im-* before labial. Often restored from earlier *en-*, from F.; cf. *inquire, enquire, injunction, enjoin*. See also *en-*.

inadvertent. From obs. *advertent*. See *advert*.

inamorato, -ta. It., p.p. of *in(n)amorare*, "to enamour, to fall in love" (Flor.). A 16 cent. word from the Grand Tour.

inane. L. *inanis*, empty. Earlier are *inanition*, emptiness, *inanity*.

inasmuch (as). For *in as much*; cf. F. *en tant que*.

inaugurate. See *augur*.

inca. Peruv., lord, king.

incandescent. From pres. part. of L. *incandescere*, from *in* and *candescere*, to begin to glow, incept. of *candēre*, to glow.

incantation. F., L. *incantatio-n-*, from *incantare*, to sing spells, "enchant."

incarcerate. From L. *in* and *carcerare*, from *carcer*, prison, ? cogn. with AS. *hearg*, heathen temple, whence *Harrow*.

incarnadine. Orig. flesh-coloured (cf. *carnation*). F. *incarnadin*, It. *incarnadino*, var. of *incarnatino*, from *incarnato*, incarnate. In mod. poet. use as verb after *Macb.* ii. 2.

incarnate. From L. *incarnare*, to make flesh, *caro, carn-*. Earlier is *incarnation*, OF., Church L. *incarnatio-n-*, in Christian sense. With *fiend incarnate*, etc., cf. fig. senses of *embodiment*.

incendiary. L. *incendiarius*, from *incendium*, conflagration (v.i.).

incense[1]. Noun. ME. *encens*, F., L. *incensus*, p.p. of *incendere*, to set on fire, cogn. with *candēre*, to glow (see *incandescent*).

incense[2]. Verb. OF. *incenser*, from L. *incendere, incens-*, as above. For current sense cf. to *inflame*.

incentive. L. *incentivus*, setting the tune, from *incinere*, **incent-*, to strike up, from *canere* to sing. Sense influenced by association with *incendere*, to kindle (v.s.).

inception. L. *inceptio-n-*, beginning, from *incipere, incept-*, from *capere*, to take. Cf. Ger. *anfangen*, to begin, from *fangen*, to take, catch. *Inceptive* is applied to L. verbs in *-sco, -scere*, indicating beginning of action.

incessant. F., Late L., *incessans, incessant-*, from *cessare*, to cease (q.v.).

incest. L. *incestus*, impure, from *castus*, chaste.

inch[1]. Measure. AS. *ynce*, L. *uncia*, inch, ounce. Early loan, not found in other Teut. langs. *Every inch* (15 cent.) is now usu. after Shaks.

> Ay, every inch a king (*Lear*, iv. 6).

inch[2]. Small island (*Macb.* i. 2). Gael. *innis*; cf. Ir. *inis*, Welsh *ynys*, Corn. *enys*, all common in place-names; cogn. with L. *insula*.

inchoate. From L. *inchoare*, for *incohare*, to begin. Hence *inchoative*, sometimes used for *inceptive*, as name for L. verbs in *-sco, -scere*.

incident. F., orig. adj., from pres. part. of L. *incidere*, to fall in, from *cadere*, to fall. Sense of untoward happening, pol. contretemps, etc., is mod.

incinerate. From MedL. *incinerare*, to reduce to ashes. See *cinerary*.

incipient. From pres. part. of L. *incipere*, to begin, from *capere*, to take. Cf. *incipit*, (here) begins.

incision. F., L. *incisio-n-*, from *incidere*, *incis-*, to cut into, from *caedere*, to cut. For fig. sense of *incisive* cf. *trenchant*.

incite. F. *inciter*, L. *incitare*. See *cite*.

incivism. F. *incivisme*, a Revolution coinage. See *civism*.

inclement. F. *inclément*. See *clement*. Limitation to weather is curious.

incline. ME. *encline*, OF. *encliner* (*incliner*), as *decline* (q.v.). For fig. senses cf. to *lean*.

include. L. *includere*, to shut in, from *claudere*, to close.

incognito. It., unknown, esp. in connection with travelling, L. *incognitus*, from *cognoscere*, *cognit-*, to know. Hence *incog.* (c. 1700).

> We set out incog., as he called it (Defoe, *Roxana*).

incoherent. See *cohere*.

income. What "comes in." Cf. Ger. *einkommen*, *einkunft*, F. *revenu*, and opposite "out-goings." The *income-tax*, once assessed at "pence" in the pound, was first levied as a war-tax (1799).

incomprehensible. See *comprehend*. Lit. sense in Athanasian Creed.

incongruous. Not *congruous*. See *congruent*.

incorporate. See *corporate*. Cf. *incarnate* and hybrid *embody*.

incorrigible. F., L. *incorrigibilis*, from *corrigere*, to correct (q.v.).

incrassate [*biol.*]. Thickened. From L. *incrassare*. See *crass*.

increase. ME. *encresse*, AF. *encresser*, OF. *encreistre*, *encreiss-*, later *encroistre* (replaced by *accroître*), L. *increscere*, from *crescere*, to grow. Cf. *crescent*. Prob. influenced also by OF. *encraissier*, to augment, from L. *crassus*, fat.

increment. L. *incrementum*, from *increscere* (v.s.). Esp. in *unearned increment* (J. S. Mill).

incriminate. From MedL. *incriminare*, from *crimen*, *crimin-*, crime.

incubate. From L. *incubare*, to sit on eggs. See *covey*, *cubicle*.

incubus. Orig. night fiend seeking carnal intercourse with women. Late L., for *incubo*, nightmare, from *incubare* (v.s.). Cf. *succubus*.

> Thise spyrites do women schame;
> Incuby demones ys cald ther name (*NED.* c. 1330).

inculcate. From L. *inculcare*, to stamp in, from *calcare*, to tread, from *calx*, *calc-*, heel.

inculpate. From L. *culpa*, fault, as *incriminate*.

incumbent. From pres. part. of L. *incumbere*, to lie upon, apply oneself to, cogn. with *incubate*. Earliest (15 cent.) as noun in Church sense, app. from MedL. sense of obtaining, holding.

incunabula. L., pl., swaddling-clothes, from *cunae*, cradle. Fig. infancy, hence books produced during infancy of printing (before 1500). This sense dates from Van Beughem's *Incunabula Typographiae* (Amsterdam, 1688).

incur. L. *incurrere*, to run into, from *currere*, to run. Lit. sense survives in *incursion*.

indeed. Orig. two words. Cf. *in fact* and Ger. *in der tat*.

indefatigable. OF., L. *indefatigabilis*, from *defatigare*, to tire out.

indefeasible. See *defeasance*.

indelible. Earlier *indeleble*, "that cannot be put, or raced out" (Blount), from L. *delēre*, to wipe out.

indemnity. Orig. security against contingent loss. F. *indemnité*, Late L. *indemnitas*, from *indemnis*, unharmed, from *damnum*, harm, damage. Cf. synon. F. *dédommagement*, lit. dis-damage-ment. *War-indemnity* dates from Germany's extortion of five milliards from France in 1871.

indent. F. *endenter*, to give a serrated edge to, from *dent*, tooth, L. *dens*, *dent-*; cf. MedL. & It. *-indentare*. Esp. to separate two halves of document in such a way that their genuineness may be verified by juxtaposition (cf. *tally*, *charter-party*). Hence *indenture*, agreement, esp. in apprenticeship, and to *indent upon* (orig. Anglo-Ind.), to write a formal order with counterfoil; cf. MedL. *carta indentata*, indenture. This verb has absorbed earlier native *indent*, from *dent*, *dint*, opposite to *emboss*.

independent. F. *indépendant* (see *dependent*). As name of rel. sect (17 cent.) equivalent to *Congregational*.

index. L., fore-finger, anything that points out, "indicates." In book sense from 16 cent. Also short for *index librorum prohibitorum*, first published by authority of Pius IV (1564), or *index expurgatorius*, first published by authority of Philip II of Spain (1571), both compilations being due to the Council of Trent (1545–63).

India. L., G. Ἰνδία, from Ἰνδός, the Indus, Pers. *hind*, Sanskrit *sindhu*, river. Also poet. *Ind*, F. *Inde*, and ME. *Indie*, still in pl. *Indies*. Orig. of Indus region only (see *Hindi*), later extended to whole peninsula, and vaguely used for East, e.g. *India paper*, *Indian ink* both come from China. So also the early explorers thought America the back-door of India, whence *West Indies*, *Red Indian*, *Indian corn*, *india-rubber*, etc. *Indian summer*, US. for *All Hallows' summer* (1 *Hen. IV*, i. 2), is first recorded 1798 and "is now a literary convention in three continents" (A. Matthews). Volney (1803) renders it *été sauvage* and compares F. *été de la Saint-Martin*. The popular form *Injun* was commonly written c. 1800 and survives in *honest Injun*, "the [American] boy's equivalent to a Bible oath" (A. Matthews).

indicate. From L. *indicare*, from *dicare*, to make known. Hence *indicative*, first as gram. term, F. *indicatif*.

indict. ME. *endite*, AF. *enditer*, with spec. sense of accusing, which does not appear in OF. *enditer*, from L. *in* and *dictare*, to proclaim. For latinized spelling cf. *interdict*, *verdict*. Cf. *indiction*, fiscal period of fifteen years established by Constantine (313), also assessment, etc., L. *indictio-n-*, from *indicere*, to appoint.

> You cannot indict a nation (Burke).
>
> For once we can, and do, indict a whole nation (*Pall Mall Gaz.* Dec. 6, 1917).

Indies. See *India*.

indifferent. See *different*. Orig. without inclination to either side. From idea of neutrality came sense of fairly good (17–18 cent.), which has now degenerated to rather bad. *Indifferentism* (rel.) is via F.

> That they may truly and indifferently minister justice (*Prayer for Church Militant*).
>
> I am indifferent honest (*Haml.* iii. 1).

indigenous. Earlier *indigene*, F. *indigène*, L. *indigena*, from a prefix cogn. with G. ἔνδον, within, and *gignere*, *gen-*, to beget. Cf. *industry*.

indigent. F., from pres. part. of L. *indigēre*, to lack, from *egēre*, to want, with prefix as above.

indign [*archaic*]. F. *indigne*, L. *indignus*, unworthy.

indignation. F., L. *indignatio-n-*, anger at what is regarded as unworthy (v.s.), from *indignari*, to be angry. In Chauc. and Wyc. Cf. *indignity*, unworthy treatment.

indigo. Earlier (16 cent.) *indico*, Sp. *índico*, L. *Indicum*, of India. Earlier name was *anil* (see *aniline*).

indisposed. Orig. not in order. With mod. sense (from c. 1600) cf. *out of sorts*.

indite. ME. *endite*, OF. *enditer*, from L. *dictare*, to dictate. Cf. *indict*.

individual. MedL. *individualis*, from L. *individuus* (whence F. *individu*), from *in-*, neg., *dividere*, to divide. Cf. *atom*. *Individualism*, *individualist* are via F.

Indo-European, Indo-Germanic [*ling.*]. The second is after Ger. *indogermanisch*, coined by Schlegel (1808) and regularly used by Ger. philologists for *Aryan* (q.v.).

indolent. F., Late L. *indolens*, *indolent-*, from *dolēre*, to grieve. Cf. to *take no pains*.

indomitable. After F. *indomptable*, from L. *domitare*, frequent. of *domare*, to tame. See *daunt*.

indoor(s). For earlier *within door(s)*.

indubitable. L. *indubitabilis*, from *dubitare*, to doubt (q.v.).

induce. L. *inducere*, to lead in. Cf. *induct*, to lead in formally, introduce, L. *induct-*; also *induction*, opposed in log. to *deduction*, L. *inductio-n-* being used by Cicero for G. ἐπαγωγή, leading to (Aristotle).

indulge. L. *indulgēre*, to be courteous, complaisant. Much earlier is *indulgence* in gen. and spec. sense of remission of sin obtained by payment.

> And purchace al the pardoun of Pampiloun and Rome
> And indulgences ynowe (*Piers Plowm.* B. xvii. 253).

induna. Zulu or Matabele chief. Zulu.

indurate. From L. *indurare*, from *durus*, hard.

indusium [*bot.*]. L., tunic, from *induere*, to put on.

industry. F. *industrie*, L. *industria*, ? for **indu-struua*, from *struere*, to build, with prefix as in *indigenous*. *Industrial-ism* in current sense is mod. via F.

inebriate. From L. *inebriare*, from *ebrius*, drunk.

ineffable. F., L. *ineffabilis*, unutterable, from *effari*, from *ex* and *fari*, to speak. Cf. *fable*.

ineluctable. That cannot be escaped from. F. *inéluctable*, L. *ineluctabilis*, from *eluctari*, to struggle out, from *ex* and *luctari*, to struggle. Cf. *reluctant*.

inept. F. *inepte*, L. *ineptus*, from *aptus*. See *apt*.

inert. F. *inerte*, L. *iners*, *inert-*, sluggish, orig. unskilled, from *in-*, neg. and *ars*, *art-*, art.

Hence *inertia*, introduced into phys. by Kepler.

inevitable. F. *inévitable*, L. *inevitabilis*, from *evitare*, to avoid, from *ex* and *vitare*, to shun.

inexorable. F., L. *inexorabilis*, from *exorare*, to entreat, from *orare*, to pray.

inexpressibles. Trousers (18 cent.). Cf. *unmentionables*.

inexpugnable. F., L. *inexpugnabilis*, from *expugnare*, to take by attack, from *pugnare*, to fight.

infamous, infamy. See *fame*. For strengthened sense cf. some compds. of *dis-*.

infant. ME. *enfaunt*, F. *enfant*, L. *infans*, *infant-*, unable to speak, *fari*. Aphet. *fant*, *faunt*, common in ME., survive as surnames. Earliest sense of baby is extended to young child (*infant school*) and minor (leg.). Cf. It. Sp. *infante*, child, youth, whence It. *infanteria*, infantry, force composed of those too inexperienced or low in rank for cavalry service, whence E. *infantry* through F. Also Sp. *infanta*, princess, spec. eldest daughter who is not heir to the throne.

infatuate. From L. *infatuare*, from *fatuus*, foolish. Cf. *dote*, *fond*, and F. *affoler*, *assoter*, to infatuate.

infect. From L. *inficere*, *infect-*, to dip in, impregnate, from *facere*, to make. ME. had also adj. *infect*, F. *infecte*, tainted, etc., which may be the source of the verb. Cf. *addict*.

infer. L. *inferre*, to bring in.

inferior. L., compar. of *inferus*, from *infra*, below.

infernal. F., L. *infernalis*, from *infernus*, lower (v.s.). Cf. It. *inferno*, hell, esp. with ref. to Dante's *Divine Comedy*.

infest. F. *infester*, L. *infestare*, from *infestus*, unsafe, hostile.

infidel. F. *infidèle*, L. *infidelis*, from *fides*, faith. Earliest of Saracens.

infiltration. Now much used, after F., in mil. and pol. sense. See *filter*.

infinite. See *finish*. *Infinitive* is L. *infinitivus* (Quintilian and Priscian). *Infinitesimal* is mod. coinage after *centesimal*, etc.

infirmary. Replaces (from 16 cent.) ME. *fermery*, *farmery*, aphet. forms from OF. *enfermerie* (*infirmerie*), place for the infirm, OF. *enferme* (*infirme*).

inflammable. F., from L. *inflammare*, to set on fire, inflame. See *flame*.

inflate. From L. *inflare*, *inflat-*, from *flare*, to blow.

inflect. L. *inflectere*, from *flectere*, *flex-*, to bend; cf. *inflexible*, *inflexion*. With gram. sense of latter cf. hist. of *case*, *declension*. An *inflexional* lang. (Aryan) is one in which orig. *agglutination* (q.v.) is disguised by phonetic decay.

inflict. From L. *infligere*, *inflict-*. See *afflict*.

influence. F., Late L. *influentia*, flowing in, from *fluere*, to flow. Orig. astrol. (Chauc.); cf. Late L. (4 cent.) *influxus* (*stellarum*), astral influence.

> *influence*: a flowing in, (and particularly) an influence, or influent course, of the planets (Cotg.).

influenza. It., influence (v.s.), but also applied to epidemic outbreak, and in 1743 spec. to *la grippe*, which was then raging in Europe and has made periodic visits since. Perh. quot. below records an earlier visit. Also applied in 19 cent., before the real thing arrived, to a bad cold. For specialization cf. *plague*.

> I got an extreme cold, such as was afterwards so epidemical, as not only to afflict us in this island, but was rife over all Europe, like a plague (Evelyn, 1675).

influx. F., Late L. *influxus*, from *fluere*, to flow.

inform. ME. *enforme*, OF. *enformer* (*informer*), L. *informare*, to give form to. Mod. sense springs from that of informing the mind. To *inform*, bring accusation, appears first in the nouns *information*, *informer* (15 cent.), techn. *common informer*, employed with the object of dispensing with the grand jury. The constable usu. begins his evidence in court with *Acting on information received....*

infraction. See *infringe*.

infra dig. L. *infra dignitatem*, a phrase of unknown origin.

infrangible. F., unbreakable, from L. *frangere*, to break.

infringe. L. *infringere*, *infract-*, from *frangere*, to break.

infuse. See *fuse*.

infusoria. ModL. (sc. *animalcula*). First used (c. 1760) by Ledermuller, of Nürnberg.

ingeminate. From L. *ingeminare*, to repeat, from *geminus*, twin. In mod. use after Clarendon.

> [Falkland] often, after a deep silence and frequent sighs, would...ingeminate the word, Peace, Peace (Clarendon, *Hist. of Rebellion*, 1647).

> It is no good (in Clarendon's famous phrase) to ingeminate the word "peace" (H. H. Asquith, Sep. 26, 1917).

ingenio. Sugar-mill (see quot. s.v. *estancia*). Sp., L. *ingenium*. See *engine*.

ingenious. F. *ingénieux*, L. *ingeniosus*, from *ingenium*, natural ability (v.i.).

ingénue. F., artless girl (v.s.), esp. on stage.

ingenuous. From L. *ingenuus*, inborn, free-born, frank, etc., whence F. *ingénu*, artless. Constantly confused in 17 cent. with above, *ingenuity*, which belongs to *ingenuous*, being used as expressing both qualities, and now definitely assigned to *ingenious*.

> I find that men are angry at my ingenuity and openness of discourse (Jeremy Taylor).

ingle. Sc., fire burning on hearth. Gael. *aingeal*, fire, light, cogn. with L. *ignis*.

ingot. Used by Chauc. (G. 1209) of mould into which metal is poured. App. from AS. *gēotan*, to pour; cf. Ger. *einguss*, in-pouring, ingot, from cogn. *giessen*, to pour. F. *lingot* is from E., with agglutination of def. art. as in *lierre*, ivy (OF. *l'ierre*), etc. Mod. form, for normal **inyot*, may be a spelling-pronunc. of a rare techn. word not recorded between Chauc. and late 16 cent.

ingrained. Of habits, prejudices, etc. Lit. *dyed in grain*. See *grain*, *engrain*, and cf. fig. use of *deep-(double-)dyed*.

ingratiate. Coined in 16 cent. from It. *ingraziare* (earlier *ingratiare*), from phrase *in gratia* (*grazia*), L. *in gratiam*, into favour, grace.

> *ingratiarsi*: to engrace, or insinuate himself into favour (Flor.).

ingredient. From pres. part. of L. *ingredi*, to step in. Cf. *grade*.

ingress. As *egress* (v.s.).

inguinal [*anat.*]. L. *inguinalis*, from *inguen*, *inguin-*, groin.

ingurgitate. From L. *ingurgitare*, from *gurges*, *gurgit-*, whirlpool, gulf.

inhabit. ME. *enhabit*, OF. *enhabiter*, L. *inhabitare*, to dwell in, from *habitare*, to dwell. See *habit*. ModF. has *habiter*, while *inhabité* means *uninhabited*.

inhale. L. *inhalare*. Cf. *exhale*.

inhere. L. *inhaerēre*. Cf. *adhere*.

inherit. ME. *enherite*, OF. *enheriter*, to put in possession as heir, from Late L. *hereditare*, from *heres*, *hered-*, heir. Orig. sense in *disinherit*. Both senses are in Shaks.

inhibit. In Church law for *prohibit*. From L. *inhibēre*, *inhibit-*, to hold in, from *habēre*, to hold.

inhuman. Opposite of *humane* (q.v.).

> Man's inhumanity to man
> Makes countless thousands mourn (Burns).

inhume. See *exhume*.

inimical. Late L. *inimicalis*, from *inimicus*, enemy, not friend, *amicus*.

iniquity. F. *iniquité*, L. *iniquitas*, from *iniquus*, from *aequus*, fair, even, etc.

initial. F., L. *initialis*, from *initium*, beginning, lit. going in, from *ire*, *it-*, to go. *Initiation* occurs first (16 cent.) of formal introduction to office, society, etc. To *take the initiative* is from F. *prendre l'initiative*; for mil. sense cf. *offensive*, *defensive*. The abuse of initials, for purposes of conciseness, has during the War become such as to necessitate a dict. for this new lang.

> Deux amis se rencontrent et ce dialogue s'engage: "Où es-tu? Que fais-tu?" "R.A.T. D'abord employé comme G.V.C., je suis maintenant dans une S.H.R., C.A., au B.C.R." L'autre a compris! Il reprend: "Moi, je suis du S.M. de l'A.L.G.P.; mais je vais partir dans la D.C.A. du C.E.O."... Ce jargon signifie que le premier des deux camarades, appartenant à la réserve de l'armée territoriale, après avoir gardé les voies de communication, fait partie d'une section hors rang et qu'il est commis d'administration au bureau de centralisation des renseignements. L'autre compte à une section de munitions dans l'artillerie lourde à grande puissance et entrevoit son prochain départ pour la Grèce, où il sera employé à la défense contre les avions au corps expéditionnaire d'Orient (*Temps*).

inject. From L. *inicere*, *inject-*, from *jacere*, to throw.

Injun. Colloq. US. for (*Red*) *Indian*. See *India*.

injunction. Late L. *injunctio-n-*. See *enjoin*.

injury. AF. *injurie*, L. *injuria*, from *injurius*, wrongful, from *in-*, neg. and *jus*, *jur-*, right, law. Usual sense of F. *injure*, offensive speech, survives in *injurious words* (*language*). Verb to *injure* is back-formation.

ink. ME. *enke*, OF. *enque* (*encre*), Late L. *encaustum*, with accent shifted to prefix, G. ἔγκαυστος, burnt in (see *encaustic*), from ἐν and καίειν, to burn; cf. It. *inchiostro*, Du. *inkt*, latter from F. Orig. purple ink used in signatures by Roman emperors. Archaic *inkhorn* (i.e. bookish) *term* is 16 cent.

inkle. Narrow tape. Perh. Du. *enkel* (earlier *inckel*), single. Hence *as thick* (*close*) *as inkle-weavers*, from narrowness of loom.

inkling. From ME. *inkle*, recorded once only, to whisper, communicate (the truth), of unknown origin. At first usu. to *hear an inkling*.

inlet. Creek. From *in* and *let*[1], but recorded only from 16 cent. and prob. representing also *yenlet*, a common place-name in Thames Estuary, AS. *gēan-*, *gegn-*, against, and *lād*, way, "lode."

inmate. From *in* and *mate*[2] (q.v.).

inmost. See *in* and *-most*.

inn. AS. *inn*, from adv. *inn*, *inne*, within. See *in*. Formerly used also, like *hostel*, of univ. boarding-houses; cf. the *Inns of Court* (orig. Inner and Middle Temple, Lincoln's, Gray's), belonging to leg. societies which have the right of preparing for, and admitting to, the bar.

innate. L. *innatus*, inborn, from *nasci*, *nat-*, to be born.

inner. Compar. of *in*. *Inner man*, spiritual man, is AS., jocular use being 19 cent.

innermost. See *in* and *-most*.

innings. Recorded only in pl. form (1746) used as sing. For formation, from *in*, cf. *outing*.

innocent. F., L. *innocens*, *innocent-*, from *nocēre*, to harm. Esp. in ref. to the *Holy Innocents*, massacred by Herod, whence *Innocents' Day* (Dec. 28), formerly *Childermas*.

innocuous. From L. *innocuus*, from *nocēre* (v.s.).

innovate. From L. *innovare*, from *novus*, new.

innuendo. L., by nodding to, abl. gerund of *innuere*, from *nuere*, to nod. Orig. in MedL. leg. phraseology in sense of *to wit*.

> *innuendo*: ...the office of this word is onely to declare and design the person or thing which was named incertain before; as to say, he (*innuendo* the plaintiff) is a theef (Blount).

inoculate. Orig. to bud, graft, from L. *inoculare*, from *oculus*, eye, bud. Cf. Ger. *impfen* (see *imp*), to graft, vaccinate. In med. sense of earlier and cruder form of vaccination, first tried on felons (v.i.).

> On Wednesday the seven persons who had the small pox inoculated upon them for an experiment were discharged out of Newgate, all in a perfect state of health (*Applebee's Journal*, Sep. 9, 1721).

inordinate. L. *inordinatus*, unordered. See *order*.

inquest. ME. & OF. *enqueste* (*enquête*), inquiry, VL. **inquesta* (for *inquisita*), from **inquerere* (for *inquirere*), from *quaerere*, to seek. Orig. accented on second syllable, whence *crowner's 'quest*, and used of any offic. investigation. See *coroner*.

inquire. Restored spelling of ME. *enquere*, OF. *enquerre*, *enquérir*, *enquier-*, VL. **inquerere* (v.s.).

> Whatever sceptick could inquere for,
> For every "why" he had a "wherefore"
> (*Hudibras*, I. i. 131).

inquisition. F., L., *inquisitio-n-*, from *inquirere*, *inquisit-* (v.s.). Used by Wyc. for *inquiry*; cf. *inquisitive*. In R.C. sense established (13 cent.) by Innocent III, under the Congregation of the Holy Office, and reorganized 1478–83. The office still exists, but occupies itself chiefly with heretical literature. *Inquisitor* is much older, as *inquisitores ad conquirendos et eruendos hereticos* were appointed temp. Theodosius I (4 cent.).

inroad. Preserves etym. sense of *road*, riding. Cf. *raid*, *incursion*.

insane. L. *insanus*, "madde, peevishe, doting" (Coop.), lit. sense of unhealthy having already in L. given way to spec. sense.

inscribe. L. *inscribere*, replacing ME. *inscrive*, F. *inscrire*, *inscriv-*. Cf. *describe*.

inscrutable. Late L. *inscrutabilis*. See *scrutiny*.

insect. L. *insectum* (sc. *animal*), from *insecare*, to cut into, from *secare*, *sect-*, to cut, translating synon. G. ἔντομον (see *entomology*). From sectional aspect of body and limbs.

insert. From L. *inserere*, *insert-*, from *serere*, to join. Cf. *series*.

insessores [*ornith.*]. Perching birds. From L. *insidēre*, *insess-*, to sit on, from *sedēre*, to sit.

inside running. Advantage, the inside track of a curved race-course being shorter than the outside.

insidious. L. *insidiosus*, from *insidiae*, ambush, from *insidēre*, to lie in wait. See *insessores*.

insignia. L., neut. pl. of *insignis*, distinguished, from *signum*, sign. Cf. *ensign*.

insinuate. From L. *insinuare*, to introduce tortuously, from *sinuare*, to wind, bend, from *sinus*, curve. Cf. to *worm oneself in*.

insipid. F. *insipide*, L. *insipidus*, from *sapidus*, tasteful. See *savour*.

insist. F. *insister*, L. *insistere*, from *sistere*, to stand. Cf. to *stand on one's rights*.

insolation. Exposure to sun, sunstroke. L. *insolatio-n-*, from *insolare*, from *sol*, sun.

insolent. F., L. *insolens*, *insolent-*, orig. unaccustomed, from *solēre*, to be accustomed.

> For ditty and amorous ode I find Sir Walter Raleigh's vein most lofty, insolent, and passionate (Puttenham, *Art of Eng. Poesy*).

insomnia. L., from *insomnis*, sleepless, from *somnus*, sleep.

insouciant. F., from *se soucier*, to care, L. *sollicitare*, to agitate. Cf. *nonchalant*.

inspan [*SAfr.*]. Du. *inspannen*, to yoke oxen, etc., from *spannen*, to stretch, span.

inspection. F., L. *inspectio-n-*, from *inspicere*, *inspect-*, to look into. Cf. *aspect*, etc.

inspeximus [*hist.*]. L., we have inspected (v.s.). Used of charters confirmed after examination. Cf. *visa*.

inspire. F. *inspirer*, L. *inspirare*, from *spirare*, to breathe; cf. *spirit*. First (*inspiration*, c. 1300) in rel. sense, which is adapted from G. πνεῖν, to breathe, πνεῦμα, breath, inspiration; e.g. θεόπνευστος, inspired by God (2 *Tim.* iii. 16).

inspissate. To thicken. From L. *inspissare*, from *spissus*, dense.

install. F. *installer*, to put in a *stall* (q.v.). In E. orig. (16 cent.) of enthroning a Church dignitary, etc.

instalment. Payment. Altered from earlier *estallment*, from OF. *estaler*, to fix, from OHG. *stal*, stall. See *stall*.

> Nous avons de nostre grace especiale a ly grantez de estaller la dite somme de payer a nous checun an cynk marcz (*John of Gaunt's Reg.* 1372–6).

instance. Orig. urgency, as in *at the instance of*. F., L. *instantia*, from *instare*, to be present, urge one's case. Mod. sense from that of scholastic argument brought forward in proof or disproof, as in *for instance*. Cf. *instant*, orig. urgent, also used of point of present time (*the 5th instant*). *Instantaneous* is coined on *simultaneous*.

> They were instant [*Vulg.* instabant] with loud voyces, and required that he might be crucified (*Luke*, xxiii. 23, Geneva, 1560).

instauration. L. *instauratio-n-*, from *instaurare*, to restore (q.v.). Chiefly allusive to Bacon's *Instauratio Magna* (1620).

instead. *In stead* as two words up to 17 cent., as still in *in his stead*, etc. Cf. F. *au lieu*, Ger. *anstatt*. See *stead*.

instep. App. from *in* and *step*, though this hardly makes sense. In 17 cent. also *instop*, *instup*. ? Rather from *stoop*[1], bend.

instigate. From L. *instigare*, cogn. with G. στίζειν, to prick. Cf. *stigma*.

instil. L. *instillare*, from *stillare*, to drop. Cf. *distill*, *still*[2].

instinct. L. *instinctus*, from *instinguere*, to urge, incite, cogn. with *instigate*. Mod. sense of adj., as in *instinct with life*, from c. 1800 only.

institute. First as verb. L. *instituere*, *institut-*, to set up, from *statuere* (see *statute*). As noun, in jurisprudence, esp. in ref. to *Institutes of Justinian* (533). In sense of society, etc., imitated from F. *Institut national des Sciences et des Arts*, established (1795) to replace the royal academies. In this sense *institution* is earlier (c. 1700).

instruct. From L. *instruere*, *instruct-*, to build. See *structure*. In E. only in fig. sense (cf. *edify*).

instrument. F., L. *instrumentum*, from *instruere* (v.s.).

insufflation. F., L. *insufflatio-n-*, from *insufflare*, to blow into, from *sufflare*, from *sub* and *flare*, to blow. Esp. in rite of exorcism.

insular. L. *insularis*, from *insula*, island. See *isle*.

insult. F., L. *insultare*, to jump at, assail frequent. of *insilire*, *insult-*, from *salire*, *salt-*, to leap. To *add insult to injury* is a latinism, *injuriae contumeliam addere* (Phaedrus, v. iii. 5).

insuperable. L. *insuperabilis*, from *superare*, to overcome, from *super*, over, above.

insure. Differentiated in commerc. sense from *ensure*, and partly replacing earlier *assure*, which was used of all forms of insurance in 16 cent.

insurrection. F., L. *insurrectio-n-*, from *insurgere*, from *surgere*, *surrect-*, to rise. *Insurgent*, obs. F. (replaced by *insurgé*), is later (18 cent.).

intact. L. *intactus*, from *in-*, neg. and *tangere*, *tact-*, to touch.

intaglio. It., from *intagliare*, from *tagliare*, to cut. See *tailor*.

integer. L., untouched, "intact," from *in-*, neg. and root of *tangere*, to touch. Hence *integral*, *integrity*.

integument. L. *integumentum*, from *tegere*, to cover.

intellect. F., L. *intellectus*, from *intellegere*, *intellect-*, to understand, from *inter*, between, *legere*, to pick, choose. Cf. *intelligence*, *intellectual*. The use of the latter word for "a person possessing or supposed to possess superior powers of intellect" (*NED.*) dates from c. 1880. In F. it is not yet contemptuous. Cf. *intelligenzia*, used collectively for Russian "intellectuals," app. from L. *intelligentia*.

> Ce grand intellectuel [Renan] a donné un très considérable exemple (Faguet).

> The self-styled "intellectuals"—if the war sweeps

the ineffable term into oblivion, it will have done some good (Locke, *Red Planet*).

intend. F. *entendre*, L. *intendere*, *intens-*, *intent-*, to bend the mind on, from *tendere*, to stretch. Cf. *intendant*, administrator, *intense*, *intent*, the latter, as noun, from F. *entente*, in obs. sense of intention, purpose, etc., as in *good* (*malicious*) *intent*, etc. *To all intents and purposes* is for earlier (16 cent.) *to all intents, constructions and purposes*. *Intentions* in matrimonial sense is in *Peregrine Pickle* (ch. xxviii.).

inter. ME. *enter*, F. *enterrer*, from *terre*, earth, L. *terra*.

inter-. L., between, cogn. with *under*. In some words represents obs. *entre-*, from F.

intercalate. From L. *intercalare*, to proclaim insertion (of day) in calendar, from *calare*, to proclaim. Cf. *calends*.

intercede. L. *intercedere*, to go between, from *cedere*, *cess-*, to go.

intercept. From L. *intercipere*, *intercept-*, to take between, from *capere*, to take.

intercession. See *intercede*.

intercourse. Earlier *entercourse*, F. *entrecours*, from OF. *entrecourre*, to run between, from L. *currere*, to run.

interdict. ME. *entredit*, OF. (*interdit*), L. *interdictum*, from *interdicere*, to decree, from *dicere*, *dict-*, to proclaim, order. First (c. 1300) in Papal sense. For restored spelling cf. *indict*, *verdict*.

interest. ME. & AF. *interesse*, L. infin., to be a concern to, used as noun; cf. It. *interesse*, Sp. *interés*, Ger. *interesse*. Altered under influence of OF. *interest* (*intérêt*), L. *interest*, it concerns, used as noun, the change being also partly due to the fact that the obs. verb to *interess* was chiefly used as p.p. *interess'd*. The OF. word usu. meant loss, as still in *dommages et intérêts*. *Interesting condition* occurs in the last chapter of *Roderick Random*.

interessé: interessed, or touched in; dishonoured, hurt, or hindered by (Cotg.).

interfere. OF. *entreferir*, from *férir*, to strike, L. *ferire*. Orig. in E. (16 cent.) of horse knocking feet together in trotting, as still in US.

No; not at any price. He interferes; and he's wind-broken (O. Henry, *Gentle Grafter*).

interim. L. adv., meanwhile. From *inter*, between, with adv. suffix *-im*.

interior. L. compar. of *interus*, from *intra*, within; cf. *inferior*. *Interior lines* (mil.) are an advantage in concentrating on any particular point.

interjection. F., L. *interjectio-n-*, from *intericere*, *interject-*, to throw between, from *jacere*, to throw.

interlard. Orig. (16 cent.) to mix fat with lean. F. *entrelarder*. See *lard*.

interloper. Orig. (16 cent.) unauthorized trader (by sea) trespassing on privileges and monopolies of chartered company. App. from *lope*, dial. form of *leap*. Cf. *landloper*, vagabond, *elope* (q.v.). *Interlope* occurs esp. in ref. to disputes as to "spheres of influence" between E. and Du. merchant venturers.

interlude. MedL. *interludium*, from *ludus*, play. Orig. farcical episode introduced between acts of mystery play.

intermediate. MedL. *intermediatus*, from *intermedius*. Cf. *immediate*.

intermezzo. It., from *mezzo*, middle, L. *medius*. Cf. *interlude*.

intermit. L. *intermittere*, to leave off, lit. send, put, between, from *mittere*.

intern. F. *interner*, from *interne*, resident within, L. *internus*, from *intra*, within. Cf. *internal*.

international. App. first used (1780) by Bentham in ref. to "law of nations." Cf. *internationalist*, which dates from foundation (1864) in London of International Working Men's Association; also F. *internationale* (sc. *chanson*), revolutionary song.

internecine. L. *internecinus*, deadly, from *necare*, to kill, *inter-* having intens. force. First used by Butler to render L. *bellum internecinum*. Mod. sense is due to erron. explanation of mutually destructive in Johns.

Th' Egyptians worship'd dogs, and for
Their faith made internecine war
(*Hudibras*, I. i. 174).

interpellation. In mod. sense of interrupting the order of the day from F., L. *interpellatio-n-*, from *interpellare*, to interrupt, lit. drive between, from *pellere*, to drive. But Wyc. uses the verb *enterpele*.

interpolate. From L. *interpolare*, to furbish up, from *polire*, to polish.

interpose. See *pose*.

interpret. F. *interpréter*, L. *interpretari*, from *interpres*, *interpret-*, agent, translator, "stickler between two at variance" (Coop.), ? orig. helper in bargain-making, with second element cogn. with *pretium*, price.

interregnum. L., between reign.

interrogate. From L. *interrogare*, from *rogare*, to ask.

interrupt. From L. *interrumpere*, from *rumpere*, *rupt-*, to break.

intersect. From L. *intersecare*, from *secare*, *sect-*, to cut.

intersperse. From L. *interspergere*, *interspers-*, from *spargere*, *spars-*, to scatter.

interstice. F., L. *interstitium*, from *intersistere*, to stand between.

interval. ME. *enterval*, OF. *entreval* (*intervalle*), L. *intervallum*, orig. space between ramparts, *vallum*.

intervene. F. *intervenir*, L. *intervenire*, from *venire*, to come.

interview. Earlier *entrevue*, F., p.p. fem. of *entrevoir*, from *entre*, L. *inter*, and *voir*, to see, L. *vidēre*. The journalistic *interview*, whence F. *interviewer*, is US. (c. 1870).

intestate. L. *intestatus*, from *testatus*, p.p. of *testari*, to make will. See *testament*.

intestine. L. *intestinus*, from *intus*, within. Cf. *inn'ards*, *entrails*.

intimate. L. *intimatus*, p.p. of *intimare*, from *intimus* (from *intus*, within), used as superl. of *interior*. From the same verb, with sense of driving in, comes verb to *intimate*.

intimidate. From Late L. *intimidare*, from *timidus*, timid.

intitule. F. *intituler*, Late L. *intitulare*, from *titulus*, title (q.v.).

into. For *in to*.

intone. Church L. *intonare*, from *tonus*, tone (q.v.).

intoxicate. MedL. *intoxicare*, from L. *toxicare*, from *toxicum*, poison, G. *τοξικόν*, poison for arrows, from *τόξον*, a bow.

I intoxycat, I poyson with venyme: je entoxyque (Palsg.).

intra-. L., within.

intrados. Inner curve of arch. As *extrados* (q.v.).

intransigent. F. *intransigeant*, adapted from Sp. *los intransigentes*, extreme Left, or Republican, party, from L. *transigere*, to come to an understanding, compromise. See *transaction*.

intrepid. L. *intrepidus*, from *trepidus*, alarmed.

intricate. L. *intricatus*, from *intricare*, to entangle. Cf. *extricate*.

intrigue. F. *intriguer*, It. *intrigare*, "to intricate, entrap" (Flor.), L. *intricare* (v.s.). First E. sense (c. 1600), to perplex, puzzle, has recently been re-introduced as a gallicism.

intrinsic. F. *intrinsèque*, MedL. adj. *intrinsecus*, from L. adv. *intrinsecus*, inwardly. Cf. *extrinsic* (q.v.).

introduce. L. *introducere*, from *intro*, within, *ducere*, to lead.

introit. Antiphon and psalm sung as priest approaches altar. F. *introït*, L. *introitus*, entry, from *ire*, *it-*, to go (v.s.).

intromit. To interfere, etc. L. *intromittere*, from *mittere*, to send, put. Partly refashioned from obs. *entermet*, F. *entremettre*.

introspect. From L. *introspicere*, *introspect-*, look within, from *specere*, to look.

intrude. L. *intrudere*, from *trudere*, *trus-*, to thrust. Orig. trans., current sense being from reflex., to *intrude oneself upon*.

intuition. F., MedL. *intuitio-n-*, from *intueri*, to look upon, from *tueri*, to behold.

inundate. From L. *inundare*, from *unda*, wave.

inure, enure. From *in-*, *en-*, into, and obs. *ure*, work, OF. *uevre* (*œuvre*), L. *opera*, pl. of *opus*. Cf. *manure*. For formation of verb from adv. phrase cf. *endeavour*.

I bring in ure: je habitue (Palsg.).

brought in ure, or accustomed: assuefactus (Litt.).

invade. L. *invadere*, from *vadere*, *vas-*, to go.

invalid. Infirm, sick. Spec. use of *inválid*, L. *invalidus*, from *validus*, strong, valid, differentiated after F. pronunc. from 18 cent.

invecked, invected [*her.*]. Jagged. From L. *invehere*, *invect-*, to bring in.

invective. Late L. *invectivus*, from *invehere*, *invect-* (v.i.).

inveigh. Earlier *invey*, *invehe*. From pass. of L. *invehere*, from *vehere*, to bring. The sense is to be borne on, carried away (in words) against (v.s.).

invehi: to rebuke one vehemently; to rate; to rayle; with violent and sore wordes to inveigh against (Coop.).

inveigle. Earlier *envegle*, AF. *enveogler*, for F. *aveugler*, from *aveugle*, blind, VL. **aboculus*, for **alboculus*, white eye. *Albus oculus*, blind, occurs in the *Cassel Glossary* (8 cent.). For vowel cf. *people*, *beef*, *retrieve*, etc. For changed prefix cf. *impostume*. But the older etym., **aboculus*, is also possible, as *ab oculis*, modelled on G. *ἀπ' ὀμμάτων*, is recorded in Late L.

ciecare: to blinde, to enveagle (Flor.).

invent. From L. *invenire*, to come upon, discover, from *venire*, *vent-*, to come. Etym.

sense survives in *inventory*, MedL. *inventorium*, orig. list of chattels "found" in person's possession at his death.

inverness. For *Inverness cape*. Cf. *ulster*.

inverse. L. *inversus* (v.i.).

invert. L. *invertere*, lit. to turn in, hence, to turn inside out, etc., from *vertere*, to turn.

invest. L. *investire*, to clothe, from *vestis*, garment. For mil. sense cf. *envelope*. In ref. to money via It. *investire*, "to laie out or emploie ones money upon anie bargaine for advantage" (Flor.), a sense found in 14 cent. It., and first adopted in E. by East India Company (c. 1600).

investigate. From L. *investigare*, from *vestigare*, to track; cf. *vestigium*, foot-print, vestige.

inveterate. From L. *inveterare*, to make old, from *vetus*, *veter-*, old.

invidious. L. *invidiosus*, from *invidia*, envy (q.v.).

invigilate. From L. *invigilare*, from *vigil* (q.v.). Almost obs. till revived in connection with examinations.

invincible. F., L. *invincibilis*, from *vincere*, to conquer.

invite. F. *inviter*, L. *invitare*, to invite, allure.

invocation. As *invoke* (q.v.).

invoice. Pl. of obs. *invoy*, F. *envoi*, sending, as in *lettre d'envoi*, invoice. Cf. *bodice*. For F. *envoyer* see *envoy*. The form may have been affected by *advice*, in business sense.

invoke. F. *invoquer*, L. *invocare*, from *vocare*, to call.

involve. L. *involvere*, to envelope, entangle, from *volvere*, to roll. For sense-development cf. *imply*.

inward. AS. *innanweard*, from adv. *innan*; see *-ward*. *Inwardness* is a late 19 cent. revival of a 17 cent. word.

inyala. SAfr. antelope. Native name.

iodine. Named (1814) by Davy from F. *iode*, coined by Gay-Lussac (1812) from ἰώδης, violet coloured, from ἴον, the violet, because of colour of its vapour. Hence *iodoform*, coined on *chloroform*.

Ionian, Ionic. Of *Ionia*, G. Ἰωνία. Cf. *Attic*, *Doric*.

iota. G. ἰῶτα, name of letter ι, corresponding to Heb. *jod*, *yod*. Cf. *jot*.

> Donec transeat caelum et terra, iota unum, aut unus apex non praeteribit a lege (*Vulg. Matt.* v. 18).

I.O.U. Recorded 1618. Now understood as *I owe you*, but perh. orig. for *I owe unto*, followed by name of creditor.

ipecacuanha. Port., Tupi-Guarani (Brazil), *ipe-kaa-guaña*, lit. small plant causing vomit.

ipomoea. Creeping plant. Coined by Linnaeus from G. ὖψ, ἰπ-, worm, ὅμοιος, like.

ipse dixit. L., he (the master) himself said it, translating G. αὐτὸς ἔφα, used by the disciples of Pythagoras.

ir-. For *in-*, before *r-*.

iracund. L. *iracundus*, from *ira*, wrath, with suffix as in *jucundus*, *fecundus*, etc.

irade. Written decree of Sultan of Turkey. Turk. *irādah*, will, desire, from Arab.

Iranian [*ling.*]. From Pers. *īrān*, Persia. Includes Zend (q.v.) and Old Persian, with their mod. descendants, forming one of the two Asiatic groups of the Aryan langs.

ire. Archaic F., L. *ira*; cf. *irascible*, *irate*, from *irasci*, *irat-*, to get angry.

irenicon. See *eirenicon*.

iridescent. Coined from L. *iris*, *irid-* (v.i.).

iridium [*chem.*]. Named (1803) by *Tennant* from *iris* (v.i.).

iris. G. Ἶρις, rainbow, also personified as messenger of the gods.

Irish. From stem *Īr-* of AS. *Īras* (pl.), cogn. with *Erse*; cf. ON. *Īrar* (noun), *Īrskr* (adj.). *Irish stew* is first recorded in Byron.

irk. Now chiefly in *irksome*. ME. *irken*, to weary, disgust, still used impersonally, is prob. from adj. *irk*, weary, troubled; app. cogn. with AS. *earg*, inert, cowardly; cf. cogn. Ger. *arg*, *ärgern*, with same sense-development.

> *das ding ärgert mich*: I cannot away with it; it irkes me; it's irksom, tedious, or unsupportable to me (Ludw.).

iron. AS. *īsen*, *īsern*, *īren*. The *-s-* forms survive in the name *Icemonger*, *Isemonger*, for iron-monger. Cf. Du. *ijzer*, Ger. *eisen* (OHG. *īsarn*), ON. *īsarn* (later *earn*, *jarn*, whence Sw. *järn*, Dan. *jern*), Goth. *eisarn*. With the *-r-* forms cf. Ir. *iarann*, Gael. *iarunn*, Welsh *haearn*, Corn. *hoern*, etc. Perh. borrowed by Teut. from Celt., the Celts having known the use of iron earlier than the Teutons. The *iron age*, the fourth age of Græco-L. mythology, connotes cruelty and oppression. *The iron entered into his soul* (*Ps.* cv. 18, *PB.*) is *Vulg. ferrum pertransiit animam ejus*, a mistransl. of the Heb. which means "his person entered into the iron, i.e. fetters"; cf. *he was laid in iron* (*AV. ib.*). *Ironclad* first came into gen. use during American Civil War (1862–65); cf. *monitor*. *Ironsides* was a nickname

for Cromwell before being applied to his men, and is stated (1644) to have been first used by Prince Rupert. It is common as an E. nickname, from Edmund II onward, and is still a surname. *Iron-mould* is for earlier *iron-mole* (16 cent.), from *mole*[1] (q.v.); cf. Du. *ijzermaal*. *Iron ration* is adapted from Ger. *eiserne portion*, used (1870–1) of a reserve ration enclosed in metal case.

> One yron mole defaceth the whole peece of lawne (*Euphues*).
>
> The cold comfort of iron rations (*Daily Chron.* Nov. 5, 1917).

irony. F. *ironie*, L. *ironia*, G. *εἰρωνεία*, dissimulation, affected ignorance, esp. that of Socrates.

irredentist [*hist.*]. It. *irredentista*, (since 1878) one aiming at the liberation of *Italia irredenta*, unredeemed Italy, the Italian-speaking provinces of Austria. See *redeem*.

irrefragable. F. *irréfragable*, Late L. *irrefragabilis*, from *refragari*, to oppose, contest.

irrigate. From L. *irrigare*, from *rigare*, to moisten.

irrision. Mockery. L. *irrisio-n-*. See *deride*.

irritate. From L. *irritare*, replacing earlier *irrite*, F. *irriter*.

irruption. L. *irruptio-n-*, from *in* and *rumpere*, *rupt-*, to break.

Irvingite. Sect, "Catholic Apostolic," founded (1829) by *Edward Irving*, a minister of the Church of Scotland.

is. See *be*.

isabel, isabella. Colour (pale buff). From name, ult. ident. with *Jezebel* and *Elizabeth*. Trad. from the colour of under-linen of the archduchess *Isabella*, daughter of Philip II of Spain, who vowed not to change her more intimate garments till Ostend fell (1604), but the *NED.* finds it recorded in E. the year (1600) before the siege began. Hence *isabelline bear*.

isagogic. Introductory. G., from *εἰς*, into, *ἄγειν*, to lead.

Iscariot. Heb. *īsh-q'rīyōth*, man of *Kerioth*, in Palestine. Cf. *Judas*.

ischiatic. Pertaining to the hip, L. *ischium*, G. *ἰσχίον*. Altered, on *rheumatic*, etc., from correct *ischiadic*.

-ise. See *-ize*.

-ish. AS. *-isc*, as in *Englisc*; cf. Du. Ger. *-isch*.

Ishmaelite. From Arab claim to be descended from *Ishmael*, Heb., God will hear, outcast son of Abraham (*Gen.* xvi. 12).

Isidorian. Of *Isidore*, archbishop of Seville (7 cent.).

isinglass. Perverted (16 cent.) from obs. Du. *huysenblas*, *huysblas*, "ichthyocolla, gluten piscium" (Kil.), now *huisblad*, lit. sturgeon bladder; cf. Ger. *hausen*, sturgeon, OHG. *hūsō*, of unknown origin, used esp. of the great sturgeon of Black and Caspian Seas. *isinglass*: vischlym, huyzenblas (Sewel).

Islam. Arab. *islām*, resignation, from *aslama*, he surrendered himself (to God). Cogn. with *salaam*, *Moslem*, *Mussulman*.

island. Mod. spelling, due to unrelated *isle*, of *iland* (up to 17 cent.), AS. *īegland*, pleon. for *īeg*, island, orig. watery land, cogn. with Ger. *aue*, wet land, etc., and L. *aqua*. AS. had also *ēaland*, from cogn. *ēa*, river, stream, which became ME. *eland*, absorbed by *iland*; cf. Du. Ger. *eiland*, ON. *eyland*, and E. *ey* in *Anglesey*, *Bardsey*, *Ely*, etc. See *ait*, *aisle*.

isle. ME. *ile* (cf. surname *Iles*), OF. *ile*, *ille* (cf. *Lille*, for *l'ille*), L. *insula*. OF. had also *isle* (*île*), which tended to prevail from Renaissance onward and was adopted in E. by Spenser. See *island*, *aisle*.

-ism. L. *-ismus*, G. *-ισμός*; cf. *-ology*.

> He was the great hieroglyphick of Jesuitism, Puritanism, Quaquerism, and all isms from schism (*NED.* 1680).
>
> Un marxisme aggravé de léninisme menace de l'emporter sur le socialisme démocratique de l'Occident (*Civilisation française*, May, 1919).

isobar. Line showing equal atmospheric pressure. From G. *ἴσος*, equal, *βάρος*, weight (see *barometer*). Cf. *isothermal*.

isolate. First (18 cent.) in p.p. *isolated*, "a most affected word" (Todd), It. *isolato*, detached, from *isola*, island, L. *insula*. *Splendid isolation* was first used in a speech in the Canadian Parliament, Jan. 1896.

isonomy. It. *isonomia*, G. *ἰσονομία*, from *ἴσος*, equal, *νόμος*, law.

isosceles. G. *ἰσοσκελής*, from *σκέλος*, leg (v.s.).

isothermal. See *isobar*, *thermometer*.

Israel. L., G., Heb. *yisrāēl*, he that striveth with God (*Gen.* xxxii. 28).

issue. F., p.p. fem. (VL. **exuta* for *exita*) of OF. *eissir*, *issir*, to go out, L. *exire*. Cf. *value*, *interview*. Appears first as AF. law term, result of plea, whence mod. *at issue*, to *join issue*. With fig. senses cf. *outcome*.

> The Lord kepe thin entre [*Vulg.* introitus] and thi issu [*Vulg.* exitus] (Wyc. *Ps.* cxxi. 8).

-ist. F. *-iste*, L., G. *-ίστης*, used to form agent. nouns from verbs in *-ίζειν*. Mod.

formations, often jocular, are innumerable, and the sense is often pejorative.

The treaty is a capitalist, militarist, and imperialist imposition (Ind. Lab. Party, May, 1919).

There are among the Labour party very moderate men, but there are socialists, there are syndicalists, there are direct actionists, there are sovietists, there are bolshevists

(D. Lloyd George, Dec. 6, 1919).

isthmus. L., G. *ἰσθμός*, neck of land, spec. Isthmus of Corinth, where also the *Isthmian games* were celebrated. Cf. *Olympic*.

it. AS. *hit*, neut. of same demonstr. stem as *he* (q.v.). Cf. Du. *het*, Goth. *hita*, this. Goth. *ita*, Ger. *es*, represent the parallel *i*-stem. Loss of *h*- was due to unemphatic position; cf. *him*, *her*, in such phrases as *give him the book*, *ask her the time*, in which *h*- is only heard in the careful speech of the partially educated. Neut. genitive *his* survived till c. 1600, and *its* does not occur in orig. *A V*., which has *his*, *her* (according to gram. gender), *thereof*, and once *it* (*Lev.* xxv. 5). Nor is *its* found in editions of Shaks. printed during his life-time. Colloq. use of *it* for the consummate is US.

We say in acclaiming the Atlantic flight made by Alcock and Brown, "This is it"

(W. Churchill, June 20, 1919).

italic. L., G. *Ἰταλικός*, from *Ἰταλία*, Italy. Type introduced by Aldus Manutius of Venice (see *Aldine*) and first used (1501) in edition of Virgil dedicated to Italy. Cf. *Italiot*, member of Greek colonies, Magna Graecia, in Italy, *Italian hand*, plain sloping writing as opposed to Gothic.

itch. ME. also *yeke*, *yitch*, etc. AS. *giccan*; cf. Du. *jeuken*, Ger. *jucken*, Goth. *jukjan*. In Sc. still *youk*, *yuke*.

item. L. adv., in like manner, from stem of *is* and adv. suffix *-tem*. Used in ME. inventories, etc., as introductory word.

iterate. From L. *iterare*, from *iterum*, again, orig. compar. formation from same stem as *item*.

ithyphallic. L., G., from *ἰθύς*, straight, *φαλλός*, phallus (see *phallic*). Esp. of Bacchic hymns.

itinerant. From pres. part. of Late L. *itinerari*, to journey, from *iter*, *itiner*-, way, journey, from *ire*, *it*-, to go.

-itis [*med.*]. G. *-ῖτις*, forming fem. of adjs. in *-ίτης*, and qualifying *νόσος*, disease, expressed or understood.

Brighton is suffering acutely from jazzitis

(*Daily Express*, Aug. 4, 1919).

its. See *it*. *Itself* was orig. *it self* (see *self*).

ivory. OF. *ivorie* (*ivoire*), L. adj. *eboreus*, from *ebur*, *ebor*-, ivory; cf. Sanskrit *ibha*, elephant.

ivy. AS. *īfig*; cogn. with Ger. *epheu*, OHG. *eba-hewi*. The same first element appears in Du. *eiloof*, ivy leaf. Origin unknown.

iwis, ywis [*archaic*]. AS. *gewis*, certain, of which neut. was used as adv. in ME., being usu. misunderstood by mod. poets as *I wis*, I know; cf. Du. *gewis*, Ger. *gewiss*, and see *aware*. See also *wit*, *wot*, *wist*.

ixia. Plant. L., G. *ἰξία*.

izard. Pyrenean chamois. F. *isard*, Gasc. *isart*.

-ize, -ise. F. *-iser*, Late L. *-izare*, G. *-ίζειν*.

izzard, izard [*archaic*]. Letter *z*. Earlier (16 cent.) *ezod*; Prov. *izedo*, *izeto* (whence OF. *ézed*), from G. *ζῆτα*.

It was bad luck to Francis Kearney from A to izard (O. Henry).

jab. Sc. form of *job*[1] (q.v.).

jabber. Imit. Cf. *gab*, *gabble*, *gibber*, etc.

Jabberwock. Weird monster. Coined by Lewis Carroll (*Through the Looking-glass*). Cf. *chortle*.

This super-Jabberwock (*Globe*, Aug. 25, 1917).

jabers, by [*Ir.*]. ? Arbitrary alteration of *Jasus*, Jesus. Cf. *jiminy*.

jabiru. SAmer. bird. Tupi-Guarani (Brazil).

jabot. Shirt-frill, etc. F., wattle of turkey. Origin unknown.

jacana. SAmer. bird. Port. *jaçaná*, Tupi-Guarani (Brazil) *jasaná*.

jacinth. F. *jacinthe*, L. *hyacinthus*; cf. It. *giacinto*, Sp. *jacinto*. See *hyacinth*.

jack[1]. Personal name used in E. as pet-form of *John*, via dim. *Jankin*, *Jackin*, but also representing F. *Jacques*, L. *Jacobus* (see *Jacob*). Used in an infinite number of transferred senses, (1) as comprehensive, usu. contemptuous, name for man, e.g. *Jack and Jill*, *every man jack*, *jack of all trades*, *jack in office*, *cheap-jack* (cf. *chapman*), etc., (2) applied to contrivances replacing servant, e.g. *bootjack* (cf. Ger. *stiefelknecht*, boot knave), *roasting-jack*, (3) in familiar names of animals, indicating male sex, e.g. *jackass*, or smallness, e.g. *jack-snipe*, (4) prefixed to word indicating personality, e.g. *Jack Frost*, *Jack Sprat*. Spec. compds. are *jack o' lantern*, ignis fatuus (cf. *will o' the wisp*), *jack-in-the-green*, a Mayday survival, *jack-in-the-box*,

in 16 cent. a sharper, *Jack Ketch*, 17 cent. executioner, whose name was introduced into the early Punch and Judy show, *Jack Pudding*, quack's clown (cf. F. *Jean Potage*, Ger. *Hanswurst*, Du. *Hanssop*), *jack-straws*, game of spelicans, with reminiscence of 14 cent. rebel *Jack Straw*. Also applied to many animals and plants, usu. with implication of smallness, inferiority. Transferred uses of F. *Jean*, *Jacques*, and of Ger. *Hans* are also very numerous. See also below. *Jacked up*, exhausted, is an obscure fig. use of the same phrase meaning hoisted by mech. contrivance called a *jack*.

jack[2] [*hist.*]. Leather jerkin, coat of mail, leather drinking vessel. F. *jacque*, OF. also *jacques*, from name *Jacques*. Cf. It. *giacco*, Ger. *jacke*, in same senses. An obs. word revived by Scott. Some authorities trace it through Sp. to Arab. *shakk*, but the Europ. association has in any case been with the name.

jack[3] [*naut.*]. Orig. small flag at bow. From *jack*[1], used in naut. phrases to indicate smaller size. Also improp. used in *union jack* for *union flag*.

jack[4]. Fruit. Port. *jaca*, Malayalam *chakka*.

jackal. Turk. *chakāl*, Pers. *shagāl*, cogn. with Sanskrit *s'rgāla*, jackal; cf. E. gipsy *jukel*, dog. In most Europ. langs. In fig. sense (17 cent.) from the jackal's relation to the lion, but earlier often *jack-call*, as though a servant at the lion's call.

jackanapes. First recorded as nickname of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, murdered at sea (1450), whose badge was a clog and chain such as were worn by tame apes. But the word must obviously have existed earlier. Perh. orig. for *Jack of Napes*, name for monkey brought from Italy (cf. *fustian-a-napes* for Naples fustian), associated naturally with *ape*. A song of 1432 mentions among imports from Italy "Apes and japes, and marmusettes taylede."

> Jac Napes wolde one the see a maryner to ben
> With his cloge and his cheyn (*Pol. Song*, 1450).

jackaroo [*Austral.*]. Green hand, new chum. From *jack*[1], after *kangaroo*.

jackboot. Perh. connected with *jack*[2], the boot suggesting the vessel. Hence *jackbootery* (neol.) for bullying form of militarism.

jackdaw. See *daw* and *jack*[1]. Cf. *dicky bird*, *magpie*, etc.

jacked up [*slang*]. See *jack*[1].

jacket. F. *jaquette*, dim. of OF. *jacque*. See *jack*[2]. ? Cf. *jerkin*.

Jack Johnson. Large Ger. shell (1914). From contemp. negro pugilist of large dimensions.

jack-knife. Orig. US. Perh. for obs. *jackleg*, corrupt. of Sc. *jockteleg*, large clasp-knife, said (1776) to be for *Jacques de Liège*, a cutler. This may be a myth, but has a parallel in F. *eustache*, knife carried by an apache, from *Eustache Dubois*, cutler at Saint-Étienne.

jacko. See *jocko*.

Jack Robinson, before you can say. "From a very volatile gentleman of that appellation, who would call on his neighbours, and be gone before his name could be announced" (Grose). Another "explanation" is that the name is corrupted from *Jack! robys on!* in an "old play." Both are of course nonsense.

Jacob. L. *Jacobus*, G., Heb. *ya-'aqōb*, one that takes by the heel (*Gen.* xxv. 26). Hence *Jacob's ladder* (bot. & naut.), with ref. to *Gen.* xxviii. 12; *Jacob's staff*, formerly used for taking altitude of sun; *Jacobean*, of James (king, apostle, etc.); *jacobus*, gold coin of James I. Cf. *Caroline*, *carolus*.

Jacobin. Dominican friar. From church of *Saint-Jacques* (Paris), near which the order built its first convent. The *jacobin* pigeon is named from neck feathers resembling a cowl. The Revolutionary *Jacobins*, extremists, were so called because they took up their quarters (1789) in the old convent of the friars.

Jacobite. Of *Jacob* or *James*, and esp. partisan of James II after his deposition (1688), at which date the word was coined.

jaconet. Fabric. From *Jagganāth* in Cutch (India).

jacquard [*techn.*]. Loom for lace. From inventor, *Jacquard*, of Lyons (c. 1800).

jacquerie [*hist.*]. F. peasant revolt, esp. that of 1357–8. From *Jacques Bonhomme*, nickname of F. peasant. Cf. *Hodge*.

> Lenin's agrarian decrees have provoked a new outbreak of jacquerie (*Daily Chron.* Dec. 6, 1917).

jactation. L. *jactatio-n-*, from *jactare*, to throw about, reflex. to brag, frequent. of *jacere*, *jact-*, to throw. Cf. *jactitation* (med.), restlessness, MedL. *jactitatio-n-*.

jade[1]. Sorry nag. Hence verb to *jade*, weary out. ? Cf. Sc. *yaud*, ON. *jalda*, mare. For application to woman cf. *harridan*.

jade[2]. Stone. F. *le jade*, for OF. *l'ejade*, Sp.

ijada, in *piedra de ijada*, colic stone, from *ijada*, from L. *ilia*, flanks. It was supposed to cure pain in side, etc. Cf. its other name *nephrite* (see *nephritis*).

A kinde of greene stones, which the Spanyards call *piedras hijadas*, and we use for spleene stones (Raleigh).

jaeger. Underclothing. Name of inventor.

jag. As noun and verb from c. 1400. Orig. of "jagged" or "dagged" edge of garment. Origin unknown.

jagge or dagge of a garment: fractillus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

jäger [*mil.*]. Ger., hunter, also rifleman (cf. F. *chasseur*, It. *bersagliere*). In E. also *yager*.

jaggery. Coarse brown sugar. Indo-Port., from Canarese *sharkare*, Sanskrit *śarkara*. See *saccharine*, *sugar*.

jaguar. Tupi-Guarani (Brazil) *yaguara*, *jaguara*, class-name for carnivorous beasts.

The Indians call the leopard *jawaryle* and the lions [pumas] *jawarosou* (Anthony Knivet, in Purch. xvi. 256).

Jah. Heb., shortened form of *Jehovah*.

jail. See *gaol*.

Jain. East Indian sect. Hind. *jaina*, from Sanskrit *ǵina*, a Buddha, saint, lit. overcomer.

jalap. F., Sp. *jalapa*, for *purga de Jalapa*, from *Jalapa*, Mexico, formerly *Xalapa*, Aztec *Xalapan*.

jalousie. F., lit. *jealousy*; cf. It. *gelosia*, Sp. *celosía*, in same sense. See *jealous*.

gelosia: jealousie, also a window lid (Percyvall).

jam[1]. Orig. (18 cent.) verb (naut.) meaning to squeeze, block, tighten, etc. Hence perh. sense of squeezed fruit. ? From *jamb* (q.v.) with idea of being caught in door. Some identify it with *cham*, *champ*, to chew, but this seems unlikely. With *not all jam* cf. *beer and skittles*.

jam[2]. Prince in some parts of India. Of unknown origin.

jamb. F. *jambe*, leg, formerly used for jamb of door (*jambage*), Late L. *gamba*. Cf. *gambol*, *gammon[2]*.

jambo. Indian fruit, rose-apple. Sanskrit *gambu*.

jamboree [*US.*]. Spree. Origin unknown. ? Cf. obs. *boree*, dance, F. *bourrée*.

A Boy Scout 'jamboree' is to be held at Olympia (*Daily News*, Apr. 29, 1920).

james [*slang*]. Burglar's implement. See *jemmy*.

jangle. OF. *jangler*, to babble harshly, dispute, etc. In later senses associated with *jingle*. ? Nasalized from L. *jaculari*, to dart, sling, from *jaculum*, javelin. For sense cf. *dally*, for nasal cf. F. *jongleur*, minstrel, juggler (q.v.).

janissary, janizary. Orig. household troops of Sultan, recruited from Christian youths (14 cent.), massacred and abolished in 1826. Turk. *yeni cheri*, new soldiery. E. form is F. *janissaire* or It. *giannizzero*. Cf. *mameluke*. For fig. sense cf. *alguazil*, *myrmidon*, etc.

Rather than surrender one jot or tittle of their importance...they [the politicians] encourage their journalistic janizaries to seek scapegoats for their own failings among the soldiers (*Nat. Rev.* Feb. 1918).

janitor. L., doorkeeper, from *janua*, door.

Jansenist [*theol.*]. Follower of *Cornelius Jansen*, bishop of Ypres (†1638), who maintained inability for good of human will.

January. Restored spelling of ME. *Janivere*, *Genever*, etc., F. *janvier*, L. *januarius* (sc. *mensis*), month of *Janus* (q.v.). Replaced AS. *gēola se æfterra*, later Yule.

The dullest month in all the year
Is the month of Janiveer.

Janus. Ancient Roman deity, presiding over doors (see *janitor*), and represented with face back and front, whose temple was only closed in times of peace.

japan. Varnish, lacquer, from *Japan*, Du. *Japan* or Port. *Japão*, Malay *Japang*, Chin. *Jih-pün*, sun rise, corresponding to Jap. *Ni-pon*. Marco Polo (†1323) has *Chipangu*.

jape. As noun and verb from 14 cent. Obs. c. 1600, revived by Scott and other 19 cent. romantics. Earlier sense also obscene, which may be the original. Origin unknown.

Japhetic. From third son of Noah. Sometimes used (ling. & ethn.) for *Aryan*. Cf. *Hamitic*, *Semitic*.

japonica. ModL. *pyrus japonica*, Jap. pear tree.

jar[1]. To grate, sound discordantly, vibrate unpleasantly. From 16 cent. App. imit.; cf. obs. vars. *charre*, *gerre*, *chirr*, etc.

jar[2]. Vessel. F. *jarre*, Sp. *jarro*, *jarra*, Arab. *jarrah*, earthen vessel; cf. It. *giara*.

jar[3]. See *ajar*.

jardinière. F., lit. gardener's wife.

jargon. F., orig., as in E., of the warbling or chatter of birds, a sense revived by mod.

poets (e.g. *Ancient Mariner*, v. 16). Cf. It. *gergone*, Sp. *gerigonza*. App. from same imit. root as *gargle*; cf. obs. *jargle*, to warble, etc., OF. *jargouiller*.

Ful of jargon [*var.* girgoun] as a flekked pye (Chauc. E. 1848).

jargonelle. Pear. F., orig. applied to an inferior and gritty variety, which Evelyn advises nobody to plant. From *jargon*, kind of stone (v.i.).

jargoon [*min.*]. F. *jargon*, Port. *zarcão*, Arab. *zarqūn*, from Pers. *zar*, gold (? or *āzar*, fire), *qūn*, colour; cf. It. *giargone*.

jarl [*hist.*]. ON., earl (q.v.). Applied by mod. historians to the nobles of Scandinavia, Orkney, Shetland, and the Western Isles.

jarrah [*Austral.*]. Mahogany gum-tree. From native *jerrhyl* (West Austral.).

jarvey, jarvie [*slang*]. Coachman. From name *Jarvis* (*Gervase*, *Jervis*), perh. in allusion to *St Gervase*, whose attribute is a whip or scourge.

jarvis: a hackney coachman (Grose).

jasey, jazy [*archaic*]. Wig made of worsted. Said to be a corrupt. of *Jersey*, because made of Jersey wool.

He looked at the wig; it had once been a comely jasey enough (*Ingoldsby*).

jasmine, jessamine. F. *jasmin*, OF. also *jessemin*, with forms in most Europ. langs., all from Arab. *yās(a)mīn*, Pers. *yāsmīn*, *yāsman*; cf. G. ἰάσιμον μύρον, a perfume, prob. oil of jasmine.

jasper. OF. *jaspre* (*jaspe*), L. *jaspis*, *jaspid-*, G. ἴασπις, an Oriental word; cf. Heb. *yashpeh*, Pers. & Arab. *yashp*. Confused with *diaper* in MedL., *diasprus* being used for both, whence It. Sp. *diaspro*, jasper.

jaundice. With intrusive *-d-* from ME. *jaunes*, F. *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, yellow, OF. *jalne*, L. *galbinus*, from *galbus*, ult. cogn. with *yellow*. In early use often treated as pl., *jandies*, *janders*, by analogy with *measles*, *glanders*, etc.

jaunt. Orig. to exercise a horse, make him prance, take fatiguing exercise. ? OF. *jambeter*, to kick the legs about, from *jambe*, leg. Sylvester uses it of the prancing of a horse in a passage in which *la jambette* occurs in the orig. We find also *jaunce*, for which Cotg. gives *jancer un cheval*, "to stirre a horse in the stable till hee sweat withall; or (as our) to jaunt," but this is not otherwise recorded in F., and is prob. an error due to E. *jaunce*. The latter seems to be a corrupt. of *jaunt* due to E. fondness for this ending; cf. *enhance*, *snaphaunce*, and Skelton's *cormoraunce* for *cormorant*. See also *jounce*.

El fossé les unt fait ruër,
Chevals e humes jambeter (Wace, *Roman de Rou*).

Spur-gall'd and tir'd by jauncing Bolingbroke (*Rich. II*, v. 5).

jaunt: a tedious, fatiguing walk (Bailey).

jaunty. Earlier (17 cent.) *genty*, *jentee*, *janty*, etc., adapted from F. *gentil* (see *genteel*). *Genty* is still used in Sc.

With a jantee pair of canvass trowzers (Motteux' *Rabelais*, iv. 48).

javelin. F. *javeline*, for more usual *javelot*, AS. *gafeluc*, Welsh *gaflach*, fork, dart. By some connected with the gen. Celt. word for fork (Gael. *gobhal*, Ir. *gabhal*, Welsh *gafl*).

jaw. ME. *jowe*. App. related to *jowl* (q.v.), but of obscure origin and hist. Form due to association with F. *joue*, cheek (for vowel, cf. *paw*). Prob. an earlier form was *chaw*, though this is only recorded later.

My tong shall speak out of my chaws (Tynd. *Job*, xxxiii. 2).

jay[1]. Bird. F. *geai*; cf. ONF. *gai*, Prov. *gai*, Sp. *gayo*. Origin unknown. The analogy of *robin*, *jackdaw*, etc., suggests that it may be L. *Gaius*, a name which was used very much as *Jack* is in E. to designate persons familiarly. In F. the *jay* is also called *jacques*, *richard*, *cola* (*Nicolas*), and in Du. *wouter* (*Walter*).

jay[2] [*slang*]. Fool. Orig. US., from *jay*[1], but associated in E. c. 1890 with *J* for *Juggins*.

jazz. "A number of niggers surrounded by noise," kind of ragtime dance introduced from US. (Nov. 1918). From negro jargon.

jealous. OF. *jelous* (*jaloux*), Prov. *gelos*, L. *zelosus* (see *zeal*); cf. It. *geloso*, Sp. *celoso*.

I have been very jealous [*Vulg.* zelo zelatus sum for the Lord God of hosts (1 *Kings*, xix. 10).

Jeames. Footman. From Thackeray's *Jeames de la Pluche* (1846), representing a mincing pronunc. of *James*.

jean. Fabric. Earlier also *jenes*, *geanes*, etc., F. *Gênes*, Genoa, place of origin. In US. *jeans*. Cf. *cambric*, *muslin*, etc.

Jeddart justice [*hist.*]. Hanging first and trying afterwards, said to have been the practice at *Jedburgh* (Roxburghshire), also called *Jedworth*, *Jedwood*, *Jeddart*. See *law*[1].

jeer. From 16 cent. Perh. corrupt. of Du. *scheren*, in *den gek* (fool) *scheeren*, "to make a fool of one, to fool one, to jeer, jest" (Sewel), whence the ModDu. compd. *gekscheren*, in same sense. This is prob. not Du. *scheren*, to shear, but obs. *scheeren*, "to gibe or to jest" (Hexham), cogn. with OHG. *skerōn*, to jest, and Ger. *scherzen*, in same sense.

jehad, jihad. Mohammedan holy war. Arab. *jihād*, contest. Hence fig. crusade.

Jehannum. Arab. form of *Gehenna* (q.v.).

Jehovah. Heb. *Jahveh* or *Yahweh*, the "ineffable" name, written without vowels and read as *ădōnāi* (see *Adonis*), the vowels of which were later inserted in it. Hence *Jehovist, Jahvist*, a name applied to the authors of those parts of the Hexateuch in which this name of the Deity is used. Cf. *Elohist.*

Jehu. Driver (2 *Kings*, ix. 20).

jejune. L. *jejunus*, fasting, transferred to unsatisfying nourishment or pabulum.

jelly. ME. *gelye*, F. *gelée*, p.p. fem. of *geler*, to freeze, L. *gelare*, from *gelu*, frost. To *jell* (US.) is a back-formation.

jemadar [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Native officer. Urdu *jama'dār*, from Pers. *jamā'at*, body of men, with suffix *-dar* as in *sirdar, ressaldar*, etc.

jemimas. Elastic-side boots (*Concise Oxf. Dict.*). From name *Jemima*, Heb., dove.

jemmy. In various slang senses (cf. *jack*), now esp. of burglar's implement, called in 17 cent. *bess, betty, jenny*; cf. synon. Ger. *peterchen, klaus, dietrich*, i.e. little Peter, Nicholas, Theodoric, also Du. *peterken, dierken*, in same sense.

jennet [*archaic*]. Orig. (15 cent.) small Spanish horse. F. *genet* (14 cent.), Sp. *ginete*, short-stirruped rider, ? from a Berber tribe called *Zenetes*. App. still in Ir. use.

> Ploughs drawn by every available type of animal—hunters, carriage-horses, mules, jennets (*Daily Chron.* March 13, 1917).

jenneting. Early apple. Connected with F. *pomme de Saint-Jean*, dial. *pomme de Jeannet*, because ripe about St John's day (June 21); cf. Ger. *Johannisapfel*. Sometimes "explained" as June-eating. The ending has been assimilated to *codlin, sweeting*, etc. *Pome genete* occurs in OF. (13 cent.).

jenny. From *Jane*, fem. of *John* (*Jack*). Applied to animals, e.g. *jenny-ass, jenny wren*; plants, e.g. *creeping jenny*; mech. devices, e.g. *spinning jenny* (patented by Hargreaves, 1770), and to a stroke at billiards. Cf. *jack*.

jeopardy. "A word not now in use" (Johns.). ME. *juparti*, F. *jeu parti*, divided or even game (result of which cannot be foreseen); cf. MedL. *jocus partitus*. Earliest E. sense (13 cent.) is chess problem, hence dilemma. *Jeopard* (*Judges*, v. 18) is a back-formation.

> Il me distrent: "Sire, le jeu nous est mal parti; car vous estes à cheval, si vous enfuirés; et nous sommes à pié, si nous occiront les sarrazins" (Joinville).
>
> For myn estate lith now in a jupartye,
> And ek myn emes [uncle's] lyf is in balaunce (Chauc. *Troil.* ii. 465).

jerboa. Jumping rodent. Arab. *yarbū'*, loin muscle, from its jumping powers.

jereed. Eastern javelin of wood used in exercises. Arab. *jarīd*, middle-rib of palm-leaf. Also *djereed, tzirid*, etc.

jeremiad. F. *jérémiade*, lamentation like that of the prophet *Jeremiah*.

jerfalcon. See *gerfalcon.*

Jericho, go to. Perh. orig. with allusion to 2 *Sam.* x. 5. The *rose of Jericho* (*Ecclesiasticus*, xxiv. 14) "is properly no rose, but a small thorny shrub or kinde of heath" (Sir T. Browne).

> Bid such young boyes to stay in Jericho
> Untill their beards were growne (*NED.* 1635).

jerk. Earliest sense (16 cent.) to whip, lash, in which sense it varies with archaic *yerk*. For current meaning cf. to *whip a thing away*. Origin unknown.

jerked beef. From SAmer. Sp. *charquear*, from Peruv. *echarqui*, meat dried in long strips. First as *jerkin beef* (Capt. John Smith), ? suggested by leather jerkin (v.i.).

> Certeine dried porke cut like leather jerkins along (Hakl.).

jerkin. From c. 1500. Perh. from *George* (cf. *jacket*), of which the popular OF. form was *Joire, Jour*, preserved in name *Jorkins*. Cf. Ger. dial. *jürken*, jacket, app. from *Jürg*, popular form of *Georg*, and OF. *georget*, in similar sense. There is also OF. *jargot*, doublet, with vars. *jergot, jergault*, etc. A sale of surplus army *jerkins* was announced Jan. 27, 1920.

jeroboam. Large wine-bottle. Prob. suggested by earlier *jack, jordan*. Cf. *jorum.*

> They are piled high on the deck, each looking like a double jeroboam of champagne (*Daily Chron.* Mar. 3, 1918).

jerry. Familiar form of *Jeremiah*, exalted of the Lord. Some of its slang applications, *jerry-hat*, *jerry-shop*, may be connected with the Tom and Jerry of Egan's *Life in London* (1821), which enjoyed great popularity. Earlier is *jerry-sneak* (name of character in Foote's *Mayor of Garratt*, 1763). For sense of chamber-pot cf. *jordan* (q.v.). I conjecture that *jerry-built* may be for *jury-built*, the naut. *jury*, as in *jury-mast*, being used of all sorts of makeshifts and inferior objects, e.g. *jury-leg*, wooden leg, *jury-rigged*, *jury meal*, etc. Its early connection with Liverpool, where *jerry-building* is recorded in a local paper for 1861, makes naut. origin likely.

Jerry. German. Army slang.

> Smudges of flame showed where Archie was talking to Jerry (*Daily Chron.* July 13, 1918).

jerrymander. See *gerrymander*.

jersey. Orig. knitted at *Jersey*. Cf. *guernsey*.

jerusalem [*slang*]. For *Jerusalem pony*, facet. for donkey, in allusion to entry into Jerusalem. See also *artichoke*.

jess. Of hawk. ME. *ges*, OF. *gez*, *jez*, pl. of *jet*, cast, from *jeter*, abnormally from L. *jactare*, frequent. of *jacere*, *jact-*, to throw. With double pl. *jesses* cf. *bodices*, *lettuces*, *quinces*, etc.

> *jesses for a hauke*: get (Palsg.).

jessamine, jessamy. See *jasmine*.

Jesse window [*arch.*]. Adorned with the *Jesse tree*, genealogical tree showing descent of Christ from *Jesse* (*Is.* xi. 1).

jest. F. *geste*, as in *chanson de geste*, song of exploits, L. *gesta*, neut. pl., from *gerere*, *gest-*, to perform, carry out. Sense of epic narrative developed into that of mocking tale, joke, etc. To *break a jest* was suggested by *breaking a lance*. Cf. to *crack a joke*.

> Item, to Wallass that tellis the geistis to the King, xviijs. (*Sc. Treas. Accts.* 1491).
>
> Settyng furth the jestes, actes and deedes of the nobilitie (*NED.* 1548).

Jesuit. Member of *Society of Jesus*, founded (1533) by Ignatius Loyola to combat protestantism. Fig. sense of *jesuitical* is due to casuistry approved by some of the order.

Jesus. L., G. Ἰησοῦς, Aramaic *Jeshua*, *Joshua*, Jah is salvation. See also *I.H.S.* *Jesu* is the OF. obj. case.

jet[1]. Black substance. OF. *jaiet* (*jais*), L., G. γαγάτης, from river *Gages*, in Lycia. Cf. *agate*.

> The geat or gagates carrieth the name of a river in Lycia (Holland's *Pliny*).

jet[2] water, etc. F., from *jeter*, to throw *ss*).

, n. OF. *jetaison*, from *jeter*, to throw (see *jess*`. Earlier *jettison*, now usu. as verb (see *Jonah*), to throw overboard, also fig. See *flotsam*.

jettison. See *jetsam*.

jetty. F. *jetée*, p.p. fem. of *jeter*, to throw (see *jess*).

jeu. F., L. *jocus*, game. In *jeu de mots* (*d'esprit*).

Jew. OF. *jueu*, *giu* (*juif*), L. *judaeus*, G. Ἰουδαῖος, from Heb. *y'hūdah*, Judah, lit. celebrated. *Worth a Jew's eye* alludes to medieval extortion practised on Jews, while verb to *Jew* suggests extortion the other way round. With *Jewry*, district allotted to Jews, OF. *juerie*, cf. *ghetto*. *Jew's ear*, fungus, is a mistaken rendering of MedL. *auricula Judae*, Judas' ear, so called because commonly found on the elder (Judas tree), the tree on which Judas Iscariot trad. hanged himself. *Jew's harp* (Hakl.) was earlier *jew's trump*, the reason for the name being unknown.

jewel. AF. *juel*, OF. *joel*, *joiel* (*joyau*), VL. **jocellus*, from *jocus*, game, etc.; cf. It. *gioiello*, Sp. *joyel*. Derivation from *gaudium*, joy (cf. *gaud*), is less likely owing to phonetic difficulties. The regular MedL. is *jocale*, *jocalia*, and the etym. of *fuel* (q.v.) furnishes a parallel.

jezail. Afghan musket. As *gingall* (q.v.).

Jezebel. Harridan, esp. with painted face. From the wife of Ahab (2 *Kings*, ix.). The name means "oath of Baal" and is the source of *Isabel*, *Elizabeth*.

jheel [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Pool left by flood. Hind. *jhīl*.

jib[1]. Sail. Perh. from *jib*[2], it being a sail which fills from side to side according to wind. Hence *cut of one's jib*, orig. sailor's impression of "strange sail" at sea.

jib[2]. To swing (yard, sail) from side to side. Var. of *gybe* (q.v.). The jibbing of a horse is prob. a naut. metaphor. The word is not found in this sense till 19 cent., so can hardly be OF. *giber*, to kick (cf. F. *regimber*).

jibbah, jubbah. Eastern mantle. Arab. *jubbah*, whence also F. *jupe*, *jupon*, ME. *gipoun*, It. *giubba*. See *jump*[2].

jibe. Var. of *gibe*, *gybe* (q.v.).

jiffy. From 18 cent. Origin unknown.

jig. Cf. F. *gigue*, dance, OF. *gigue*, fiddle, It. *giga*, fiddle. Of Teut. origin; cf. Ger. *geige*,

fiddle, ON. *gigja*, prob. cogn. with *jig*[1] (q.v.). Hence *jigger*, of many small mech. devices, in some cases, e.g. at billiards and golf, app. equivalent to *thingumbob*, *thing-amjig*, etc.

jigger[1]. Implement. See *jig*. Cf. *jig-saw*.

jigger[2]. Corrupt. of *chigoe* (q.v.). Hence perh. *I'm jiggered*, first in Marryat. But this may be rather a fantastic euph. perversion of an uglier word.

jiggery-pokery, jackery-pokery. Sc. *joukery-paukry*, etc., from *jouk*, trick. Cf. *hanky-panky*, *hocus-pocus*, and obs. *hickery-puckery*.

jig-saw [*US.*]. From verb *jig*, in sense of rapid varying motion.

> In machinery, the narrow band-saw that works up and down, cutting tracery and fret-work out of wood, is known as a jigger
> (*Notes & Queries*, Nov. 17, 1894).

Jill. Companion of Jack. ME. *Gille*, short for *Gillian*, popular form of *Juliana*, a favourite ME. name, which became practically equivalent to girl, woman. Also in many rustic plant-names.

> For Jok nor for Gyll will I turne my face
> (*Towneley Myst.* c. 1460).

> Our wooing doth not end like an old play: Jack hath not Gill (*Love's Lab. Lost*, v. 2).

jilt. Earlier *gillet*, *jillet*, dim. of *Jill* (v.s.). Also *jill-flirt*, *gillian-flirt*, etc. The sense has become softened like that of *flirt*.

> Hee hathe apuynted to meete this gyllot that is at your house (Harman, *Caveat*, 1567).

> *bagasse*: a baggage, queane, jyll, punke, flirt (Cotg.).

Jim-crow [*US.*]. Negro. From popular negro song with refrain "Jump, Jim-crow."

jiminy. Disguised oath; cf. Ger. *jemine*, Du. *jemenie*, prob. for *Jesu Domine*, as Ger. *ach je* is for *ach Jesu*. See *gemini*, *criminy*.

> Crimini, jimini!
> Did you ever hear such a nimminy-pimminy
> Story as Leigh Hunt's Rimini? (Byron).

jim-jams [*slang*]. Delirium tremens. Arbitrary formation.

jimmy. From *James*. In many slang senses of *jemmy*.

jingle. Imit.; cf. *tinkle*, *chink*, etc. Associated with *jangle* in redupl. *jingle-jangle*, but not orig. connected with that word, though now felt as expressing a lighter form of same sound; cf. *flip*, *flap*.

jingo. From 17 cent. Perh. Basque *Jinko*, *Jainko*, God. It may have been picked up from Basque sailors, who were always employed as harpooners by the early whalers (see *harpoon*). The *Ingoldsby* derivation, from St Gengulphus, "sometimes styled 'the living Jingo,' from the great tenaciousness of vitality exhibited by his severed members," is a joke. Pol. sense (first in *Daily News*, March 11, 1878, and fixed by George Jacob Holyoake's letter, March 13) is from music-hall song (v.i.) popular with Russophobes in 1878. Cf. *chauvin*.

> "By Jingo" [Rab. par Dieu], quoth Panurge, "the man talks somewhat like"
> (Motteux' *Rabelais*, iv. 56).

> We don't want to fight, But by Jingo! if we do,
> We've got the ships, we've got the men, We've got the money too (G. W. Hunt).

> He who appeals to his countrymen to arm in their own defence is not a Jingo
> (R. Blatchford, Dec. 23, 1909).

> He [Lord Roberts] is a mere jingo in opinion and character, and he interprets the life and interests of this nation and Empire by the crude lusts and fears which haunt the unimaginative soldier's brain
> (*Nation*, Oct. 26, 1912).

> I am, if you like, a Jingo, a word which, by the way, I was the first person ever to write—at the dictation of my late uncle, George Jacob Holyoake
> (H. Bottomley, *John Bull*, Nov. 10, 1917).

jinks, high. According to *NED.* orig. Sc., of frolic at drinking-party, and app. connected with verb to *jink*, dance, dodge, etc. But the verb is much later, and quot. below suggests that the *high* may have been orig. an adv., and the whole phrase a parallel to mod. *up Jenkins!*

> The noble and ancient recreation of Round-Robin, Hey-Jinks, and Whipping the Snake, in great request with our merry sailors in Wapping
> (T. Brown, c. 1700).

jinn. Arab., pl. of *jinnī*, whence *jinnee* and the *genie* (q.v.) of the *Arabian Nights*.

jinricksha. Jap. *jin-riki-sha*, man-strength-vehicle, which has been facetiously compared with *Pull-man car* (Yule). Now usu. *rickshaw*.

jirgah [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Council of elders. Afghan, from Pers., circle of men.

jiu-jitsu. See *ju-jutsu*.

job[1]. Verb. To peck, etc. Now usu. *jab*. "Expressing the sound or effect of an abruptly arrested stab" (*NED.*).

job[2]. Piece of work. From 17 cent., orig. contrasted with what is continuous. Perh. ident. with obs. *job*, lump, cartload (cf. *job lot*), which may be ult. related to *gob*, *gobbet*. Suggestion of dishonesty, undue influence, as in *jobbery*, is already in Pepys. With *good* (*bad*) *job* cf. similar use of *business*.

Job. Type of patience (*Job*, i. 22), or poverty (*ib.* i. 21). Cf. *Job's comforter* (*ib.* xvi. 2). Cf. Ger. *Hiobspost*, bad news.

jobation [*slang*]. Lecture like those addressed to *Job* by his "comforters" (v.s.). In dial. corrupted to *jawbation*.

jobbernowl [*archaic*]. Blockhead. From ME. *jobard*, fool, and *noll*, head. *Jobard* is F., from OF. *jobe*, patient fool, prob. from *Job*.

Jock. Highland soldier, esp. of Argyll and Sutherland regiment. Sc. form of *Jack* (v.i.). *Jocky*, Scotsman, occurs repeatedly in *Rump Songs* (1639–61).

jockey. Dim. of *Jock*, northern form of *Jack* (v.s.). Orig. horse-dealer as well as professional rider, "a cheat, a trickish fellow" (Johns.). Hence verb to *jockey*, to swindle, with which cf. *cozen*. Pepys (Dec. 11, 1668) speaks of "the knaveries and tricks of jockeys," i.e. horse-dealers.

> Jockey of Norfolk, be not so bold,
> For Dickon, thy master, is bought and sold
> (*Rich. III*, v. 3).

> *jockeys*: rank horse-coursers, race-riders; also hucksters or sellers of horses, very slippery fellows to deal with (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

jocko, jacko. Chimpanzee. Made by Buffon (1766) from native WAfr. *ncheko*, *nschiego*, whence also *chego*.

jockteleg [*Sc.*]. See *jack-knife*.

jocose, jocular. L. *jocosus*, *jocularis*, from *jocus*, game.

jocund. OF. *jocond*, Late L. *jocundus*, altered, on *jocus*, from *jucundus*, pleasant, from *juvare*, to please, help; cf. It. *giocondo*, Sp. *jocunde*.

> The herte of Nabal was jocounde, for he was drunkun greetli (Wyc. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 36).

jodel. See *yodel*.

joe [*archaic*]. Port. coin. From *Joannes V* (†1750); cf. *louis*, *carolus*, etc.

Joe Manton. Gun by gunsmith of that name, (†1835).

Joe Miller. Stale jest, chestnut. From *Joe Miller's jests, or the Wit's Vade-mecum* (1739), named after, but not compiled by, *Joseph Miller*, actor and wit (†1738).

joey[1]. Fourpenny-piece. From *Joe*, for *Joseph*.

joey[2] [*Austral.*]. Young kangaroo. Native *joè*.

jog. App. imit. of movement, but partly suggested by earlier *shog*, which is cogn. with OHG. *scoc*, swing, oscillation.

> Will you shog off? (*Hen. V*, ii. 1).

> While he [Hobson the carrier] might still jog on and keep his trot (Milt.).

Johannine. Of *John* (apostle or Baptist).

johannisberger. Wine from *Johannisberg*, vineyard near Wiesbaden.

John. L. *Joannes*, *Johannes*, G. Ἰωάννης, Heb. *yōchānān*, Jah is gracious. Cf. F. *Jean*, OF. *Jehan*, It. *Giovanni*, Sp. *Juan*, Ger. *Johann*, etc. The fem. is *Joan*, or, through F., *Jane*. Used, with *Johnny*, in many stock epithets (cf. *Jack*), e.g. *John Barleycorn*, *John Chinaman*, *Johnny Raw*, *silly johnny*, etc. With *John Doe* and *Richard Roe*, fictitious plaintiff and defendant in ejection action (abolished 1852), cf. *John a' Nokes* and *John a' Stiles*, i.e. John of the oaks and John of the stiles, also fictitious leg. parties. *John Bull* appears first (1712), with Lewis Baboon, etc., in Arbuthnot's satire. *John Company* is from Du. *Jan Kompanie*, name by which the Du. East India Company and government are known in the East to natives, who cannot conceive an impersonal body. *John Dory*, fish, for earlier *dory* (q.v.), was perh. suggested by a popular song (printed 1609) on a famous privateer.

> They [the goods] were taken out of the said galeon by one John Dorye of Dertmouth
> (*Privy Council Acts*, 1546).

Johnian. Of *St John's College*, Camb.; also *Johnian hog* (Grose).

John o' Groats. Supposed site of house on Duncansby Head, regarded as extreme north of Scotland.

join. F. *joindre*, *joign-*, L. *jungere*, cogn. with *jugum*, yoke. *Joint* is the p.p., L. *junctus*. *Joint-stool* is for *joined stool*, made in parts by a joiner; cf. *joyned stockes* (Purch.), for *joint stock*. With hist. to *join battle* cf. *attack* (q.v.). To *join up* dates from the Great War.

> And middle natures, how they long to join,
> Yet never pass the insuperable line
> (Pope, *Essay on Man*, i. 228).

jointure [*leg.*]. Now limited to wife's or widow's estate, but orig. holding of property for joint use of married couple.

joist. ME. & OF. *giste* (*gîte*), from *gésir*, to lie, L. *jacēre*. For sense-development cf. *sleeper* (railway), for sound-change cf. *boil*[2]. See *gist*. F. *gîte* is still used of the main beam of a loft.

> Also every giste tre of square xij. ynche and more
> (*Contract for Newark Bridge*, 1485).

joke. From 17 cent. Prob. It. *gioco*, L. *jocus*; cf. Du. *jok*. It can hardly have been taken

straight from L., unless it was univ. slang. *Joker* appears to have been used by thimble-riggers before being applied to a card.

jokul, jökull [*geog.*]. Snow-mountain in Iceland. See *icicle*.

jolly. ME. also *jolif*, OF. (*joli*); cf. It. *giulivo*. Supposed to be from ON. *jōl*, Yule, but this is very doubtful. The OF. & ME. meanings are very wide, and intens. senses, e.g. *jolly good hiding*, *jolly well mistaken*, can be paralleled in ModF. Older form survives in name *Joliffe*. *Jolly*, marine, occurs first in Marryat.

joli: jollie; gay, trim, fine, gallant, neat, handsome, feat, well-fashioned, minion, compt, polite; also, lively, merry, buxom, jocund (Cotg.).

Here we took fishes...of a jolly thickenesse, but not past a foote long (*Hawkins' Voyage*, 1564).

jolly-boat. Prob. a naut. corrupt. of earlier *jolywat* (15 cent.), *gellywat*, used app. in same sense. This may be EInd. *gallivat*, Port. *galeota*, galliot, dim. of *galley*. The objection that *gallivat* is a ship-name, not a boat-name, is hardly serious in view of the whimsicality of naut. nomenclature. The same objection might be urged against *galley* in the sense of rowing-boat on the Thames and elsewhere, or against *frigate*, which for the Elizabethans was a rowing-boat, pinnace; cf. also *skiff*, ult. ident. with *ship*.

The Soveraigne with her grete bote and jolywatt (*Nav. Accts.* 1495–97).

That day the Pegasus jolly was going on shore for water (Hakl. x. 241).

Having tryed the currant sundrie tymes with our jolly boate (Peter Mundy, 1634).

jolt. App. corrupt. of earlier *jot*, *jut*, an imit. word, like *jog*. It may have been affected by obs. *joll*, *jowl*, to bump.

What nedest thou to jotte me with thyne elbowe? a quoi est il besoing de me heurter de ton coulde? (Palsg.).

heurter: to knock, push, jurre, joult (Cotg.).

jolterhead [*archaic*]. Earlier *jolthead*, an older word than *jolt*, which it may have influenced. "Evidently in some way related to *jowl*, the form *cholt-headed* esp. recalling the *cholle* forms of the latter" (*NED.*).

teste de bœuf: a jolthead, jobernoll, codshead, grout-head, loger-head (Cotg.).

Jonah. Bringer of ill-luck (*Jonah*, i. 7). Hence to *Jonah*, throw overboard (Meredith).

Rather he is the Jonah whose jettisoning would do more than anything else to save their ship (*Daily Chron.* Jan. 16, 1917).

Jonathan, brother. Said to have been orig. applied (after 2 *Sam.* i. 26) by Washington to *Jonathan Trumbull*, Governor of Connecticut.

jongleur. F., minstrel, juggler. Nasalized from OF. *jogleor*, acc. of *joglere*, L. *joculator*, jester, from *jocus*, jest.

jonquil. F. *jonquille*, Sp. *junquillo*, dim. of *junco*, L. *juncus*, rush. From its rush-like leaves.

jordan. Chamber-pot, in ME. also alchemist's vessel. Prob. an application of the baptismal name *Jordan*, very common in ME. (hence surnames *Jordan*, *Judd*, *Judkins*, etc.), and also in F. (*Jourdain*), It. (*Giordano*), and other langs. Cf. *jack*, *jug*, *jerry*, *jorum*.

Jordan almond. Folk-etym. for ME. *jardyne almaunde* (*Prompt. Parv.*), from F. *jardin*, garden.

jorum. Large drinking-bowl, esp. bowl of punch. From name *Joram* (2 *Sam.* viii. 10). *Jeroboam* (q.v.) is used in similar sense. Both prob. suggested by *jack*, *jordan*, *jug*, etc.

joseph [*archaic*]. Ladies' 18 cent. riding-cloak. From name *Joseph*, Heb. *yōsēph*, perh. with obscure allusion to *Gen.* xxxix. 12. Cf. *benjamin*.

joskin [*dial.*]. Bumpkin, yokel. ? Dim. of *Joseph* (cf. *Hodge*), ? or playful variation on *bumpkin* suggested by dial. *joss*, to "bump." Hence perh. *josser*, fellow.

joss. Chinese god, etc. Javanese *jos*, from OPort. *deos* (*deus*), god, taken to China by sailors. For application to China cf. *mandarin*, for travels cf. *assagai*.

jostle, justle. Frequent. of *joust* (q.v.).

s'entr'essayer à la jouste: to trye one an other at justling (Hollyband, *Treas. of Fr. Tongue*, 1580).

jot. L. *iota* (read as *jota*), G. *ἰῶτα*, name of smallest letter (*ι*); cf. It. *iota*, Sp. *jota*. Esp. in *jot or tittle* (*Matt.* v. 18) and *not a jot*. Hence verb to *jot down*, with small abbrevs. orig. Sc. See *iota*.

Oon i [Tynd. iott] or titil (Wyc. *Matt.* v. 18).

jounce [*archaic*]. To bump, jolt, etc. Var. of obs. *jaunce*, for which see *jaunt*.

joyuncinge, or grette ongentyl mevynge: strepitus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

journal. F. (sc. *livre*, *registre*, etc.), L. *diurnalis*, from *diurnus*, from *dies*, day. Cf. *diary*, *diurnal*, the latter formerly also as noun (v.i.). *Journalism* was not adopted from F. *journalisme* till 1833. *Journalese*

(late 19 cent.) is after *Chinese*, *Portuguese*, etc.

In every Mercurius, Coranto, Gazet or Diurnal (Blount).

By "journalism" we mean writing for pay upon matters of which we are ignorant (Leslie Stephen).

journey. F. *journée*, day, esp. day's happenings (work, march, etc.), VL. **diurnata* (v.s.); cf. It. *giornata*, Sp. *jornada*. Etym. sense survives in *journeyman*, one who works by the day; cf. synon. F. *journalier*, Ger. *tagelöhner*. The OF. senses are all found in ME., but the earliest (13 cent.) is that now current.

All the lordes that dyed at the jorney [battle of St Albans] are beryed at seynt Albones (*Paston Let.* i. 336).

joust. OF. *jouster* (*jouter*), VL. **juxtare*, from *juxta*, against, close to; cf. It. *giostrare*, Sp. *justar*. The normal E. form is the earlier *just*, which survives in name *Juster*. See *adjust*.

jovial. F., It. *gioviale*, "borne under the planet Jove" (Flor.), L. *jovialis*, from OL. *Jovis*, *Diovis*; cogn. with L. *deus*, G. Ζεύς (see *Jupiter*). Cf. *mercurial*, *saturnine*.

The load-stone, the very seed and ingendring stone of discoverie, whose soever Joviall brain first conceived that Minerva (Purch.).

jowl. Jaw. Of obscure origin. In gen. sense equivalent to ME. *chawl*, AS. *ceafl*, jaw, cogn. with Ger. *kiefer*. In sense of fat pendulous throat it appears to be ME. *cheole*, *chel*, throat, cogn. with Ger. *kehle* (cf. *jollop*, dewlap, in her.). Now chiefly in ref. to aggressive under-jaw, whence dog-name *Jowler*, and in *cheek by jowl*.

chawylbone: mandibula (*Prompt. Parv.*).

jolle, or heed: caput (*ib.*).

Bee thou [Elijah] my coach-man, and now cheeke by joule
With Phoebus chariot let my chariot roule (Sylv. iv. 1).

joy. F. *joie*, L. *gaudia*, neut. pl. taken as fem. sing., from *gaudēre*, to rejoice; cf. It. *gioia*, Sp. *joya*. *Joy-riding* is US. (1909). Cf. *joy-stick* (aeron.).

To control one [war-machine] the pilot has to manipulate but a single lever, which we call the "joy stick" (Bishop, *Winged Warfare*).

jubbah. See *jibbah*.

jubilation. L. *jubilatio-n-*, from *jubilare*, to shout, as in *jubilate Deo*, init. words of *Ps.* c.

jubilee. F. *jubilé*, Late L. *jubilaeus* (sc. *annus*), G. ἰωβηλαῖος, from ἰώβηλος, jubilee, Heb. *jōbēl*, orig. ram, hence, ram's horn used as trumpet. The form, *ju-* for *jo-*, is due to early association with L. *jubilare* (v.s.). Orig. applied to the Jewish *year of Jubilee* (*Lev.* xxv.), but in early use for other celebrations, usu. in connection with fifty years.

Our sexteyn and oure fermerer,
That han been trewe freres fifty yeer,—
They may now, God be thanked of his loone!
Maken hir jubilee (Chauc. D. 1859).

Judaism. L., G. ἰουδαισμός. See *Jew*.

Judas. L., G. Ἰούδας, Heb. *y'hūdāh*, Judah, a common name among the Jews. Now usu. reserved for the traitor. Hence *judas*, small grating through which one can watch without being seen; also *judas tree* (see *jew's ear*).

judge. F. *juge*, L. *judex*, *judic-*, from *jus*, law, *dicare*, to proclaim; cf. It. *judice*, Sp. *juez*. *Judgmatic-al*, chiefly US., is coined on *dogmatic*. *Day of judgment* is used by Wyc. alternately with *day of doom*.

judicature. F., MedL. *judicatura*, from *judicare*, to judge (v.s.). Cf. *judicial*, *judiciary*, *judicious*. *Judicial murder* is 19 cent.

The judicial murder of Captain Fryatt (A. J. Balfour, Aug. 4, 1916).

judy. Pet-form of *Judith*. As applied to woman of ridiculous appearance it refers to the wife of Punch. She appears to be of E. origin and not from the It. puppet-play.

jug[1]. Vessel. Pet-form of *Joan*, also of *Judith*. Cf. *jack*[2], *goblet*, etc. So also ME. *jobbe*, *jubbe*, used by Chauc. for a drinking vessel, is prob. from *Job*, often *Jubbe*, *Juppe* in ME., whence mod. names *Jubb*, *Jupp*. It is even possible that *jug* is altered on the female name from the earlier *jub*. The *jug*, or *stone-jug*, i.e. gaol, is from thieves' cant.

Pro j pare jobbes de iiij galonibus (*Earl of Derby's Exped.* 1390–93).

jug[2]. Note of nightingale. Imit.; cf. *bulbul*. It was also used for the bird (v.i.), perh. by association with female name (see *jug*[1]).

jug, a nightingale: philomela (Litt.).

juggernaut. Hind. *Jagganāth*, Sanskrit *gagan-nātha*, from *gagat*, world, *nātha*, lord, title of Krishna, eighth avatar of Vishnu, and esp. his idol at Puri (Orissa), annually dragged in procession in enormous car under which devotees are supposed formerly to have thrown themselves. Hence

used, like *Moloch*, of any institution or movement of which the speaker disapproves. First Europ. account dates from early 14 cent.

juggins [*slang*]. Either surname *Juggins*, from *Jug*, Joan (see *jug*[1]), felt as suitable for a simpleton (cf. *Lushington*), or a playful variation on *muggins* (q.v.).

juggler. OF. *joglere* (nom.), *jogleor* (acc.), L. *joculator-em*, from *joculari*, to jest, from *jocus*. See *jongleur*. Cf. It. *giocolatore*, "a jugler, jester, or mountibanke, or tumbler" (Flor.). The word is early (c. 1100) and *juggle* (*Piers Plowm.*) is prob. a back-formation (cf. *peddle*).

Jugo-Slav. Also *Yugo-* (q.v.).

jugular [*anat.*]. MedL. *jugularis*, from *jugulum*, collar-bone, dim. of *jugum*, yoke.

juice. F. *jus*, L., "pottage, liquour, broth, gruell" (Coop.).

ju-ju. WAfr. magic, fetish. Perh. F. *joujou*, toy, infantile redupl. on *jouet*, from *jouer*, to play, L. *jocare*. Cf. hist. of *fetish*, *joss*.

jujube. Fruit. F., MedL. *jujuba*, neut. pl., from *zizyphum*, G. *ζίζυφον*, of Pers. origin.

ju-jutsu. Chino-Jap., also *jiu-jitsu*, muscle science.

julep. F., MedL. *julapium*, Arab. *julāb*, Pers. *gul-āb*, rose-water (see *attar*); cf. It. *giulebbe*, "a julep, a kinde of potion" (Flor.), Sp. *julepe*. An Arab. med. word (cf. *sirup*).

Julian. Of *Julius Caesar*, esp. in ref. to his reformed calendar (B.C. 46). Cf. *Gregorian*.

julienne. Soup. F. *potage à la julienne*, from name *Julien*.

July. AF. *Julie*, L. *Julius*, from *Julius Caesar*, whose birth-month it was. Replaced AS. *līftha se æfterra* (from *līthe*, mild). Earlier L. name was *Quintilis*, fifth of Rom. calendar. F. *juillet* is a mixture from OF. *juil* (*Julius*) and *juignet*, little June (cf. archaic Ger. *Hornung*, February, son of *Horn*, January). The abnormal accent of *July*, which is mod. (v.i.), is due to instinctive attempt to avoid confusion with *June*. For a similar reason It. prefers *Luglio*, with agglutination of art., to the correct *Giulio*. In ME. we find *Jul*, *Juil*, from OF. (v.s.).

> In the month of May, I tell you truly,
> Which neither was in June nor July,
> The Dutch began to be unruly
> (*Rump Song*, c. 1653).

jumble[1]. To confuse. Orig. (16 cent.) intrans., to move confusedly. Prob. imit. (cf. *fumble*, *stumble*, etc.) with reminiscence of *jump*[1]. Chauc. has *jumper* in similar sense.

> They jumble, tumble, rumble, rage and rave (Sylv.).

jumble[2]. Cake, formerly made in rings. Prob. OF. *jumel* (*jumeau*), twin. See *gimbal*.

> *stortelli*: winding simnels, wreathed jumbals (Torr.).

jumbo. Big, clumsy person. Cf. *mumbo-jumbo*. Chiefly in allusion to famous elephant at Zoo (†1885).

jump[1]. Verb. From 16 cent. Of It. origin; cf. NIt. *tzumpa*, Neapolitan *dzumbá*, Sardinian *jumpai*, all dial. words, to jump; also Sp. *jopo*, spring, F. dial. (Morvan) *zhopé*, to jump with feet together. Prob. all imit. of sound of two feet coming down together. Has largely replaced older *leap* and *bound*. From earlier sense (v.i.) is evolved to *jump with*, coincide or tally exactly.

> *I jumpe, as one dothe that holdeth bothe his fete togyther, and leape upon a thyng*: je saulte (Palsg.).

jump[2]. Short coat. Prob. nasalized from earlier *jup*, F. *jupe*, skirt, of Arab. origin, whence also Ger. *juppe*, *joppe*. See *jibbah*. Cf. ME. *gipoun*, knight's surcoat, F. *jupon*, petticoat. Hence naut. *jumper*, jacket.

> *juppe*: a jupo, jacket, or jump (Ludw.).

jumper[1]. Garment. See *jump*[2].

jumper[2]. Welsh Methodist of 18 cent. Cf. *quaker*, *shaker*.

> Turks, Infidels, Heretics, Jumpers, and Jews (*Ingoldsby*).

junction. L. *junctio-n-*, from *jungere*, *junct-*, to join.

juncture. L. *junctura* (v.s.). Current sense, as in *at this juncture*, is astrol. (cf. *conjuncture*).

June. F. *juin*, L. *Junius*, gens from which the month was named; cf. It. *Giugno*, Sp. *Junio*, Ger. *Juni*. Replaced AS. *līftha se ærra* (see *July*).

jungle. Hind. *jangal*, Sanskrit *gaṅgala*, dry, desert; cf. sense-development of *forest*.

junior. L., compar. of *juvenis*, young (q.v.).

juniper. L. *juniperus*. See *geneva*, *gin*[2].

junk[1] [*naut.*]. Orig. (15 cent.) old or inferior cable. Hence old material, oakum, etc., and fig. lump, e.g. of salt meat. Origin unknown.

junk[2]. Vessel. Port. *junco*, Javanese *djong* or Malay *adjong*. In most Europ. langs. Not orig. applied to Chinese ship (cf. *joss*, *mandarin*). *Jonge* "a shippe" is one of

the "wordes of the naturall language of Java" in *Drake's Circumnavigation* (Hakl. xi. 133). ? Is it possible that this "worde of the naturall language" is simply Port. *junco*, reed, rush (see *junket*), used attributively of the reed sails (v.i.).

jonks, or *jonques*: are vessels very common in the East-Indies. Their sails, often-times, are only of reeds and of matts (*Gent. Dict.*).

junker. Ger., young lord, MHG. *junc-herre* (see *herr*). Cf. *jungfer*, maiden (*jungfrau*). See also *younker*. The offensive sense of *junker*, *junkerism*, dates chiefly from Bismarck's bullying methods, but the *Junkers* had qualities worthy of respect.

The Prussian Junkers have proved themselves more fit for rule than any class in all history. Their virtues are Spartan, their minds narrow but incorruptible, and their bravery and patriotism undoubted (Gerard, *Four Years in Germany*).

junket. Orig. rush-basket, from L. *juncus*, rush. Later, preparation of cream, etc., served in rush-basket (v.i.). Sense of feast, picnic party, etc., seems to be due to association with obs. *junkery*, perh. from F. *joncher*, to spread, orig. to strew rushes.

He tok a jonket of resshen...and putte the litil faunt with ynne (Wyc. *Ex.* ii. 3).

Pertrych and his felaw bere gret visage and kepe gret junkeryes and dyneres (*Paston Let. Supp.* p. 24).

giuncata: a kinde of fresh cheese and creame, so called bicause it is brought to market upon rushes. Also a junket. Also a prettie worke made of bents or rushes (Flor.).

junta. Sp., assembly, council, L. *juncta*, p.p. fem. of *jungere*, to join. Esp. in connection with council formed (1808) to resist Napoleon. For incorr. *junto*, implying intrigue (as *camarilla*), cf. *salvo*, *bastinado*, etc.

jupe [*Sc. & north.*]. See *jibbah*, *jump*[2].

Jupiter. L., orig. voc., Father Jove; cf. G. Ζεῦ πάτερ. *Jupiter pluvius* is mod. and jocular after *Jupiter tonans*.

jurassic [*geol.*]. Of oolitic limestone as *Jura* mountains.

jurat. Official in Cinque Ports and Channel Islands. OF., MedL. *juratus*, as *jury*.

juridical. From L. *juridicus*. Cf. *judge*, *jurisdiction*.

jurisdiction. Reconstructed from ME. *juridicioun*, F. *juridiction*, L. *jurisdictio-n-*, lit. declaration of law, *jus*, *jur-*. See *judge*. Cf. *jurisprudence*, science of law; *jurisconsult*, learned in law; *jurist*, law practitioner.

jury. OF. *jurée*, p.p. fem. of *jurer*, to swear, L. *jurare*, from *jus*, *jur-*, right, law. Cf. *juror*, OF. *jureor*, L. *jurator-em*, one who takes oath. Orig. the jurors were rather of the character of witnesses, selected on account of their special knowledge of local events, character, etc.

jury-mast. An obscure naut. witticism. Cf. synon. F. *mât de fortune*.

I was left all alone, and let me drive in the sea five days before I could make my jury-mast (Capt. Thompson, 1592).

jusquauboutiste. F., neol. coined from *jusqu'au bout*, up to the end.

For my own part I am a Jusqu'auboutist (G. B. Shaw, *Daily Chron.* Jan. 12, 1918).

jussive [*gram.*]. From L. *jubēre*, *juss-*, to order. Cf. *imperative*.

just. F. *juste*, L. *justus*, from *jus*, right, law. Adv. sense, precisely, exactly, springs from adj., but in such phrases as *just against* (*by*, *behind*, etc.), it may partly represent OF. *joste*, L. *juxta* (see *joust*).

justice. F., L. *justitia*, from *justus* (v.s.). Use as title, *justice of the peace*, is very early (12 cent.). The *Lord Chief Justice* took over in 13 cent. the functions of the earlier *justiciar-y*, MedL. *justitiarius*.

justify. F. *justifier*, Church L. *justificare*, to make just. *Justification* is in Wyc. (*Rom.* v. 16).

justle. See *jostle*.

jut. Corrupt. of archaic *jet*, to project (see *jetty*). Perh. affected by obs. *jut*, to push (see *jolt*).

Piers, jutties, walles or banckes against the rages of the sea (*NED.* 1547).

porgere: to jut, to jettie, or butte foorth (Flor.).

Jute [*hist.*]. Late L. *Juti*, *Jutae* (Bede), inhabitants of *Jutland*; cf. AS. *Ēotas*, *Gēatas*, ON. *Iōtar*.

jute. Fibre from bark of Indian tree. Bengali *jhōto*, *jhuto*.

juvenile. L. *juvenilis*, from *juvenis*, young (q.v.).

juxtaposition. F., coined from L. *juxta*, beside, and *position*.

k-. Many words, esp. of foreign origin, are spelt both with *k-* and *c-*, and some not included here may be found under the latter initial.

kaama. Hottentot name for *hartebeest*.

Kabyle. F., Arab. *qabāil*, pl. of *qabīla*, tribe.

kadi. See *cadi*.

Kaffir. Arab. *kāfir*, infidel, name given to Bantu tribes by Arab traders and raiders.

They [the Arabs] call the conquered Caffars, misbeleevers or if you will heretikes (Purch.).

kaftan. See *caftan*.

kaid. See *caid*.

kail. See *kale*.

kaimakam. Turk., Arab. *qā'im maqām*, standing (in the) place. Cf. *lieutenant*.

> The Turks...their Kaimakams and their Pashas, one and all, bag and baggage (Gladstone, 1876).

kainite [*min.*]. Named (1865) by Zincken, from G. καινός, new, in ref. to its recent formation.

kaiser. OHG. *keisar*; cf. AS. *cāsere*, ON. *keisari*, Goth. *kaisar*. L. *Caesar*, cognomen of Gaius Julius, adopted as title by Teut. & Slav. langs. (cf. *czar*, *tsar*), as *imperator* was by Rom. langs. Cf. Lithuanian *karalius*, king, Ukranian *korola*, from *Carolus* (*Magnus*), Charlemagne. *Kaiser* is the earliest L. loan-word in Teut. (temp. Augustus).

kajawah [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Camel-litter for women. Urdu, Pers.

kaka. New Zeal. parrot. Maori name. Cf. *kakapo*, owl-parrot, Maori *kaka*, parrot, *po*, night.

kakemono. Wall-picture. Jap. *kake-mono*, hang-thing.

kale, kail. Northern form of *cole*, cabbage. Often used in Sc. for soup, food (e.g. to *give one his kail through the reek*, make it hot for him). The *kailyard school* of literature dates from Ian Maclaren's *Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush* (1894), the title of which comes from old song, "There grows a bonnie brier bush in our kail-yard."

kaleidoscope. Coined (1817) by inventor, Sir David Brewster, from G. καλός, beautiful, εἶδος, shape.

kali. See *alkali*.

kalian, kalioun. Persian hookah. Arab. *qalyān*, *qalyūn*.

kalmia. Amer. shrub. From *Kalm*, pupil of Linnaeus.

kalmuck. Tatar *khalimik*, apostate (from Buddhism).

kamerad [*mil.*]. To surrender. From Ger. cry of *kamerad*, comrade.

> It was only some minutes before Ludendorff's newest division was kamerading itself out of danger (*Daily Chron.* Nov. 15, 1916).

kampong. See *compound*[2].

kamptulicon. Obs. name for floor-cloth. Trade-name coined from G. καμπτός, flexible, οὖλος, thick. App. ousted by *linoleum*.

kamsin. See *khamsin*.

Kanaka. South Sea islander hired as plantation hand. Hawaiian, for Samoan (also Tongan, Maori) *tangata*, man.

kangaroo. Ascribed by Capt. Cook (1770) to natives of Queensland, but not known now in any Austral. lang. (cf. *boomerang*). It prob. originated in a misunderstanding of question and answer. Hence *kangaroo closure* (parl.), which progresses by leaps.

kanoon. Kind of harp. Pers. or Arab. *qānūn*.

Kantian [*philos.*]. Of *Immanuel Kant*, Ger. philosopher (†1804).

kaolin. China clay. F., Chin. *kao-ling*, high hill, name of mountain whence orig. obtained.

kaput. Ger., done for, F. *capot* (q.v.).

Karaite. Jewish sect (8 cent.) which rejects Rabbinical tradition. From Heb. *qārā*, to read (cf. *Koran*).

karaka. New Zeal. tree. Maori name.

karma. Fate, in theosophical jargon. Sanskrit *karman*, action.

kaross. SAfr. skin mantle. According to some authorities neither a Bantu or Hottentot word, but possibly a corrupt. of Du. *kuras* or Port. *couraça*, cuirass (q.v.). Cf. *assagai*, *kraal*. It is described as a corrupt. Du. word in 1673.

karri. Tree and timber. WAustral. native name.

karroo. Barren plateau of SAfr. Hottentot.

kartel, cartle [*SAfr.*]. Bed in ox-waggon. SAfrDu., Port. *catel*, "a sort of bed in Malabar" (Vieyra), Tamil *kaṭṭil*, bedstead. Cf. *sjambok*.

> In this after part was a hide cartle or bed (*King Solomon's Mines*).

katabolism [*biol.*]. Destructive metabolism. From G. καταβάλλειν, to throw down.

katydid [*US.*]. Insect. From sound suggesting *Katy did*. Cf. *bobolink*, *whippoorwill*.

kauri. New Zeal. tree. Maori name.

kava. Intoxicating drink (Polynesia). From native name of plant from root of which it is made.

kavass. Armed servant, etc. Turk., Arab. *qawwās*, bowmaker, from *qaws*, bow.

kayak. Eskimo, man's boat; cf. *oomiak*. Recorded 17 cent.

kea. New Zeal. parrot. Maori, from cry.

kedge [*naut.*]. Earlier *cadging-cable*, *cagger*, the latter passim in *Nav. Accts.* 1495–97, point to ME. *caggen*, to fasten, secure, app. var. of *catch* (cf. *grudge*).

kedgeree. Orig. vegetable curry. Hind. *khichri*, Sanskrit *k'rsara*, dish of rice and sesamum. Earlier (17 cent.) *kercheere*, *kitsery*, *cutchery*, etc.

keel[1]. Of ship. ON. *kjölr* (whence Norw. Dan. *kjöl*, Sw. *köl*). Du. & Ger. *kiel* are prob. from E. Hence *keelson, kelson*, inside timber bolted to keel; cf. Du. *kolsem* (for *kolzwijn*), Ger. *kielschwein*, Sw. *kölsvin*, in which second element is *swine*, the use of animal names being common in naut. lang.; but some authorities regard Norw. dial. *kjölsvill* as orig. form, with second element, cogn. with E. *sill*, meaning foundation beam. To *keelhaul* (Capt. John Smith, 1626) is adapted from Du. *kielhalen*, to haul under the keel, whence also Ger. *kielholen*.

einen matroos kielhaalen: to pull a marriner up from under the keel, (a seaman's punishment) (Sewel).

keel[2]. Flat-bottomed lighter, esp. on Tyne and Wear. Du. *kiel*; cogn. with Ger. *kiel*, AS. *cēol*, ON. *kjöll*, all earlier meaning ship, but Du. & Ger. forms have now changed sense under influence of *keel*[1]. Authorities are agreed that the resemblance of the two words is accidental and that, in spite of the parallel double meaning of L. *carina*, there can be no connection between ON. *kjölr* and *kjöll*. Ger. *kiel*, keel, from LG. or Du., dates only from 17 cent., while obs. *kiel*, ship, is OTeut.

keelson [*naut.*]. See *keel*[1].

keen[1]. Adj. AS. *cēne*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *koen*, Ger. *kühn*, ON. *kœnn*; prob. cogn. with *can*[1], *ken*[1]. Orig. brave, fierce, application to sight, scent, etc., being latest sense. With mod. *keen on* cf. F. *âpre à*, of which the E. is perh. a transl. For application to edge cf. origin of *whet*.

keen[2]. Irish lament. Ir. *caoine*, from *cáinim*, I weep.

keep. Late AS. *cēpan*, with no known cognates. Orig. trans., to seize, hold, observe, etc., intrans. senses being from earlier reflex., e.g. to *keep* (*oneself*) *silent*, etc. Camb. sense of residing is recorded in ME. With *keep* of a castle cf. It. *tenazza*, "a little hould or keepe" (Flor.), from *tenere*, to hold, keep. The first *NED.* example is from Sidney's *Arcadia*, but it occurs earlier (Leland's *Itinerary*, c. 1540), and the surname *Keep* app. carries it much farther back. *William atte Kep* is recorded in the *Close Rolls*, temp. Ed. I.

kef, kief. Somnolence induced by bhang. Arab. *kaif, kef*, well-being, enjoyment.

keffiyeh. Bedouin head-dress. Arab. *kaffīyah*, perh. of L. origin. See *coif*.

keg. ME. *cagge*, ON. *kaggi*, cask. ? Hence also F. *caque*, herring barrel.

caque: a cag; or, the fourth part of a *muid*; (a barrell, or vessell, wherein sault-meats, pitch, rosen, etc., are usually carried, or kept) (Cotg.).

kelp. Seaweed. ME. *cülp, culp*, later *kilp*. Origin unknown.

kelpie [*Sc.*]. Fabulous water-horse. ? Gael. *colpach*, heifer, steer, colt, prob. from ON. *kālfr*, calf.

kelson. See *keel*[1].

Kemble pipe. From *Kemble*, executed (1679) at Hereford (Oates plot), who smoked and chatted on his way to execution.

kempt. Playful back-formation from *unkempt* (q.v.).

ken[1]. Verb. AS. *cennan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *kennen*, Ger. *kennen, können*, ON. *kenna*, Goth. *kannjan*. Orig. causal of *can*, with sense of making to know; hence used in ME. of guiding, directing. Noun *ken*, usu. with prep., or as echo of Keats (*Sonnet on Chapman's Homer*), is a naut. abbrev. of earlier *kenning*.

Long before Prussia swam into the ken of civilized nations (*Daily Tel.* Nov. 9, 1917).

ken[2] [*thieves' slang*]. ? Short for *kennel*[1].

kennedya. Austral. plant. From *Kennedy*, Hammersmith gardener (c. 1800).

kennel[1]. For dogs. Northern form of F. *chenil*, Late L. *canile*, whence It. *canile*, from *canis*, dog. Cf. obs. *kennet*, small hound, OF. *chenet*, dim. of *chien*.

kennel[2] [*archaic*]. Gutter. Earlier *cannel*, AF. *canel*, ONF. form of *channel* (q.v.).

kenosis [*theol.*]. Renunciation by Christ of Divine character. G., emptying, from κενός, empty.

kenspeck-le [*chiefly dial.*]. Recognizable. From ON. *kennispeki*, power of recognizing, from *kenni*, mark (cf. *ken*[1]), *speki*, wisdom. Change of sense from active to passive is prob. due to association with *conspicuous*.

Kentish fire. Prolonged applause (or dissent). Said to have originated at Kentish meetings (1828–9) in opposition to Catholic Relief Bill.

kentledge [*naut.*]. Pig-iron ballast. Earlier (17 cent.) *kintledge*. ? From *quintal*, with *-age* as in *dunnage*.

kepi. F. *képi*, Ger.-Swiss *käppi*, dim. of *kappe*, cap.

ker-. In US. slang words such as *kerchunk, kerflop, kerwhallop*, etc. ? Influence of Ger.

or Du. *ge-* of p.p. in such phrases as *die glocke kam gewackelt* (Goethe).

keratitis [*med.*]. Form of ophthalmia. From G. *κέρας, κερατ-*, horn.

kerb. Mod. spelling of *curb* (q.v.) in spec. sense. Orig. of coping round a well.

kerchief. F. *couvrechef*, cover head; cf. *curfew*. See *chief*. ME. and later vars. are very numerous. Shortened *kerch, curch*, is still in dial. use. *Pocket-handkerchief* dates from 18 cent.

> And with my coverchief covered my visage (Chauc. D. 590).

kermes. Cochineal insect. Arab. & Pers. *qirmiz*, Sanskrit *kr'mis*, worm, whence also *carmine, crimson*. In most Europ. langs. For sense-development cf. *vermilion*.

kermis. Fair. Du., earlier *kerc-misse*, church mass. Cf. Ger. *kirchmesse*, kermis, *messe*, fair. See *kirk, mass*[1].

> *kermisse*: the dedication of a church, or parochiall feasts in towns, or villages (Hexham).

kern [*hist.*]. Orig. (14 cent.) light-armed Irish soldier. Ir. *ceithearn*, orig. band of soldiers (see *hubbub*). Cf. *cateran*.

> Murderous Irish rebels and savage kerns (*John Inglesant*, ch. xii.).

kernel. AS. *cyrnel*, dim. of *corn*[1] (q.v.).

kerosene. Irreg. formation from G. *κηρός*, wax. Cf. *cerecloth*.

kersey. Fabric. Earlier also *carsey*, etc. ? From *Kersey* (Suffolk); cf. *worsted*, ? *linsey-woolsey*. But OF. *cresee* suggests *croisé*, and the E. word may be a corrupt., like *kerseymere*. Cf. F. *carisel*, Du. *karsaai*, from E.

kerseymere. Corrupt. of *cassimere, cashmere* (q.v.), due to association with *kersey* (v.s.).

kestrel. F. *crécerelle*, dim. of *crécelle*, both used for kestrel. Orig. a noisy bell or leper's clicket, VL. **crepicella*, from *crepare*, to resound, from the old belief (Columella) that their noise frightened away other hawks (v.i.). Cf. the L. name *tinnunculus*, from *tinnire*, to jingle, re-echo.

> *tinnunculus*: a kinde of haukes; a kistrell or a kastrell; a steyngall. They use to set them in pigeon houses, to make doves to love the place, because they feare away other haukes with their ringing voice (Coop.).
>
> *quercelle*: a kastrell (Cotg.).
>
> *crecerelle*: a rattle, or clack, for children; also a kestrell, stanniell (*ib.*).

ketch. Earlier also *catch* (15 cent.), which may be from verb to *catch*, ONF. *cachier*, to hunt (cf. *yacht*). Du. *kits*, F. *caiche, quaiche*, are from E. But oldest form is app. *kegge*, occurring (1475), with *cogg, kele* (see *keel*[2]), in *York Merch. Advent. Accts.*, p. 73, while *keill, catche*, or *barke* (*ib.* 1603) suggests a later form.

Ketch, Jack. Executioner (†1686). As popular nickname for common hangman by c. 1700.

ketchup. Malay *kĕchap*, ? from Chin. *ke-tsiap*, brine of pickled fish. With incorr. *catsup* cf. *Welsh rarebit*.

kettle. AS. *cietel*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *ketel*, Ger. *kessel*, ON. *ketill*, Goth. *katils*, all from L. *catinus*, vessel for food (for form cf. *easel*). An early loan due to superiority of Roman cookery (cf. *kitchen*).

keuper [*geol.*]. Upper member of triassic system. Ger. miners' name for kind of sandstone; cf. Bavarian *kiefer*, sand, gravel.

kevel [*naut.*]. Peg, cleat. ONF. *keville*, F. *cheville*, peg, ankle, from L. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, key. For loss of first *-l-* by dissim. cf. *fugleman*.

kex [*dial.*]. Hollow dry stem, hemlock. Cf. *kecksy* (*Hen. V*, v. 2), back-formation from pl. *kexes*. ? Cogn. with L. *cicuta*, hemlock, whence F. *ciguë*. Cf. Welsh *cecys*.

key[1]. AS. *cǣg*, with no cognate exc. in OFris. For abnormal pronunc. cf. *Caius College* (Camb.), refounded (1557) by *John Kay* or *Key*, and also *quay, key*[2]. Mus. sense is due to Guy d'Arezzo's use of L. *clavis* (see *gamut*), but the further extension to mechanism of instrument is E. only. With fig. to *key up* cf. *highly strung*. The *House of Keys* (Isle of Man), consisting of twenty-four elected members, is L. *claves* in 15 cent., but reason for name is unknown.

> When things are safe as old wives say,
> We have them under lock and key (*Blacksmith*, 17 cent.)

key[2]. WInd. islet. Earlier *cay*, Sp. *caio*, barrier reef, etc., OF. *cai*, sand-bank, of same origin as *quay* (q.v.).

> *caies*: a ridge of rocks, or sandbanks; called in the West Indies, keys (Falc.).

khaki. Urdu, Pers. *khākī*, dusty, from *khāk*, dust. First worn, before the Mutiny, by the Guides.

khalifa. See *caliph*.

khamsin, kamsin. Hot wind from desert in Egypt. Colloq. Arab. *khamsīn*, orig. oblique case of *khamsūn*, fifty, because blowing for about fifty days.

khan[1]. Potentate. Earlier also *cham* (q.v.). Turki *khān*, lord, prince, Tatar *qā'ān*, adopted also in Arab. & Pers. The word became k own to Europeans esp. in connection with *Chingīz* (*Genghiz*) *khān*, the Mongol invader of India, and occurs in Marco Polo (1298). *Chingīz khān*, lit. great khan, was also corrupted into *Cambuscan*, as in Chaucer's "half-told" story. Now esp. in *Agha Khan*, hereditary title of head of Moslems in India, descendant of Ali and Fatima.

This noble kyng was cleped Cambyuskan (Chauc. F. 12).

khan[2]. Caravanserai. Arab. *khān*, inn.

khanjar. Also *handjar*, *cangiar*. Eastern dagger. Pers. *khanjar*, also in Urdu, Turk., Arab.

kheda, keddah. Corral for wild elephants. Hind. *khēdā*.

khedive. Viceroy of Egypt, title granted to Ismail Pasha by Turk. government (1867) and abolished by British government (1914). F. *khédive*, Turk., Pers. *khidīv*, prince.

khidmutgar, kitmudhgar [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Attendant at table. Urdu, Pers. *khidmatgār*, from *khidmat*, service, and agent. suffix *-gār*.

khor. Watercourse, nullah. Arab. *khurr*, *khorr*.

khud. Chasm, ravine. Hind. *khud*.

khus-khus. See *cus-cus*.

kibble. Small coal. ? Thinned form of *cobble*. Cf. surname *Kibble*, for *Cobbold*.

kibe [*archaic*]. Welsh *cibwst*, chilblains, esp. on heel, from *gwst*, pain; hence to *tread on one's kibes*, after *Haml.* v. 1.

kibitka. Tartar tent, Russ. tilt-cart. Russ., from Tatar *kibits*; cf. Arab. *qubbat*, tent of skins.

kiblah. Also *kebla*. Point to which Moslems turn to pray; hence, temple at Mecca. Arab. *qiblah*, from *qabala*, to be opposite.

kibob. Incorr. for *cabob* (q.v.).

kibosh. Orig. in to *put the kibosh on*, dispose of, settle. Perh. Yiddish. Later sense, nonsense, by association with *bosh*.

kick[1]. Of foot. ME. *kiken*, *kyken*. Origin unknown. It occurs first in *kicking against* (*the spur*, etc.), and, if orig. used of a convulsive movement (cf. *alive and kicking*), may be connected with *kink* (q.v.).

It is hard to thee for to kyke agens the pricke (Wyc. *Acts*, ix. 5).

kick[2]. Indentation in bottom of bottle. ? Cf. *kink*.

kickshaw. False sing. from *kickshaws*, *quelkchose*, etc., F. *quelque chose*, something, L. *qualis quam causa*. See *fricandeau*.

Art thou good at these kickshawses, knight? (*Twelfth Night*, i. 3).

kid[1]. Young of goat. ON. *kith*, whence Norw. Dan. Sw. *kid*, cogn. with Ger. *kitze*. Tirolese *kittele* points to an unrecorded Goth. cognate. Slang sense of child, whence verb to *kid* (cf. to *coax*, *fool*, *gull*), and *kidnap* (q.v.), is partly due to Ger. Du. *kind*, child (see *kin*).

kid[2] [*naut.*]. Tub. ? Var. of *kit*[1].

kidnap. Back-formation from earlier (1678) *kidnapper*, child stealer, from *kid*[1] and obs. *nap*, to nab. Orig. sense of decoying children in order to sell them as slaves in NAmer. is preserved in title of Stevenson's novel.

kidney. Earliest (c. 1325) *kidenei*, perh. a compd. of ME. *ei*, egg, AS. *ǣg* (cf. vulgar Ger. *eier*, testicles, lit. eggs). Later ME. *kidneer*, etc. shows assimilation to ME. *nere*, kidney, ON. *nýra*, cogn. with Ger. *niere*, but is prob. back-formation from pl. *kidneyren*, *eyren* being ME. pl. of *ei*. First element doubtful, perh. ident. with *cud*, *quid*[1] (see also *chitterling*). The AS. name was *cropp*. *Kidney* was used, like *heart*, *liver*, of temperament, hence *of that kidney*, etc.

Think of that; a man of my kidney, that am as subject to heat as butter (*Merry Wives*, iii. 5).

kief. See *kef*.

kie-kie. New Zeal. climbing plant. Maori name.

kier. Vat, esp. for bleaching. ? Norw. *kar*, ON. *ker*, tub, cogn. with OHG. *char*, Goth. *kas*.

kilderkin. Obs. Du. *kindeken*, *kinneken*, fourth part of tun (now *kinnetje*, firkin), dim. from Ger. dial. *kindel*, quintal (q.v.). The early Du. & Ger. forms are associated by folk-etym. with *kind*, child.

Pro iij kynerkynes de salmone salso (*Earl of Derby's Exped.* 1390–93).

Pro j kilderkyn di. de storgon (*ib.*).

kinnetjen: firkin, or the fourth part of a barrel (Hexham).

Kilkenny cats. Reported to have fought till only their tails were left. App. originated in a Munchausen story of Curran's.

kill. ME. usu. *cullen*, *cüllen*, also *kellen*. Earliest sense app. to strike; cf. *slay*, which it has supplanted in ordinary speech. Of obscure origin, but prob. cogn. with

quell. Kilt, p.p., now regarded as Irishism, was once regular (cf. *spilt*).

killcrop. Changeling. Ger. *kielkropf*. Second element is *kropf*, crop (as of bird). Usual Ger. word is *wechselbalg*, change skin.

kiln. AS. *cylen*, L. *culina*, kitchen, whence also ON. *kylna*. Cf. *mill*, *kitchen*.

kilo-. Adapted (1799) from G. χίλιοι, thousand, into F. metric system. Hence *kilogram*, *kilometer*, etc.

kilt. Orig. verb, to tuck up. Dan. *kilte*, also *kilte op*, perh. cogn. with ON. *kilting*, skirt. As name for *philibeg* only from 18 cent. Gavin Douglas describes Venus as with "hir skirt kiltit till hir bair kne" (*Aen.* i. 320).

kimono. Jap. Peter Mundy, at Macao (1637), speaks of "*kimaones*, or Japan coates."

kin. AS. *cynn*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *kunne*, OHG. *chunni*, ON. *kyn*, Goth. *kuni*; cogn. with Ger. *kind*, child, L. *genus*, G. γένος. Cf. *kind*[1], *kindred*. Very common as suffix (= kind) in AS., a dial. survival of which is Sc. *siccan*, such, lit. *such-kin*.

> One touch of nature makes the whole world kin (*Troil. & Cress.* iii. 3).

-kin. Obs. Du. dim. suffix, cogn. with Ger. *-chen*, and now replaced in Du. by *-je*, *-ke*, (see *kilderkin*, *schipperke*). It appears first (c. 1200) in personal names, e.g. *Jenkin*, *Watkin*, which are still commonest in the region of early Flem. settlements, esp. in Wales. The only current word of undoubted E. origin which preserves the suffix is *lambkin*.

kinchin [*slang*]. Small child, as explained by Fagin to Mr Claypole (*Oliver Twist*, ch. xlii.). Ger. *kindchen* or obs. Du. *kindeken*. See *kin*, *kid*[1].

kincob. Fabric. Urdu, Pers. *kimkhāb*.

kind[1]. Noun. AS. *gecynd*, birth, origin, nature, cogn. with *kin*. Roughly equivalent to L. *genus*, *species*, e.g. *communion in both kinds* is MedL. *utraque specie*, and *payment in kind* is translated from *in specie*. With *a kind of* cf. *a sort of* (mod. *of sorts*), both phrases being colloq. used as advs., e.g. *kind of* (somewhat) *puzzled*.

kind[2]. Adj. AS. *gecynde*, from *kind*[1]. Orig. native, natural, etc., as still in *kindly Scot*, *the kindly fruits of the earth* (*Litany*). Current sense springs from that of well-born, as in ME. *kind* (unmixed) *blood* (cf. *generous*).

> Neither by lot of destiny,
> Nor yet by kindly [L. merita, *Aen.* iv. 696] death she perished (Surrey).

kindergarten. Ger., children's garden. Coined (1840) by Friedrich Froebel.

kindle. Frequent. from ON. *kynda*, to set on fire. Now usu. fig. exc. in US.

kindred. With intrusive *-d-* for *kin-red*, second element from AS. *rēden*, condition, reckoning. Cf. *hatred*.

kine. Double pl., after *oxen*, from *kye*, AS. *cȳ*, pl. of *cū*, cow; cf. *mouse-mice*. Or it may represent AS. gen. pl. *cȳna*.

> The kye stood rowtin' i' the loan (Burns, *Twa Dogs*).

kinematic, kinetic. From G. κινεῖν, to move. See *cinema*.

king. AS. *cyning*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *koning*, Ger. *kōnig*, ON. *konungr*. Orig. the head of a "kin," or tribe; cf. AS. *dryhten*, lord, from *dryht*, army, people, ON. *fylkir*, king, from *folk*, Goth. *thiudans*, king, from *thiuda*, nation (see *Dutch*). *Kingfisher* was earlier *king's fisher* (*Prompt. Parv.*), but the reason for the name is not known. In F. it is *martin-pêcheur*. *King's evil*, scrofula, translates MedL. *regius morbus*, supposed to be cured by royal touch. With the *king's highway* cf. Norw. Dan. *kongevei*, F. *chemin royal*.

kink. Orig. naut. Du., cf. LG. *kink*. Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *kika*, to bend at the knee, *keikr*, bent backward; cogn. with Norw. dial. *kank*, kink in string. Example below, considerably earlier than *NED.* record, occurs in a transl. from Du.

> They bid one good morrow and kincke fingers together (Purch.).

kinkajou. Racoon-like animal. F. *quincajou*, from Algonkin (NAmer. Ind.) name for wolverine, carcajou (q.v.), wrongly transferred by Buffon.

kino. Medicinal gum resembling catechu. WAfr. name; cf. Mandingo *cano*.

kiosk. F. *kiosque*, Turk. *kiūshk*, pavilion, Pers. *kūshk*, palace, portico. In Purch. (1625).

kip[1]. Hide of small animal, also (earlier) bundle of hides. Obs. Du. *kip*, *kijp*, bundle, esp. of hides.

kip[2] [*slang*]. Common lodging-house. Dan. *kippe*, mean hut, alehouse.

kipper. For *kippered herring*, cured in special way, from verb to *kipper*, earlier used of curing salmon, app. from *kipper*, male salmon during spawning season, AS. *cypera*, kind of salmon, exact meaning and origin being doubtful.

> Qe null salmon soit pris en Tamise entre Graves-

hend et le pount de Henlee sur Tamise en temps q'il soit kiper (*NED.* 1376).

kirk. Northern form of *church* (q.v.). Cf. ON. *kirkja*.

kirschwasser. Ger., cherry water.

kirtle [*archaic*]. AS. *cyrtel*; cf. ON. *kyrtill*, tunic. An early loan from L. *curtus*, short. Cf. *shirt*.

kismet. Turk., Pers. Arab. *qismat*, portion, destiny, from *qasama*, to divide.

kiss. Verb. AS. *cyssan*. Com. Teut. exc. Goth. (*kukjan*); cf. Du. *kussen*, Ger. *küssen*, ON. *kyssa*. The noun, AS. *coss*, has been assimilated to the verb. With *kissing-crust*, where two loaves have kissed, like billiard-balls, cf. synon. F. *baisure*. To *kiss the book* is in Shaks. (*Temp.* ii. 2).

Kisse he me with the cos of his mowth
(Wyc. *Song of Sol.* i. 1).

kistvaen [*antiq.*]. Welsh *cist*, chest, *faen*, mutated form of *maen*, stone.

kit[1]. Orig. tub. Cf. obs. Du. *kitte*, *keet*, Du. *kit*, tankard, perh. cogn. with *kettle*. In sense of outfit from 18 cent. Here belongs US. *whole kit and caboodle*.

kit[2]. Small fiddle (*Bleak House*, ch. xiv.). Short for obs. *gittern* (see *guitar*), of which Norm. dial. form is *quiterne*.

mandore: a kitt, small gitterne (Cotg.).

kit: a dancing-master, so called from his kit or cittern (Grose).

kit-cat. Portrait less than half-length, fig. reduced version. From portraits of *Kit Cat Club*, said to have been painted this size to fit dining-room of club at Barn Elms.

kit-cat club: a society of gentlemen, eminent for wit and learning, who in the reign of Queen Anne and George I met at a house kept by one Christopher Cat [keeper of pie-house near Temple Bar where club orig. met temp. James II]. The portraits of most of the members of this society were painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of one size; thence still called the kit-cat size (Grose).

kitchen. AS. *cycene*, VL. *coquina*, from *coquere*, to cook, used for *culina* (see *kiln*); cf. F. *cuisine*, It. *cucina*, Sp. *cozina*, Du. *keuken*, Ger. *küche*, Welsh *cegin*, OIr. *cuceann*. The spread of the word testifies to superiority of Roman cookery. *Kitchener*, cooking stove, may have been partly suggested by the name of *William Kitchiner*, author of *Apicius Redivivus or the Cook's Oracle* (1817).

kite. AS. *cȳta*, with no known cognates. The toy (cf. Ger. *drachen*, F. *cerf-volant*) is named from the bird. With to *fly a kite*, see which way the wind blows, cf. F. *ballon d'essai*. Hence also *kite-flying* in sense of issuing accommodation bills.

kith. Chiefly in *kith and kin*, lit. acquaintance and relatives. AS. *cȳththu*, cogn. with *cūth*, known, p.p. of *cunnan*, to know (see *uncouth*); cf. OHG. *chundida*, acquaintance.

kitmudhgar. See *khidmutgar*.

kitool. Fibre used for ropes. Singhalese *kitūl*, kind of palm.

kitten. AF. var. of F. *chaton*, dim. of *chat*, cat (q.v.), with vowel app. affected by synon. and cogn. *kitling*, ON. *ketlingr*, dim. of *kōttr*, cat.

Dan, keetlyng [*Vulg.* catulus] of a lyon
(Wyc. *Deut.* xxxiii. 22).

kittiwake. Gull. From cry. Cf. *bobolink*, *katydid*, etc.

kittle. Chiefly in *kittle* (ticklish) *cattle* (*to shoe*). Orig. Sc., from obs. *kittle*, to tickle, AS. *citelian*, cogn. with Du. *kittelen*, Ger. *kitzeln*, and ult. ident. with *tickle*.

kiwi. Apteryx. Maori name, from cry.

klepht. Greek partisan fighter, brigand. ModG. κλέφτης, thief (v.i.).

kleptomania. From G. κλέπτης, thief (v.s.).

klipspringer. SAfr. antelope. Du., cliff springer.

kloof. Ravine. Du., cleft, cogn. with *cleave*[1], *clove*[1].

kn-. An initial combination common to the Teut. langs., though silent (since 17 cent.) in standard E. Of late there has been a slang tendency to reintroduce the *k*- sound in *knut*, *Knightsbridge*.

knack. Trick. Perh. ident. with imit. *knack*, a short sharp blow, less than a *knock*. Cf. F. *tour de main*, knack, lit. turn of hand. Later sense of gewgaw, trifle, now usu. in redupl. *knick-knack*.

She ne used no such knakkes smale
(Chauc. *Blanche*, 1032).

Why, 'tis a cockle or a walnut-shell,
A knack, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap (*Shrew*, iv. 3).

You, by the advantage of some knick-knacks, have got the ascendant over them (Marvell, 1673).

knacker. Of horses, now also of houses and ships (cf. extension of *chandler*). App. ident. with 16 cent. *knacker*, harness-maker, who may have been named from *knack* in the sense of contrivance.

knacker: restio [rope-maker] (Litt.).

knap[1] [*dial.*]. Hill. AS. *cnæpp*, mountain-top; cogn. with *knob*.

knap[2]. To break, as in *flint-knapping*. Imit.; cf. Du. Ger. *knappen*.

He knappeth the spear in sunder (*Ps.* xlvi. 9, *PB.*).

knapsack. Du. *knapzak*, from *knappen* (v.s.) in sense of crunch, eat. Earlier also *snapsack*, with which cf. E. dial. *snap*, provender.

As lying a gossip...as ever knapped ginger (*Merch. of Ven.* iii. 1).

A snapsacke made of rindes of trees to carry his provant (Purch. 1607).

knapweed. Earlier *knopweed*, from knob-like head.

knar. Knot in wood. Also *gnar* (cf. *gnarled*); cogn. with Ger. *knorren*, MHG. also *knūre*. See *knur*.

knave. Orig. male-child, boy. AS. *cnafa*; cf. Ger. *knabe*, boy, *knappe*, youth, squire. For later sense-development cf. Ger. *bube*, boy, rogue.

Oon is a knave childe and the other a mayde childe (Trev. ii. 197).

knead. AS. *cnedan*; cf. Du. *kneden*, Ger. *kneten*; cogn. with ON. *knotha*.

knee. AS. *cnēow*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *knie*, ON. *knē*, Goth. *kniu*; cogn. with L. *genu*, G. γόνυ, Sanskrit *gānu*. *On the knees of the gods* is G. θεῶν ἐν γούνασι (Hom.). With *kneel*, AS. *cnēowlian*, cf. Du. *knielen*. Past *knelt*, for earlier *kneeled*, is 19 cent.

knell. AS. *cnyll*, also verb *cnyllan*, to ring, orig. to strike; cf. archaic to *knoll*. Prob. imit.; cf. MHG. *erknellen*, to resound, Ger. *knall*, report of gun, crack of whip.

And so his knell is knoll'd (*Macb.* v. 8).

knickerbocker. From *Diedrich Knickerbocker*, pretended author of Washington Irving's *History of New York* (1809), a later edition of which was illustrated by Cruikshank with pictures of the Du. settlers in knee-breeches. Cf. *Dolly Varden*, from illustrations to *Barnaby Rudge*. Also applied to New Yorkers of Du. descent. The surname *Knickerbacker* is found in New York State from c. 1700 and app. means a baker of "knickers," clay marbles.

knick-knack. See *knack*.

knife. Late AS. *cnīf*, perh. from ON. *knīfr*; cf. Du. *knijf*; cogn. with Ger. *kneip*, shoemaker's knife. F. *canif* is from Teut. *War to the knife* suggests continuance of struggle after chief weapons are broken or made useless (see quot. s.v. *utterance*).

knight. AS. *cniht*, youth, servant. WGer.; cf. Du. Ger. *knecht*. In E. the word has risen as *knave* has fallen, while Ger. *knecht*, formerly soldier (see *lansquenet*), has now reverted to orig. servile sense. For sense of spec. rank, early evolved from that of soldier, cf. L. *eques* and F. *chevalier*. The usu. MedL. equivalent is *miles*. *Knightly* in mod. sense is in Wyc.

And sudenly ther is maad with the aungel a multitude of hevenly knyghthod (Wyc. *Luke*, ii. 13).

knit. AS. *cnyttan*, cogn. with *knot*[1] (q.v.). To *knit the brows* is in Chauc. (A. 1128).

knob. Cf. Ger. *knobbe*, *knubbe*, and see *knop*. In SAfr. *knobkerie*, bludgeon, first element is Du. and second is from Hottentot or Bushman lang. *Knobstick* is used in various senses in labour parlance, but the metaphor is obscure.

knock. AS. *cnucian*, *cnocian*; cf. ON. *knoka*. Prob. imit. Mod. slang sense of surprising, etc. was popularized by Chevalier's song *Knock'd 'em in the Old Kent Road*. To *knock out* (*of time*) is from pugilism. Hence the *knock-out blow*.

knoll[1]. Hill. AS. *cnoll*, hill-top, etc.; cf. Du. *knol*, clod, ball, Ger. *knollen*, lump, etc.

knoll[2]. See *knell*.

knop. Cogn. with *knap*, *knob*; cf. Ger. *knopf*, button, ON. *knappr*, knob, button.

knot[1]. AS. *cnotta*; cogn. with Du. *knot*, Ger. *knoten*, ON. *knūtr*, knot, *knöttr*, ball. Naut. *knot* is from practice of attaching knotted string to log-line to indicate naut. mile. A *porter's knot* was a double shoulder-pad.

knot[2]. Bird. Linnaean name *Canutus* is due to Camden's baseless conjecture that the bird was named from *Cnut* or *Canute*, king of Denmark. Origin unknown.

knout. Russ. *knut*, perh. from Sw. *knut*, knot.

know. AS. *cnāwan*, chiefly in compds. Aryan, though lost in other Teut. langs., which use the cognates of *wit* and *ken*; cf. OHG. *-chnāan*, ON. *knā* (pres. tense), L. *gno-scere*, G. γι-γνώ-σκειν, Sanskrit *gnā*, OIr. *gnāth*, known, Russ. *znat'* to know, etc. *In the know* is quite mod., though Shaks. uses *know* as abstract noun (*Haml.* v. 2). For degeneration of *knowing* cf. that of *crafty*, *cunning*.

There has also been a knowing being from eternity (Locke).

knowledge. Orig. (c. 1300), acknowledgement, confession, from earlier verb *cnawlechien* (c. 1220), to acknowledge, regularly used by Wyc. to render L. *confiteri*. The second element is unexplained. Skeat re-

gards it as cogn. with AS. *-lāc* as in *wedlock* (q.v.). See *acknowledge*.

And he knowelechide, and denyede not
(Wyc. *John*, i. 20).

knub, knubble. Cf. *nub, nubble*; cogn. with *knob*.

knuckle. ME. *knokel*, not recorded in AS.; cogn. with Du. *kneukel*, knuckle, Ger. *knöchel*, ankle, lit. little bone (Ger. *knochen*, bone). Orig. any joint, current sense being ellipt. for *finger-knuckles*. To *knuckle under* appears to be for earlier to *knock under* (17 cent.), influenced by to *truckle under*. *Knuckle-duster* is US.

knur. Knot. ME. *knorre, knurre*; cf. *knar, gnarl*. Hence the wooden ball used in the north country game of *knur and spell*.

A truly respectable house where there were skittles and knurr and spell
(de Morgan, *When Ghost meets Ghost*, ch. v.).

knurl. Projection, ridge. Dim. of *knur*.

knut [*slang*]. See *nut*.

kobold. Ger., "a familiar spirit in mines and houses" (Ludw.). Spec. application of the personal name *Kobold*. See *cobalt, goblin*.

kodak. Trade-name coined arbitrarily (c. 1890) by G. Eastman.

koel. Indian cuckoo. Hind. *koīl*, Sanskrit *kokila*, cogn. with *cuckoo* (q.v.).

koepenick [*neol.*]. Military impostor. The "Captain of Koepenick," a Berlin cobbler named Voight, succeeded (1906), with the help of a second-hand uniform, in persuading the local military to help him raid the bank. A good example of the docility of the Prussian soldier.

"This young man," said Mr Wild, "is indeed a sort of miniature Koepenick" (*Ev. News*, May 28, 1917).

koh-i-noor. Pers. *kŭh-i-nūr*, mountain of light. Added to E. Crown jewels on conquest of Punjaub (1849).

kohl. Powdered antimony for darkening eyelids. Arab. *kuh'l, koh'l*. See *alcohol*.

kohl-rabi. Turnip-cabbage. Ger., It. *cavoli rape*, pl. of *cavolo rapa*, cole rape. Cf. F. *chou-rave* and see *cole, rape*[1].

kola. See *cola*.

koodoo, kudu. SAfr. antelope. Native (Kaffir) name.

kookri. See *kukri*.

koolah. Austral. marsupial, "Australian bear." Native name.

kopje [*geog.*]. Du., dim. of *kop*, head, as in *Spion Kop*. Du. *kop*, Ger. *kopf*, are from L. *cupa, cuppa*, bowl, "cup" (cf. F. *tête* from L. *testa*, tile, potsherd). For the true Teut. name see *head*.

koran. Arab. *qorān*, reading. Cf. *alcoran*.

koromiko. New Zeal. shrub. Maori name.

kosher. Food prepared according to Jewish law. Heb. *kāshēr*, right.

kotal [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Mountain pass. Pushto (Afghan) *kōtal*.

kotow, kow-tow. Chin. *k'o-t'ou*, knock head (as sign of submission). See Doyle's *Private of the Buffs*.

kotwal. See *cotwal*.

koumiss. Fermented liquor from mares' milk. Tatar *kumiz*.

kourbash, courbash. Arab. *qurbāsh*, Turk. *qirbāch*, whip. Hence also, via Ger. Slav. Turk., F. *cravache*, riding-whip.

kowhai. New Zeal. plant. Maori name.

kraal. SAfrDu., Port. *curral*; cf. Sp. *corral* (q.v.). Cf. *assagai, sjambok*.

krait, karait. Snake. Hind. *karait*.

kraken. Myth. sea-monster. Norw., first in Pontoppidan's *Naturlige Historie* (1752).

krantz [*SAfr.*]. Over-hanging rock-wall, etc. Du. *krans*, garland, coronet.

Kremlin. At Moscow. Spec. application of Russ. *kreml'*, citadel, of Tatar origin.

kreutzer. Ger. *kreuzer*, from *kreuz*, cross, with which the coin was orig. stamped.

kriegspiel. Ger., war game, second element cogn. with AS. *spilian*, to play. From *krieg* (cf. Du. *krijg*) comes Ger. *kriegen*, to get.

kris. See *crease*[2].

Krishnaism. Worship of *Krishna*, later incarnation of Vishnu.

krone. Coin (cf. *crown*). Usu. in pl. *kroner* (Dan.).

Kroo, Kru. WAfr. name for negro race skilled as sailors, *Kroomen*.

krypton [*chem.*]. Discovered and named (1898) by Ramsay. G. *κρυπτόν*, hidden.

kudos. G. *κῦδος*, praise, renown, used in univ. slang.

Ku-klux-klan [*hist.*]. Secret society in Southern States after Amer. Civil War (see Conan Doyle, *Five Orange-pips*). ? G. *κύκλος*, circle, and *clan*.

kukri, kookri. Goorkha knife. Hind. *kukrī*.

kultur. Ger. (18 cent.). Ident. in origin, but not in sense, with *culture* (q.v.). The latter is expressed by Ger. *bildung*. The *Kulturkampf* was the struggle of Bismarck against the Papacy.

The vast distance between civilisation and kultur was clearly revealed (Freytag-Loringhoven).

kümmel. Ger., from L., as *cumin* (q.v.).

kunkur. Also *conk-*. Indian limestone. Hind. *kankar*, Prakrit *kakkaram*, Sanskrit *karkaram*. Cf. the *Karakoram Mountains*.

kuphar. Coracle on Euphrates. Arab. *quffah*, circular basket. Cf. *goufa*.

kursaal. Ger., cure hall. See *cure*[1], *saloon*.

kvass. Fermented drink. Russ. *kvas*, leaven.

> Their drinke is like our peny ale, and is called quass (Chancellor, 1553).

kyanize. To impregnate timber with preservative. Process patented (1832) by *J. H. Kyan*.

kylin. Porcelain monster. Chin. *ch'i-lin*, male-female.

kyloe. Small West Highland cattle. ? From Sc. *kyle*, narrow strait in West of Scotland, Gael. *caoil*, from *caol*, narrow.

kyrie eleison. G. Κύριε ἐλέησον, Lord, have mercy. Cf. *dirge*, *paternoster*, etc. See *alms*, *church*.

L. Fifty. From Roman symbol resembling, but not ident. with, L.

la[1]. Interj. See *law*[2].

la[2] [*mus.*]. See *gamut*.

laager. SAfrDu. *lager*, camp, Du. *leger*; cf. *leaguer*.

labarum [*hist.*]. Imperial standard of Constantine the Great (†337 A.D.), with Christian symbols added to orig. Roman. G. λάβαρον, of unknown origin.

labdanum. MedL. form of *ladanum*, resinous gum, L., G. λάδανον, from λῆδον, mastic, Pers. *lādan*.

labefaction. From L. *labefacere*, to cause to totter, *labare*.

label. OF. (cf. F. *lambeau*, shred), narrow strip, fillet (her.), ? dim. from OHG. *lappa*, shred, rag; cf. *lappet*. Current sense is developed from that of strip of parchment to bear seal attached to document.

labial. MedL. *labialis*, from *labium*, lip. Hence *labialization* (phon.), influence of labial consonant on adjacent vowel, e.g. the *-u-* of F. *buvant*, for OF. *bev-*, L. *bib-*, is "rounded" by influence of lip-consonants *b* and *v*.

labile. Easily displaced. L. *labilis*, from *labi*, to slip. Cf. *lapse*.

laboratory. MedL. *laboratorium*, from *laborare*, to work; cf. F. *laboratoire*, It. Sp. *laboratorio*. *Elaboratory* is also found (17 cent.).

labour. F., L. *labor-em*, toil, distress, ? cogn. with *labare*, to sink, totter. For med. sense cf. *travail*. Pol. sense from c. 1880. *Labour lost* is in *Piers Plowm*. With *labour of love* (1 *Thess*. i. 3) cf. It. *con amore*. F. *labour*, *labourer*, like their Rom. cognates, are chiefly used of agricultural toil, esp. ploughing. This is also the oldest E. sense of the verb, still conspicuous in *AV*., and may be the source of naut. to *labour*, pitch and roll heavily. To *labour a point*, *laboured style*, are aphet. for obs. *elabour*, F. *élaborer*.

> *elabourer*: to elaborate; labour painfully, travell thoroughly; to worke exactly, doe a thing fully, and finely (Cotg.).

labret. Savage ornament for lip. Dim. from L. *labrum*.

laburnum. L. (Pliny), cogn. with *labrusca*, wild vine.

labyrinth. L., G. λαβύρινθος, spec. the Cretan labyrinth of Daedalus. See *clew*. Prob. not of G. origin.

lac[1]. Resin. Hind. *lākh*, Prakrit *lakkha*, Sanskrit *lākshā*. Cf. *shellac*, *lake*[2], *lacquer*.

lac[2], **lakh** [*Anglo-Ind.*]. One hundred thousand, now esp. of rupees. Hind. *lākh*, Sanskrit *laksha*. Cf. *crore*.

> Ditta Mull, and Choga Lall, and Amir Nath, and—oh, lakhs of my friends (Kipling, *Tods' Amendment*).

lace. OF. *laz* (*lacs*), L. *laqueus*, noose; cf. It. *laccio*, Sp. *lazo* (see *lasso*). With to *lace*, beat, cf. *lash*[1, 2]. *Lace*, a dash of spirits in coffee, etc., was orig. applied to sugar, app. in sense of accessory; cf. *trimmings* of a leg of mutton.

> Lo, alle thise folk so caught were in hir las (Chauc. A. 1951).

lacerate. From L. *lacerare*, to tear, from *lacer*, torn, G. λακερός, from λακίς, a rent.

lacertian, **lacertine**. Of the lizard, L. *lacerta*, whence *lacertus*, upper arm (cf. *muscle*).

laches [*leg.*]. Negligence. F. *lâchesse*, from *lâche*, lax, L. *laxus*. Cf. *riches*.

lachryma Christi. It. wine. L., for It. *lacrima di Cristo*, tear of Christ. Cf. Ger. *liebfraumilch*, Virgin's milk, a Rhine-wine. *Lacrymatory shell*, causing partial blindness, is a product of Kultur. L. *lacrima*, *lacruma*, is a Sabine form for OL. *dacruma*, cogn. with G. δάκρυ and E. *tear*.

laciniate [*bot. & zool.*]. Jagged. From L. *lacinia*, lappet, etc.

lack[1]. Need. First (12 cent.) as verb. Cf. obs. Du. *laken*, to be wanting, with LG. cognates, also ON. *lakr*, inferior. *Lack-lustre* is after *As You Like It*, ii. 7.

lack[2]. Interj. Only in archaic *good lack!* Perh. connected with *alack* (q.v.); but cf. *lawks*.

lackadaisical. From despondent *lack-a-day*, for *alack-a-day*. See *alack*.

lacker. See *lacquer*.

lackey, lacquey. In 16 cent. esp. running footman, camp-follower. F. *laquais*, perh. orig. adj., as in *valet laquais* (15 cent.); cf. Sp. Port. *lacayo*. OF. *alacays* (whence obs. Sc. *allakey*), Catalonian *alacayo*, suggest Arab. origin with def. art. prefixed. Sard. *allecaju*, a striped fish, E. *lackey moth*, also striped, may point to costume as orig. sense (cf. *tiger*).

laconic. Of Spartan brevity. G. Λακωνικός, of *Laconia* or *Lacedaemonia*.

lacquer. Earlier (16 cent.) *lacker*, OF. *lacre*, Port. *lacre*, sealing-wax, var. of *laca*, lac[1].

lacrosse. F. *jeu de la crosse*, the crook (see *crosier*). The Canadian game is mentioned in 1763.

lacrym-. See *lachrym-*.

lacteal. From L. *lac*, *lact-*, milk.

lacuna. L., pit, hole, from *lacus*, lake. Cf. Ger. *lücke*, lacuna, cogn. with *loch*, hole. See *lagoon*.

lacustrine [*scient.*]. Irreg. formation from L. *lacus*, lake, after L. *palustер*, from *palus*, marsh.

lad. ME. *ladde*, servant, varlet. ? Corrupt. of ON. *lithi*, follower, from *lith*, people, host. I am led to make this unphonetic conjecture by the fact that the surname *Summerlad* is undoubtedly for ON. *sumarlithi*, viking, summer adventurer, a common ON. personal name, found also (Sumerled, Sumerleda, Sumerluda, etc.) in E. before the Conquest. The corresponding *Winterlad* once existed, but is now app. obs. *Ladda* also occurs, like *boy* (q.v.), as surname earlier than as common noun. Another conjecture is that it may be for Norw. *askeladd*, male Cinderella in Norw. fairy-tales, or *tusseladd*, nincompoop, in which the second element means hose.

ladanum. See *labdanum*.

ladder. AS. *hlæd(d)er*; cf. Du. *ladder*, *leer* (dial. *leder*), Ger. *leiter*; cogn. with to *lean* and ult. with G. κλῖμαξ, ladder. Fig. of means of rising, e.g. to *draw up* (*kick down*) *the ladder*, *educational ladder*, which has been defined as "the broad highway into a cul de sac."

lade[1]. Mill-race, watercourse. AS. *lād*, way, course, cogn. with *lead*[2], *leat*, *lode*.

lade[2]. To load. AS. *hladan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *laden*, ON. *hlatha*, Goth. *hlathan* (in compds.). Now usu. replaced, exc. p.p. *laden*, by *load* (q.v.). See also *last*[2].

la-di-da, lardy-dardy. ? Imit. of affected, *haw-haw*, type of speech. Dates from the sixties, but its great vogue was due to a music-hall song of 1880—*He wears a penny flower in his coat, La-di-da!*

> Last May we went to Newmarket, we had a festive day,
> With a decentish cold luncheon in a tidy one-horse shay;
> With our lardy-dardy garments we were really "on the spot"
> And Charley Vain came out so grand in a tall white chimney-pot (A. C. Hilton, *Light Green*, 1873).

Ladin [*ling.*]. Rom. lang. of the Engadine. It. *Ladino*, L. *Latinus*. Cf. *Romansh*.

ladle. AS. *hlædel*, from *lade*[2], in obs. sense of baling. Cf. *shovel*.

lady. ME. *levedy*, AS. *hlāfdige*, from *hlāf*, loaf, and an obs. verb, to knead, cogn. with *dough* (q.v.). Orig. meaning was something like housewife. Cf. *lord*, *dairy*. Applied already in AS. to the Holy Virgin; hence *Lady Day*, *Lady chapel*, *lady-bird* (cf. Ger. *Marienkäfer*, lit. Mary's chafer), and many plant-names (*lady's garter*, *bedstraw*, etc.). In the oldest of these compds. (e.g. *lady smock*) the absence of *'s* is a survival of the AS. genitive of fem. nouns; cf. *Thursday*, from *Thor* (m.), but *Friday*, from *Freia* (f.). The *lady* of a lobster is supposed to resemble in form a seated female figure. The loafer who says *Carry your bag, lady?* preserves the Chaucerian method of address, which has now given way to the borrowed *madam*. *Old lady of Threadneedle Street*, for Bank of England, is due to Cobbett, who likened the directors to Mrs Partington.

lag. As noun and verb from 16 cent. Of obscure origin, but app. connected with *delay* (q.v.). In childish sense of *last* it may be an arbitrary perversion of that word (*fog*, *seg*,...*lag*, first, second,...last, in game counting), and this accounts for some meanings. In sense of convict under sentence of transportation it comes from an obs. *lag*, to carry off, steal (Tusser). It has also been associated with *lack*.

> Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage (Johnson, *Vanity of Human Wishes*).

lagan [*hist.*]. Goods or wreckage lying on bed of sea. OF., MedL. *laganum*, prob. cogn. with *lie*[1]. Cf. *flotsam*, *jetsam*.

lager-beer. Ger. *lager-bier*, brewed for keeping, from *lager*, store, ident. in origin with *laager*, *leaguer* (q.v.).

lagoon. F. *lagune*, It. *laguna*, L. *lacuna*, from *lacus*, lake. Esp. in ref. to Venice.

laic. Late L. *laicus*. See *lay*[3].

laidly [*archaic*]. Northern var. of *loathly*.

lair. AS. *leger*, couch, burial-place, etc., cogn. with *lie*[1]. Cf. *laager*, *leaguer*. Now usu. of wild beast, but still applied to a pen or shed for cattle on their way to market.

laird. Sc. form of *lord*; cf. *leddy* for *lady*. Regularly written *lard* in *Privy Council Acts*, c. 1550.

laissez-aller, laissez-faire. F., let go, let do. The latter, in pol. sense now somewhat discredited, was originated by F. free-trade economists of 18 cent.

laity. AF. *laité*, from *lay*[3] (q.v.) after other words in *-té*, *-ty*; cf. *duty*.

lake[1]. Of water. F. *lac*, L. *lacus*, G. λάκκος, pit, pond. Prob. confused also with dial. *lake*, stream, AS. *lacu*, cogn. with *leak*. The *Lake school* (Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth) is mentioned by *Edinburgh Review* in 1817. *Lakeland* was app. coined by Southey.

lake[2]. Pigment. Var. of *lac*[1] (q.v.).

lakh. See *lac*[2].

lam. Cf. AS. *lemian*, to lame, cripple; but, the verb not being recorded in ME., *lam* is perh. of imit. origin (cf. *bang*, *slam*).

lama. Buddhist priest. Tibetan *blama*, with silent *b*-. Quot. 2 (from Yule) shows an odd confusion with *llama* (q.v.). See also *Dalai-lama*.

> A certain high priest, whom they call *Dalae-Lama*, or *Lama-lamalow* (*NED.* 17 cent.).

> The landlord prostrated himself as reverently, if not as lowly, as a Peruvian before his Grand Llama (*Novel reviewed in Academy*, May 17, 1879).

lamantin [*zool.*]. F., manatee (q.v.).

Lamarckian. Of *Lamarck*, F. biologist (†1829).

lamasery. F. *lamaserie*, Buddhist monastery, irreg. from *lama*.

lamb. AS. *lamb*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *lam*, Ger. *lamm*, ON. Goth. *lamb*. *Lamb of God*, after *John*, i. 29, is found in AS. With fig. ironic application in *Kirk's Lambs* (Monmouth's Rebellion), from Paschal Lamb on their banner, cf. *Nottingham Lambs*, i.e. roughs.

lambent. From pres. part. of L. *lambere*, to lick, used also of flames playing over surface. ? Later sense associated with G. λάμπειν, to shine.

lambrequin [*archaic*]. Scarf worn over helmet. In US. scalloped drapery. F., in both senses, obs. Du. *lamperkin*, dim. of same origin as *label*.

> A pair of Gobelins lambrequins yesterday, at Christie's, fetched £3780 (*Daily Chron.* Nov. 6, 1919).

lame. AS. *lama*. Com. Teut., exc. Goth., which has *halts* only (see *halt*[1]); cf. Du. *lam*, Ger. *lahm*, ON. *lame*. Orig. of gen. weakness of limbs, paralysis. Cf. Ger. *gelähmt*, paralysed.

lamella [*biol.*]. Thin plate. L., dim. of *lamina*.

lament. F. *lamenter*, L. *lamentari*, from *lamentum*, cry of mourning, from imit. *la!* Cf. *latrare*, to bark.

lamia. L., witch sucking children's blood, G. Λάμια, vampire, etc. In Wyc. (*Is.* xxxiv. 15, *Lam.* iv. 3).

lamina. L., plate, layer, whence F. *lame*, blade, etc.

Lammas [*archaic*]. Harvest festival (Aug. 1) with consecration of loaves. AS. *hlāfmæsse*, loaf mass. With *latter Lammas*, never, cf. *Greek calends*.

lammergeyer. Ger. *lämmergeier*, lambs-vulture. Second element prob. belongs to Ger. *gier*, greed (see *yearn*).

lamp. F. *lampe*, L., G. λαμπάς, from λάμπειν, to shine. To *smell of the lamp* was said by Pytheas (Plutarch) of preparation of speeches by Demosthenes. *New lamps for old* is from story of Aladdin.

lampas[1] [*vet.*]. Mouth-disease of horses. F. (in OF. also meaning throat, as in *humecter le lampas*, to wet one's whistle). App. connected with *lamper*, to guzzle, nasalized form of *laper*, to lap (q.v.).

lampas[2]. Chinese flowered silk. Cf. F. *lampas*, in same sense. Origin obscure. It may be from *lampas*[1], the pattern being compared to the swellings of the disease (cf. *fraise*, *frill*, *tripe*).

lampion. F., It. *lampione*, from *lampa*, lamp.

lampoon. F. *lampon*, from *lampons*, let us guzzle, used as refrain of scurrilous songs. Cf. *vamose*. For F. verb *lamper* see *lampas*[1].

lamprey. F. *lamproie*; cf. MedL. *lampreda*, whence AS. *lamprēde*, limpet, OHG. *lampreta* (*lamprete*), lamprey. Earlier is MedL. *lampetra*, explained as lick-rock, L. *lambere* and *petra*, from lamprey's habit of clinging to stones by a sucker. The use of the same word for the limpet (v.s.) makes this plausible. Earliest E. ref. is to death of Henry I.

lance. F., L. *lancea*, ? of Celt. origin; cf. It. *lancia*, Sp. *lanza*, Du. *lans*, Ger. *lanze*, etc., partly replacing Teut. *spear*. *Lance-corporal* is a half adaptation of obs. *lancepesade*, OF. *lancepessade* (*anspessade*), It. *lancia spezzata*, broken lance, exact application of which is unknown. To *break a lance* is from the tourney. The *Lancers* (dance) was introduced by Laborde (1836). *Lancet* is F. dim. *lancette*.

lanceolate [*scient.*]. Late L. *lanceolatus*, from *lanceola*, small lance.

lancet. See *lance*.

lancinating. Acute (of pain). After F. *lancinant*, from L. *lancinare*, to rend, pierce.

land. AS. *land*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. ON. Goth. *land*; cogn. with Welsh *llann*, enclosure, church, Breton *lann*, heath, whence F. *lande*, moor. With *how the land lies* (naut.) cf. *coast is clear*. *Landfall*, sighting of land, is from *fall* in sense of hap. The Ir. *Land league* was founded by Parnell (1879). *Landlord*, AS. *landhlāford*, land-owner, has reached sense of innkeeper via that of master of the house, host. For naut. *landsman* (earlier *landman*) as opposed to *seaman* cf. *huntsman*, *steersman*, etc. Verb to *land* is for earlier *lend*, AS. *lendan*, from *land*. Some fig. senses, e.g. to *land a fortune*, are app. from angling. To *land* (a person) *one in the eye* is for earlier *lend*, used playfully for *give*. The *landing* of a flight of stairs is characteristic of our love of naut. metaphor. So also a sea-plane "lands" on the water.

> If thou dost any more, I shall lend thee a knock (Fielding).

landamman [*hist.*]. Swiss magistrate. Ger. *landammann*. See *ambassador*.

landau. First built (18 cent.) at *Landau* (Bavaria). Ger. term is *landauer* (*wagen*). Cf. *berline*.

> Im geöffneten wagen, er war in Landau verfertigt (Goethe, *Hermann und Dorothea*, i. 56).

landdrost. SAfrDu., magistrate. Du. *drost*, steward, bailiff, etc., earlier *drossate*, cogn. with Ger. *truchsess*, "the royal server, taster, or foretaster" (Ludw.), usu. rendered in MedL. by *dapifer*. The two elements are cogn. with *dree* and *sit*.

landgrave. Ger. *landgraf*, land count.

landloper. Du. *landlooper*, wastrel, adventurer. Cf. *elope*, *interlope*. Also confused with *landlubber*, for which *lubber* (q.v.) alone is found earlier.

landrail. Bird. See *rail*[3].

landscape. Earlier (16 cent.) also *landskip*. Du. *landschap*; cf. AS. *landscipe*, land, Ger. *landschaft*, landscape. See *-ship*. For introduction of Du. art words cf. *easel*, *lay-figure*. Orig. of background of portrait (v.i.).

> The sins of other women shew in landscip, far off and full of shadow; hers in statue, neere hand, and bigger in the life (Overbury, *Characters*).
>
> All that which in a picture is not of the body or argument thereof is landskip, parergon, or by-work (Blount).
>
> A limit has been reached in this impudent desecration of some of our finest city-scapes (*Obs.* Jan. 18, 1920).

landsturm. Ger., land storm, reserve next to *landwehr*. Orig. Swiss (17 cent.) for the *levée en masse*.

landtag. Legislative body of Ger. state. Cf. *reichstag*, *diet*[2].

landwehr. Ger., land defence (see *weir*), theoretically force for home defence.

lane. AS. *lane*, cogn. with Du. *laan*, ON. *lön*, Norw. *laan*. All orig. in sense of narrow street, as in City.

> It is a long lane that has no turning (Foote, *Trip to Calais*, 1778).

langrage, langridge [*mil.*]. Kind of case-shot. On *cartridge*, for earlier *langrel* (Capt. John Smith, 1627), chain-shot. Perh. ident. with Sc. *langrel*, long, lanky.

> *langrel*: is a shot which goes in with a shackle to be shorten'd when put into the piece, and to fly out at length when discharged (*Sea Dict.* 1708).

lang syne. Sc., long since (q.v.). In E. after Burns' song (1788).

language. F. *langage*, from *langue*, OF. *lengue*, L. *lingua*, tongue.

langue d'oc [*ling.*]. Lang. of South of France, so called from *oc*, yes, L. *hoc*, this, the North using *oïl* (*oui*), L. *hoc* and OF. derivatives of *ille*.

languish. F. *languir*, *languiss-*, VL. **languire*, for *languēre*, with incept. *languescere*; cogn. with *laxus* and ult. with E. *slack*. Cf. *languid*, *languescent*, *languor*.

laniard. See *lanyard*.

laniary. Of teeth, canine. L. *laniarius*, from *lanius*, butcher, *laniare*, to tear.

laniferous. From L. *lanifer*, wool-bearing, from *lana*, wool.

lank. AS. *hlanc*, slender, flaccid. Ground-sense of flexible appears in cogn. Ger. *lenken*, to turn, bend. See *flank*.

lanner [*archaic*]. Hawk. F. *lanier*, perh. ident. with OF. *lanier*, slothful, as this hawk is called *tardiarius* in MedL. OF.

lanier meant orig. wool-weaver and became a term of reproach in Merovingian times. But the hawk's name may be L. *laniarius*, tearing (see *laniary*), from the bird tearing its prey. At any rate it has been connected with the shrike, or butcher-bird (v.i.). The male is *lanneret*, orig. a dim.

gazza sparviera: a kind of lanaret hauke called a skreeke, or nine murther (Flor.).

lanolin [*chem.*]. Fatty matter from wool. Coined (1885) by Liebreich from L. *lana*, wool, *oleum*, oil.

lansquenet. Mercenary soldier, card-game. F., Ger. *landsknecht*, soldier of the country, "land's knight," orig. contrasted with Swiss mercenaries. For formation cf. *yeoman*. Often *lanzknecht*, *lance-knight*, as though from *lance*, and thus wrongly explained by Scott (*Quentin Durward*, ch. xvii.).

To Hans van Elleran, for the conduict of himself and vij lancequenctes sent northwardes (*Privy Council Acts*, 1548).

lantern. F. *lanterne*, L. *lanterna*, *laterna*, from G. λαμπτήρ, from λάμπειν, to shine, altered on synon. *lucerna*. *Lanthorn* (16 cent.) is folk-etym., from material formerly used as transparent casing. In arch. used of a structure to admit light. *Lantern-jaws*, having hollowed appearance of old-fashioned lantern, is suggested in *Piers Plowm.*

Hongur...buffetede the Brutiner [Breton] about bothe his chekes;
He lokede lyk a lanterne al his lyf after (A. vii. 163).

lanthanum [*chem.*]. Discovered and named (1839–41) by Mosander. From G. λανθάνειν, to lurk, because hidden in certain rare minerals.

lanthorn. See *lantern*.

lanuginous [*biol.*]. From L. *lanugo*, *lanugin-*, down, from *lana*, wool.

lanyard, **laniard** [*naut.*]. Readoption (17 cent.) of F. *lanière*, thong, whence already ME. *lainer* (Chauc. A. 2504). OF. *lasniere*, of uncertain origin, but perh. metath. of OF. *nasliere*, of Teut. origin; cf. Ger. *nestel*, strap, OHG. *nestila*, whence Walloon *nâle*, thong. For *-yard* cf. *halyard*, *whinyard* (also *panyard* for *pannier*, in Pepys).

lanyer of lether: lasniere (Palsg.).

Laodicean [*theol.*]. Lukewarm, after *Rev.* iii. 15–16. From Λαοδίκεια (Latakia), in Asia Minor.

lap[1]. Fold, pendent part of garment, as in dims. *lappet*, *lapel*. AS. *lappa*; cf. Du. *lap*, Ger. *lappen*, ON. *leppr*, clout, rag. See also *label*. In ME. used both of the garment folded at breast and used as receptacle, e.g. *lap* (*bosom*) *of the Church*, and of the skirt part used for nursing child, e.g. *brought up in the lap of luxury*, *lap-dog*, *lapstone*, held on shoemaker's lap. ? Hence (? or from ME. *wlappen*, to wrap) verb to *lap*, enfold, envelope, wrap, whence again noun *lap*, circuit, as in racing. Cf. *overlap*, exceeding the circuit. For *in the lap of the gods* see *knee*.

lap[2]. To drink with tongue. AS. *lapian*, with cognates in obs. Du. & OHG.; cf. Ger. *löffel* (OHG. *leffel*), spoon. F. *laper* is from Teut. Cogn. with L. *lambere*, to lick, G. λάπτειν. Hence dial. *lap*, liquor, as in *catlap*, poor stuff.

lapel. See *lap*[1].

lapidary. F. *lapidaire*, L. *lapidarius*, from *lapis*, *lapid-*, stone. In Wyc. With *lapidation*, pedantic for stoning to death, cf. *decollation*, *defenestration*

lapilli. Fragments of stone ejected by volcano. It., pl. of *lapillo*, little stone (v.s.).

lapis lazuli. MedL., stone of azure. See *azure*.

Lapp. Inhabitant and lang. (akin to Finnish) of *Lapland*, fabled home of wizards dealing in winds and storms; cf. sailors' opinion of the Finns. Sw. *Lapp*, perh. orig. term of contempt; cf. MHG. *lappe*, simpleton. Native name is *Sabme*.

The opinion is that they were first termed Lappes of their briefe and short speech (Hakl. iii. 404).

lappet. Dim. of *lap*[1] (q.v.).

lapse. L. *lapsus*, from *labi*, *laps-*, to slip, glide, whence also *collapse*, *elapse*, *relapse*. Cf. *lapsus linguae* (*calami*). Also *-lapsarian* in several Reformation compds. connoting different varieties of Calvinists.

Laputan. Chimerical, esp. of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers. From Swift's *Isle of Laputa* (in *Gulliver's Travels*), a satire on the Royal Society.

lapwing. ME. *lappewinke* (Gower), AS. *hlēapewince*, leaper winker, where *wink* has the sense of tottering, wavering (cf. OHG. *winkan*, in same sense). From wavering flight. Mod. form is due to folk-etym. (*lap*[1] and *wing*).

lar. Usu. in pl. *lares* (q.v.).

larboard. Altered, on *starboard* (q.v.), from ME. *ladeborde*, *latheborde*, app. from *laden*, to load. Cf. *port*, which now usu. replaces it.

AS. had *bæcbord* (cf. F. *bâbord*), lit. backboard, because behind the steersman. For words altered on their opposites cf. *female*, *grief*, *render*. E. *larboard*, F. *bâbord* are now abolished as sounding too like their opposites.

larceny. From F. *larcin*, OF. *larecin*, L. *latrocinium*, from *latro*, thief. Final *-y* may be due to *felony*, *perjury*, *robbery*, etc. *Petty larceny* was orig. theft of property of less value than twelve pence.

larch. Ger. *lärche*, introduced into E. by Turner (1548), early Teut. loan from L. *larix*, *laric-*, whence also Du. *lariks*, It. *larice*, Sp. *lárice*.

lard. F., bacon, L. *laridum*, cogn. with G. adj. λαρινός, fat. Hence verb to *lard*, orig. insert, or stick on, strips of bacon in cooking, make rich (*larding the lean earth*, 1 *Hen. IV*, ii. 2), fig. to decorate; cf. *interlard*. *Larder* is OF. *lardier* or *lardoir*, storehouse for bacon.

lardy-dardy. See *la-di-da*.

lares. Usu. with *penates* (q.v.). Pl. of L. *lar*, tutelary deity of home.

large. F., wide, fem. of obs. *larc*, L. *largus*, abundant, copious. For current changed meaning cf. *wide*. Earliest E. sense is bountiful (cf. *largesse*). With *at large*, free, cf. F. *élargir*, to set at liberty; hence to *talk* (*quote*, etc.) *at large*, i.e. without restriction, *gentleman at large*, etc.

largo [*mus.*]. It., in broad, majestic style (v.s.).

lariat. Tethering rope. Sp. *la reata*, with agglutination of art. See *reata*.

larix. Larch (q.v.).

lark[1]. Bird. Earlier *laverock*, now poet., AS. *lāwerce*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *leeuwerik*, Ger. *lerche* (OHG. *lēvrahha*), ON. *lǽvirk*; also Port. dial. *laverca*, from Teut. The bird has remarkably long hind-claws, hence plant-name *larkspur*. *Larkheel*, used of plants and also of negro heel, occurs as ME. surname.

lark[2]. Spree. Altered (c. 1800) from northern dial. *lake*, sport, and further elaborated to *skylark*, which appears much later. *Lake* is ME. *laik*, ON. *leikr*, play, cogn. with AS. *lāc*, contest, etc., OHG. *leich*, melody, dancing-song, Goth. *laiks*, dance.

> How this losell laykis with his lorde (*NED.* 1440).
>
> *layke*, *play*: ludus (*Manip. Voc.*).
>
> Laiking about to wakes and fairs (*Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxxiii.).

larrikin. Austral. hooligan or hoodlum. First at Melbourne (c. 1870), but given as a Cornish word by Jago (1882). ? From *Larry*, common Ir. form of *Lawrence*; cf. *Hooligan*. The mythical derivation from the Ir. policeman's statement that *the prisoner was a larikin'* (*larking*) *in the street* first appears in the *Melbourne Argus*, Nov. 17, 1888.

> *Larrence*: (St Lawrence), "He is as lazy as Larrence" (Jago, *Corn. Gloss.*).
>
> *larrikins*: mischievious (sic) young fellows, larkers (*ib.*).

larrup [*dial.*]. To thrash. ? Suggested by *lather*, *leather*, and *wallop*.

larum. Poet. for *alarum* (q.v.).

larva. L., spectre, also mask. Hence "disguised" insect, current restricted sense being due to Linnaeus.

larynx. G. λάρυγξ.

lascar. Shortened from Urdu *lashkarī*, military, Pers., from *lashkar*, army (v.i.). Cf. *lascarine*, native policeman, via Port.

> The rebells are very stronge and will fight it out, and about 10 dayes hence the Laskar may sett forward (Peter Mundy, 1632).
>
> No lashkar has yet assembled (*Westm. Gaz.* May 22, 1919).

lascivious. Late L. *lasciviosus*, from *lascivia*, from *lascivus*, sportful, wanton.

lash[1]. Of whip. First as noun (14 cent.), blow, flexible part of whip, whence verb to *lash*, beat. But earlier sense of verb, to move violently (cf. to *lash out*, *lasher* on Thames), is as old as noun. Contains notions of *slash* (q.v.), also of F. *lâcher*, in sense of letting fly, and is perh. partly imit. (cf. *dash*, *swish*, etc.). Analogy of dial. *lace*, to flog, suggests connection in some senses with OF. *laz*, thong (see *lace*).

lash[2] [*naut.*]. To bind, secure. OF. *lachier*, var. of *lacier*, to lace. *Lace* (q.v.) was earlier also in naut. use, while *lash* is found in ME. in gen. sense of *lace*.

lashings [*Anglo-Ir.*]. Abundance, esp. of drink. ? For *lavishings*. Cf. name *Candish* for *Cavendish*.

> Some horsekeeper lasheth out provender so (Tusser).

lashkar. See *lascar*.

laspring. Young salmon. Interpreted in Act of Parliament (1861) as *last spring*, but prob. for earlier *lax pink* (16 cent.). See *lax*[1], *pink*[4].

lass. ? Cf. ON. *löskr*, idle, weak, OSw. *lösk kona*, unmarried woman. For obscure origin cf. *boy*, *girl*, *lad*.

lassitude. F., L. *lassitudo*, from *lassus*, weary.

lasso. Sp. *lazo*, as *lace* (q.v.).

lassy me. Archaic interj., *alas for me*. Cf. *woe is me*.

last[1]. Shoemaker's. AS. *lāst*, footstep, *lāste* last. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *leest*, Ger. *leiste*, last, ON. *leistr*, foot, Goth. *laists*, footstep; cogn. with L. *lira*, furrow. The proverb is from L. *ne sutor supra crepidam*.

last[2]. Fixed weight of various wares. AS. *hlæst*, load, from root of *lade*[2]. WGer.; cf. Du. Ger. *last*, burden, also spec. weight. Cf. *ballast*.

last[3]. Superl. of *late*. AS. *latost*, from *late*, with *-t-* lost as in *best*; cf. Du. *laatst*, Ger. *letzt* (OHG. *lazzost*). *Latest* is a new formation. *Of the last* (meaning *first*) *importance* is from archaic sense of final, definitive; cf. *last word* and similar use of F. *dernier*. In to *breathe* (*look*) *one's last* the noun is omitted as being already expressed by the verb.

last[4]. Verb. AS. *lāstan*, to follow, accomplish, also intrans., to continue; cf. Ger. *leisten*, to perform, execute, Goth. *laistjan*, to follow. Perh. cogn. with *last*[1], if that orig. meant track. The sense-development of this group of words, with which the best authorities also connect *learn* and *lore*, is obscure. The fig. sense appears to have prevailed early over the lit.

latakia. Tobacco from *Latakia* (Laodicea) in Syria.

latch. In ME. snare, noose, OF. *lache*, cogn. with *lace* (q.v.). But in door-sense rather from dial. to *latch*, seize, catch, AS. *læccan*; cf. *catch* of a door, and Sc. *sneck*, ? cogn. with *snatch*. *Læccan*, which has no Teut. cognates, may however be ult. connected with L. *laqueus*, snare, and hence with *lace*.

> *I latche, I catche a thyng that is throwen to me in my handes or* [ere] *it fall to the grounde*: je happe (Palsg.).

latchet. OF. *lachet*, dial. form of *lacet*, dim. of OF. *laz*, thong, whence *lace* (q.v.). Usu. allusive to *Mark*, i. 7.

late. AS. *læt*, tardy, sluggish. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *laat*, Ger. dial. *lass*, ON. *latr*, Goth. *lats*; all orig. in same sense and cogn. with L. *lassus*, weary. See *let*[2]. Cf. sense-development of F. *tard*. In sense of recent, e.g. *the late archbishop*, *late* was at first adv., e.g. with *her late husband* (Caxton) cf. *her sometime husband* and similar use of adv. *quondam*.

lateen [*naut.*]. Sail. F. [*voile*] *latine*, Latin sail, "a mizen or smack saile" (Cotg.), It. *latina*, "the mizen saile of a ship" (Flor.), a Mediterranean rig. Quot. below is two centuries earlier than *NED*.

> There [off Cape St Vincent] met with divers barckes, both latten and square (*Voyage of the Barbara*, 1540).

latent. From pres. part. of L. *latēre*, to lie hid, lurk. Cf. opposite *patent*.

lateral. L. *lateralis*, from *latus*, *later-*, side.

Lateran council. One of the five Councils of the Western Church held at cathedral church of *St John Lateran*, at Rome, built on site of the palace of the *Plautii Laterani*, a Roman family.

laterite [*geol.*]. Red brick-like stone (India). From L. *later*, brick.

lath. AS. *lætt*; cf. Du. *lat*, Ger. *latte*, whence F. *latte* (see *lattice*). The *-th* may be due to cogn. Welsh *llath*. Agreement of AS. & OHG. *-tt-* is abnormal and unexplained.

lathe[1] [*hist.*]. Administrative district of Kent. Late AS. *lēth*, ON. *lāth*, landed possession. Cf. Dan. *fæl-led*, village common.

lathe[2]. Implement. From 17 cent. only, and, in first occurrence (Cotg.), varying with *lare*. ? Cf. Dan. *lad*, in *dreieląd*, turning-lathe, and other compds. It may be a differentiated form of *lath*, as the primitive lathe was worked by a spring-lath. Some authorities identify with ME. *lathe*, barn, cogn. with *lade*[2], but it is hard to see the connection.

lather. AS. *lēathor*, washing-soda, foam; cf. ON. *lauthr*, in same sense; cogn. with L. *lavare*, *laut-*, *lot-*, G. λουτρόν, bath, Ir. *loathar*, washing vessel, all from root **lou*, to wash, with instrument. suffix. In sense of thrashing prob. associated with *leather*.

Latin. L. *Latinus* or F. *latin*, replacing AS. *lǣden*. From *Latium*, It. region which included Rome. *Vulgar Latin*, the foundation of the Rom. langs., was the every-day speech of the Roman, as different from Cicero as colloq. English is from Burke. Its forms and vocabulary, often of archaic or dial. origin, are of necessity largely conjectural and marked with an asterisk. *Late Latin*, that of the post-classical authors (c. 175–600 A.D.), is particularly rich in derivatives unknown to the short classical period (c. 75 B.C.–175 A.D.). *Medieval Latin*, the means of communication of medieval scholars and the official language in most Europ. countries, con-

tains many words which are merely latinizations of non-Latin words; its most degraded form is *dog Latin*. *Modern Latin* includes scient. terms to which a Latin appearance is given, e.g. *rafflesia-arnoldi*. *Low Latin*, vaguely used in the past for *Vulgar, Late, Medieval, Latin*, is best avoided on account of its uncertain connotation. In medieval hist. *Latin* is often contrasted with *Greek* (Church, empire, cross); cf. Rum. *látin*, heretic.

latino: the latine toong, latine: also cleere, bright, open, easie, broad, wide (Flor.).

Le latin, ce n'est pas pour nous une langue étrangère, c'est une langue maternelle; nous sommes des Latins. C'est le lait de la louve romaine qui fait le plus beau de notre sang (Anatole France).

latitat [*leg.*]. L., he lies hidden. Writ summoning concealed culprit to appear before King's Bench.

latitude. L. *latitudo*, breadth, from *latus*, wide. First in geog. sense (Chauc.). In gen. sense of breadth, freedom, from c. 1600. Hence *latitudinarian*, spec. (c. 1660) episcopal clergyman indifferent to doctrinal details, etc.

Latonian. Of *Latona* (G. *Leto*), mother of Apollo and Diana.

latrine. F., L. *latrina*, for *lavatrina*, lavatory.

latten [*archaic*]. Mixed metal resembling brass. F. *laiton*; cf. It. *ottone* (with loss of *l*-), Sp. *latón*. In most Europ. langs., but of unknown origin. Besides *laton, alaton*, Oudin has *alatron morisco*, which suggests a possible Arab. corrupt. of *electrum*, commonly used in MedL. of a mixed metal.

latter. AS. *lætra*, compar. of *late*. *Later, latest* are new formations (see *last*[3]). Used for *last* in *latter end, days*; hence *Latter-Day Saints*, name assumed by Mormons.

lattice. F. *lattis*, from *latte*, lath (q.v.).

laud. OF. *laude*, L. *laus, laud-*, praise. Earliest (14 cent.) in *lauds*, first of the canonical hours, ending with *Ps.* cxlviii–cl., sung as one psalm and called *laudes*, from init. *laudate* in many verses.

laudanum. Var. of *labdanum, ladanum* (q.v.), used by Paracelsus of a quack elixir, perh. with a suggestion of *laud* (v.s.), and later applied to opiate of which his remedy was prob. composed.

Laudian [*hist.*]. Of *William Laud*, archbp. of Canterbury (†1645).

laugh. AS. *hliehhan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *lachen*, ON. *hlæja*, Goth. *hlahjan*. Of imit. origin; cf. L. *cachinnare*. With to *laugh in one's sleeve* cf. F. *rire sous cape*. In *laughing-stock*, the second element may be the stump or "butt" used as target (but see *stock*). *Laughter* (cf. Ger. *gelächter*) has the same rare suffix as *slaughter*.

launce. Sand-eel. Also called *lant*, the words being of about same age (c. 1620), so that *launce* may be a pl. (cf. *bodice, quince*, etc.). Or *launce* may be from *lance*, in allusion to shape, in which case *lant* may be a false sing.

launch[1]. Verb. ONF. *lanchier* (*lancer*), to hurl, from *lance* (q.v.), orig. meaning in E. (Chauc.). But naut. sense appears c. 1400 and is responsible for fig. senses, e.g. to *launch forth, out*. With to *launch an enterprise* cf. to *float a company*.

The dog died game...enquired if his hearse was ready, and then, as old Rowe used to say, was launched into eternity
(Gilly Williams, *Letter to George Selwyn*, 1765).

launch[2]. Boat. Sp. *lancha*, pinnace. Cf. Port. *lanchara*, Malay *lancharan*, from *lanchār*, quick.

laundress. Fem. of *launder*, earlier *lavender* (whence name *Lavender*), F. *lavandier*, Late L. *lavandarius*, from *lavare*, to wash. For lengthened *launderer* cf. *poulterer, caterer*. Verb to *launder* is a back-formation.

And laveth hem in the lavandrye
(*Piers Plowm.* C. xvii. 330).

laureate. L. *laureatus*, crowned with laurel (q.v.). First E. *poet laureate* was Ben Jonson, though title was only conferred officially (1638) on his successor, Davenant. In much earlier use in wider sense.

Fraunceys Petrak, the lauriat poete (Chauc. E. 31).

laurel. By dissim. for *laurer, lorer*, OF. *lorer* (*laurier*), from L. *laurus*. Cf. *poplar*. For fig. senses cf. *palm*.

With laurer crowned as a conquerour
(Chauc. A. 1027).

laurustinus. ModL., from *laurus* (v.s.) and *tinus*, the latter a L. name for the same shrub.

lava. It., "a streame or gutter sodainly caused by raine" (Flor.), from *lavare*, to wash. Applied by Neapolitans to lava-streams of Vesuvius and hence adopted by most Europ. langs.

lavabo [*eccl.*]. L., I will wash, from *Ps.* xxvi. 6, repeated by celebrant in ritual washing of hands.

lavatory. L. *lavatorium*, from *lavare*, to wash. Current sense (Blount) is latest.

Thow shalt make a brasun lavatory [Coverd. laver] with his foot to wasshe with (Wyc. *Ex.* xxx. 18).

lave. F. *laver*, L. *lavare*. AS. also hād *lafian*, from L.

laveer [*archaic naut.*]. Du. *laveeren*, earlier *loeveren*, F. *louvoyer*. See *luff*[1].

lavender. AF. *lavendre*, MedL. *lavendula*. In most Europ. langs., e.g. It. Sp. *lavanda* (both archaic), Du. Ger. *lavendel*. Earliest recorded is MedL. *livendula*, perh. connected with *livid* (q.v.). Later forms app. associated with *lavare*, to wash, the plant being used as perfume in bath and to scent clean linen (*laid up in lavender*).

laver[1]. Plant. L. (Pliny).

laver[2] [*Bibl.*]. F. *lavoir*, as *lavatory* (q.v.).

laverock. See *lark*.

lavish. Orig. noun, profusion, excessive abundance. OF. *lavasse*, deluge of rain, *lavis*, torrent of words, from *laver*, to wash. Adj. appears first in *lavish of tongue*.

> Ther was no lavas in their speche (Caxton).

law[1]. Late AS. *lagu*, of ON. origin (cf. ON. *lōg*, law, pl. of *lag*, thing "laid" down). This replaced AS. *ǣ* (cf. Ger. *ehe*, marriage orig. law), and *gesetnes* (cf. Ger. *gesetz*, law, the thing "set"). The same sense-development appears in E. *doom* (q.v.), G. *θέμις*, law, and L. *statutum*. Applications of the word have been influenced by (? remotely cogn.) F. *loi*, L. *lex*, *leg-*. *Law and order* is one of the many phrases (*act and deed*, *acknowledge and confess*, etc.) which spring up naturally among a bilingual population. The use of *-in-law* to indicate relationship by marriage alludes to canon law. The old Teutons had a complete set of words to express the kinship connections of a clan, but these tended to disappear with the transition from tribal life. With *Lydford* (*Halifax*) *law* cf. *Lynch law*, *Jeddart justice*. In sporting sense of start *law* is from hunting phrase to *give fair law*, the hunted animal being in the position of prisoner on trial. With *lawyer* cf. *bowyer*, *sawyer*, *lovyer* (Chauc.). *Law-abiding* is a mod. alteration of *law-biding*, awaiting the due course of law. See *bide*.

> Their aunt I am in law, in love their mother
> (*Rich. III*, iv. 1).
>
> First hang and draw,
> Then hear the cause by Lidford law.

law[2], **la.** Interj. Partly of natural origin; cf. *la*, similarly used in AS. and in F. Also for *lor'*, disguised form of *Lord*, and perh. associated in some uses with *lo* (q.v.).

law[3] [*Sc. & north.*]. Hill. AS. *hlāw*, whence southern *low*, mound.

lawks. In *lawks-a-mussy*. Alteration of *Lord have mercy*, perh. associated with *alack*.

lawn[1]. Fabric, esp. used for bishops' sleeves. Prob. from *Laon* (Aisne), pronounced *lan*, once famous for linen manufactures. Cf. *arras*, *cambric*, *shalloon*, etc., and obs. *cloth of Remes* (Reims).

lawn[2]. Turf. For earlier *laund*, open treeless space, still in dial. use, F. *lande*, moor, of Celt. origin and cogn. with *land* (q.v.). *Lawn-tennis* was invented (1874) by Major Wingfield.

> *laund*, or *lawn*: saltus, planities inculta (Litt.).
>
> The game we played was an invention of our own and called field-tennis
> (Hickey's *Memoirs*, i. 72).

lax[1]. Salmon. Norw. Sw. *lax*, from ON.; cf. AS. *leax*, Du. *lax*, Ger. *lachs*. One of the few Com. Teut. fish-names; it has also Slav. cognates.

lax[2]. Adj. L. *laxus*, slack, cogn. with *languēre*. Cf. *laxative*, and *laxist* (theol.), opposed to *rigorist*.

lay[1]. Verb. Causal of *lie*[1] (q.v.). AS. *lecgan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *leggen*, Ger. *legen*, ON. *legja*, Goth. *lagjan*. Oldest sense to prostrate, "lay low," as in to *lay a ghost*; later, to set; cf. to *lay* (*set*) *great store by*, to *lay* (*set*) *one's course*. In to *lay by the heels* there is omission of earlier *fast*. With to *lay eggs* cf. F. *pondre des œufs*, L. *ponere*, to place, lay. Betting sense is from ME. to *lay a wager*, i.e. put down a pledge. To *lay out* (an opponent) is a US. witticism on the *laying out* of a corpse. The connection of noun *lay* (slang), line, course of occupation, e.g. the *kinchin lay*, is not quite clear.

lay[2]. Song, poem. F. *lai*, of uncertain origin. ? Cf. Ger. *leich*, song, melody, cogn. with Goth. *laiks*, dance, AS. *lāc*, sport (see *lark*[2]). The earliest *lais* were Arthurian ballads which reached France from Britain in 12 cent., so that AS. *lāc*, which would regularly give F. *lai*, seems the likeliest etymon.

lay[3]. Adj. F. *lai*, Church L. *laicus*, G. λαϊκός, of the people, λαός. In ME. commonly used, like *lewd* (q.v.), in contrast with *learned*, a use revived in 19 cent. sense of non-expert.

layer. Passive sense, what is laid, for etym. active sense, as in *bricklayer*, dates from c. 1600 and first appears in cookery, spelt *lear*, *leer*, etc. This is prob. a separate word,

F. *liure*, binding, used of a thickened sauce.

Take codlins...and lay a lear thereof in the bottom of the pye (*NED.* 1615).

There is some chinkes or crevises betwixt one lare and another (Purch. xix. 187).

layette. Baby's outfit. F., dim. of *laie*, Du. *lade*, drawer, box.

lay-figure. For earlier *layman*, Du. *leeman*, "a statue, with pliant limbs for the use of a painter" (Sewel, 1766), of which first element is *lid*, joint (earlier *led*), cogn. with AS. *lith*, limb, and Ger. *glied*, limb (OHG. *gelid*), as in synon. *gliedermann*, *gliederpuppe*.

Rather make use of models of wax than a layman of wood (*NED.* 1688).

laystall [*dial.*]. Refuse heap. From *lay*[1] and *stall*. But perh. altered from earlier (obs.) *laystow*, from *stow*, place.

lazar [*archaic*]. Diseased person, esp. leper. From *Lazarus* (*Luke*, xvi. 20), whence also F. *ladre*, "leprous, lazerous; mezeled, scurvy" (Cotg.). Cf. *lazaret(to)*, It. *lazzaretto*, hospital, esp. for lepers, place of quarantine; *lazzarone*, Neapolitan loafer. *Lazarus* is the G. form of Heb. *Eleazar*, helped by God. But some regard It. *lazzaretto* as altered from *nazaretto*, from the hospital and quarantine station on the island of *Santa Maria di Nazaret*, near Venice.

Lazarist. Member of order founded (1624) by S. Vincent de Paul and established in *Collège Saint-Lazare*, Paris.

lazy. Earliest (1549) *laysy*. ? Back-formation from *layserly*, leisurely, taken as *lazyly*. The *-z-* sound is against connection with F. *lassé*, tired, or Ger. *lässig*, "lazy, weary, or tired" (Ludw.).

layserly: tout à loysir (Palsg.).

lazzarone. See *lazar*.

lea. Meadow-land. Two separate words are here combined—(1) AS. *lēah*, tract of ground, cogn. with OHG. *lōh*, as in *Hohenlohe*, Flem. *loo*, as in *Waterloo*, and ult. with L. *lucus*, grove, (2) AS. **lǣge*, fallow, only in *lǣhrycg*, unploughed ridge at end of field, prob. cogn. with *lie*[1]. There is also dial. *lease*, pasture, AS. *lǣs*, *lǣsw-* (cf. dial. *leasow*), which has been confused with pl. of above words. The *-leigh*, *-ley* of place-names is from the first source.

I'd meet thee on the lea-rig,
My ain kind dearie, O! (Burns).

The years have gathered grayly
Since I danced upon this leaze (T. Hardy).

I hold no leasowes in my lease (Hood).

lead[1]. Metal. AS. *lēad*. WGer.; cf. Du. *lood*, Ger. *lot*, plummet; cogn. with OIr. *luaide*.

lead[2]. Verb. AS. *lǣdan*, causal of *līthan*, to travel; cf. Goth. *galeithan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *leiden*, Ger. *leiten*, ON. *leitha*; cogn. with *load*, *lode*. To *give a lead* is orig. from the hunting-field, to show the way over a fence. To *lead up to* is from cards. *Lèd captain* (archaic), parasite bully whose sword was at his patron's service, is prob. after *led horse*. *Leading-strings* were orig. used to teach babies to walk. *Men of light and leading* is from Burke, after Milton's *light or leading*, illumination, guidance. *Leading article* is partly due to earlier *leaded article*, from *lead*[1], strip of metal used for spacing between lines. The *leaded article* of the *Times* is mentioned in the *Oracle* (1804). A *leading question* attempts to lead the witness to the desired answer.

leaf. AS. *lēaf*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *loof*, Ger. *laub*, ON. *lauf*, Goth. *laufs*. For extended senses cf. F. *feuille*.

league[1]. Measure. OF. *legue*, Prov. *legua*, Late L. *leuca*, *leuga*, of Gaulish origin. Cf. It. *lega*, Sp. *legua*, F. *lieue*. A vague distance, never in offic. use, and esp. poet., perh. orig. an hour's march. *Seven-leagued-boots* renders F. *bottes de sept lieues* in Perrault's *Petit Poucet*.

league[2]. Alliance. F. *ligue*, It. *liga*, var. of *lega*, from *legare*, to bind, L. *ligare*. Cf. Ger. *bund*, league. Mod. disparaging sense (*in league with*) perh. by association with F. Catholic League (1576).

The League of Nations is an experiment
(D. Lloyd George, in H. of C., July 3, 1919).

leaguer [*hist.*]. Camp, esp. of besiegers. Du. *leger*, camp. Cf. *beleaguer*, *laager*, *lair*.

leak. AS. *hlec*, leaky, is a Com. Teut. word; cf. Du. *lek*, Ger. dial. *lech*, ON. *lekr*. But this is not recorded in ME., the existing word being borrowed from LG. or Du., whence also Ger. *leck* (naut.). First as adj.

Their ship was leake both under and above water (Purch.).

leal. Northern form of *loyal* (q.v.). *Land of the leal* appears to have been coined by Lady Nairne (1798).

lean[1]. Adj. AS. *hlǣne*, with no certain cognates. First recorded of the kine (*Gen.* xli. 3).

lean[2]. Verb. AS. *hlinian, hleonian*; cf. Du. *leunen*, Ger. *lehnen*, from a Teut. root cogn. with that of *incline, climax*.

leap. AS. *hlēapan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *loopen*, Ger. *laufen*, to run, ON. *hlaupa*, Goth. *hlaupan*. *Leap-frog* (*Hen. V*, v. 2) is now (March, 1918) in mil. use for movement of troops passing through and replacing those exhausted by fighting. *Leap-year* (ME.) may be so called from the fact that any fixed festival after February in that year leaps a day instead of occurring on the day following that of its last year's occurrence; cf. Du. *schrikkeljaar*, from *schrikkelen*, to jump. *By leaps and bounds*, app. a misunderstanding of F. *par sauts et par bonds*, by fits and starts, owes its currency to Gladstone.

> It is statut and ordaint that during the rein of her maist blissit Megeste, for ilk yeare knowne as lepe yeare, ilk mayden ladye of bothe highe and lowe estait shall hae liberte to bespeke ye man she likes, albeit he refuses to taik hir to be his lawful wyfe, he shall be mulcted in ye sum ane pundis or less, as his estait may be; except and awis gif he can make it appeare that he is betrothit ane ither woman he then shall be free
> (*Sc. statute*, 1288, quoted by *Enc. Brit.*).

> A little before you made a leap into the dark
> (T. Browne, *Letters from the Dead*, 1701).

learic. See *limerick*.

learn. AS. *leornian*, cogn. with *lāran*, to teach; cf. Ger. *lernen, lehren*. Sense of teach (cf. F. *apprendre*, to learn, teach), now considered a vulgarism, was literary E. up to early 19 cent., and survives in adj. *learned* (= L. *doctus*), which supplanted (from 16 cent.) correct *lered* (cf. Ger. *gelehrt*). With AS. *lāran*, to teach, cf. also Goth. *laisjan*, causal of a verb preserved only in Goth. *lais*, [I] know, a preterite-pres. verb, ult. cogn. with Ger. *geleise*, track, L. *lira*, furrow.

> Who lerneth [*var.* techith] a scornere, doth wrong he to hymself (Wyc. *Prov.* ix. 7).

> Be he lewed man, or ellis lered (Chauc. C. 283).

lease. OF. *les, lais*, from *laisser*, to leave, let, VL. **laxiare*, for *laxare*, from *laxus*, loose. *Lessor, lessee* preserve AF. form.

leash. F. *laisse*, app. from *laisser* (v.s.); cf. It. *lascia*, leash. For sense cf. *jess* from *jeter*. Often used in sporting lang. for three because hounds were leashed in threes (cf. *brace*).

leasing [*Bibl.*]. Lying. AS. *lēasung*, from *lēasian*, to lie, from *lēas*, false, etc., cogn. with *loose*.

least. AS. *lǣsest, lǣst*, from same root as *less*, but unconnected with *little*. *Leastways* was orig. two words; *leastwise* is a later formation; cf. *edge-ways* (*-wise*).

leat. Water-course. AS. *gelǣt*, in *wætergelǣt*, aqueduct, cogn. with *let*[1].

leather. AS. *lether*, in compds. only. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *leder, leer*, Ger. *leder*, ON. *lethr*. OIr. *leathar*, Welsh *lledr* are perh. from Teut. *Nothing like leather* has an "anecdotic" explanation of a cobbler who suggested leather as the best material for fortifications.

leave[1]. Verb. AS. *lǣfan*, to leave, bequeath, causal of *(be)līfan*, to remain, a Com. Teut. word; cf. Du. *blijven*, Ger. *bleiben*, Goth. *bilaiban*. With the causal cf. ON. *leifa*, to leave, Goth. *bilaibjan*. With intrans. sense, to depart, cf. F. *partir*, orig. to divide. AS. *lāf*, remnant, gave *lave*, still in Sc. & Ir. use. Unrelated to *leave*[2].

leave[2]. Noun. AS. *lēaf*, cogn. with *lief*, dear, *believe, love*, orig. idea being approval resulting from pleasure. Cf. Ger. *erlauben*, to allow, *urlaub*, permission, furlough (q.v.). In to *take one's leave*, i.e. solicit permission to depart, now associated with *leave*[1], with which it is not connected. *Leave of absence* is 18 cent.

leaven. F. *levain*, L. *levamen*, lit. relief, but here used in its etym. sense of means of raising, from *levare*; cf. synon. Du. *hef*, Ger. *hefe*, cogn. with *heave*. Fig. in ref. to various passages in *NT*. The *Vulg.* word is *fermentum*, for G. ζύμη.

lecher [*archaic*]. First as noun, debauchee, adulterer. OF. *lecheor*, from OHG. *leccōn* (*lecken*), to lick, whence F. *lécher*, It. *leccare*, to lick. Hence *lecherous, lechery*, restricted to one form of self-indulgence, wider sense being preserved in *lickerish* (q.v.).

lectern. Half-restored spelling of ME. *letterone, letrun*, etc., OF. *leitron*, Late L. *lectrum*, from *legere, lect-*, to read. The OF. forms are numerous, some representing MedL. *lectrinum*, suffix of which appears in ModF. *lutrin*.

> *leteron* or *leterun, deske*: lectrinum (*Prompt. Parv.*).

lector. Ecclesiastic in minor orders. L., reader (v.s.). Also applied, from Ger., to univ. reader or lecturer, esp. one teaching his native lang. The first teachers of this type in England were the F. & Ger. tutors appointed at Univ. College, Nottingham (1906).

lecture. F., L. *lectura*, reading (v.s.), still its meaning in F. Current sense comes from that of reading aloud (and expounding).

ledge. ME. *legge*, cogn. with *lay*[1], *lie*[1]. Earliest sense is a transverse strip of wood, as still in EAnglia; cf. MHG. *legge*, edge, layer.

ledge of a dore: barre (Palsg.).

ledger. Earlier also *lidger*. Orig. (church) book lying permanently in one place. From ME. *liggen*, to lie, or *leggen*, to lay (v.s.). Used also techn. of a horizontal timber, flat slab, nether mill-stone, etc., and hist. in *ledger* (permanently resident) *ambassador*. Hence also *ledger lines* (mus.), though the reason is not clear. Cf. obs. *coucher*, which has most of the same senses, and of which *ledger* was prob. a transl.

lee[1]. Shelter. AS. *hlēo*, cogn. with ON. *hlȳ*, shelter, warmth, *hlē*, lee (naut.); cf. Ger. *lau*, lukewarm. The true E. form is *lew*, still in dial. and in *leeward*. The *lee* being the side away from the wind, opposed to the "weather" side, a ship is apt to make *leeway*, i.e. to drift laterally from its course, to rectify which *leeboards* are used. Hence fig. to *make up leeway*.

lee[2]. Sediment. Usu. in pl. ME. *lie*, F., Late L. *lia*, of Celt. origin.

leech[1] [*archaic*]. Physician. AS. *lǣce*. Com. Teut.; cf. OFris. *letza*, OHG. *lāhhi*, ON. *lǣknir*, Goth. *lēkeis*, with corresponding verbs. Also Gael. *leig*, Ir. *liaig*. The blood-sucking worm is usu. regarded as the same word, the healer, but ME. *liche*, obs. Du. *lieke* suggest possibility of a separate origin and assim. to *leech*, physician, by early folk-etym.

Sothli ye schulen seie to me this liknesse, Leeche [Tynd. Visicion], heele thi silf (Wyc. *Luke*, iv. 23).

leech[2] [*naut.*]. Edge of sail. Cf. ON. *līk*, whence Sw. *lik*, Dan. *lig*, bolt-rope, Du. *lijk*, Ger. *liek* (from Du. or LG.). ? Ult. cogn. with L. *ligare*, to bind.

leek. AS. *lēac*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *look*, Ger. *lauch*, ON. *laukr*. Cf. *garlic*. Formerly in much wider sense, as in *Leighton*, AS. *lēac-tūn*, vegetable garden. To *eat the leek*, knuckle under, is from Fluellen's handling of Pistol (*Hen. V*, v. 1).

leer. App. from obs. *leer*, cheek, AS. *hlēor*, with Du. & ON. cognates. Cf. fig. use of *cheek*. Orig. sense is to look askance, not in normal direction.

leery [*slang*]. Wide-awake. ? From dial. *lear*, learning, cleverness, northern var. of *lore* (q.v.), with sense influenced by obs. adj. *leer*, sidelong (v.s.).

leet[1] [*hist.*]. As in *court-leet*, of manorial court of record. First in AF. *lete*, AL. *leta*. ? From *lathe*[1].

leet[2]. Chiefly Sc., in *short leet*, selection of best qualified candidates. Earlier *lite*, F. *élite* (q.v.).

left. Kentish form of AS. *lyft*, weak, as in *lyftādl*, paralysis; cogn. with LG. *lucht*. Cf. F. *gauche*, left, awkward, and, for converse sense-development, Ger. *linkisch*, awkward, etc., from *link*, left. For pol. sense see *centre*. In a *left-handed* (*morganatic*) *marriage* the bridegroom orig. gave his left hand to the bride.

Each gentleman pointed with his right thumb over his left shoulder (*Pickwick*, ch. xlii.).

In Kiel, where the revolution started, matters appear to be going "left" with a vengeance (*Daily Chron.* Dec. 2, 1918).

leg. ON. *leggr*, ? cogn. with L. *lacertus*, upper arm. Replaced in most senses native *shank*. In many colloq. phrases of obvious meaning. To *pull* (orig. Sc. to *draw*) *one's leg* suggests tripping up. For *leg-bail*, flight, see *bail*[1].

legacy. OF. *legacie*, MedL. *legatia*, from L. *legare*, to bequeath, from *lex*, *leg-*, law. In ME. used also of office of legate (Wyc. 2 *Cor.* v. 20).

legal. F. *légal*, L. *legalis*, from *lex*, *leg-*, law. Cf. *loyal*.

legate. F. *légat*, L. *legatus*, from *legare*, to depute. Orig. (12 cent.) of papal legate only.

legatee. Irreg. formation after *lessee*, *payee*, etc. See *legacy*.

legato [*mus.*]. It., from L. *ligare*, to bind.

legend. F. *légende*, MedL. *legenda*, to be read, from *legere*, to read, also to collect, G. λέγειν. Orig. of lives of saints, esp. *Aurea legenda*, compiled (13 cent.) by Jacobus de Voragine, bishop of Genoa. Also inscription on medal or coin.

legerdemain. From 15 cent. F. *léger de main*, light of hand, app. a mistransl. of earlier *sleight of hand*, the noun *sleight* (q.v.) being rendered by F. adj. *léger*, VL. **leviarius*, from *levis*, light.

legerdemain or slight of hand: praestigiae (Litt.).

leghorn. Hat, fowl. Obs. It. *Legorno*, port in Tuscany, now *Livorno*, after L. *Liburnus*. Cf. *Tuscan hat*.

legible. Late L. *legibilis*, from *legere*, to read.

legion. F. *légion*, L. *legio-n-*, from *legere*, to choose, G. λέγειν. Orig. a mil. unit, 3000 to 6000 men with cavalry attached. For poet. use cf. *myriad*. The *Légion d'Honneur* was founded (1802) by Napoleon.

A legioun [*Vulg.* legio] is name to me; for we ben manye (Wyc. *Mark*, v. 9).

legislator. L. *legis lator*, proposer of law, *lator* being used as agent. noun to *ferre*, to bear, etc. *Legislate* is back-formation. Cf. *legist*, F. *légiste*, MedL. *legista*, as *jurist*.

legitimate. MedL. *legitimatus*, used for *legitimus*, from *lex*, *leg-*, law. Replaced earlier *legitime* (cf. *legitimist*, F. *légitimiste*, supporter of elder Bourbon branch). First in sense of lawfully begotten, the only meaning given by Johns. (cf. *illegitimate*).

legume [*bot.*]. F. *légume*, vegetable, L. *legumen*, ? from *legere*, to gather.

Leibnitzian. Of *Leibniz*, Ger. philosopher (†1716).

leisure. ME. *leysir*, OF. *leisir* (*loisir*), L. *licēre*, to be lawful, allowed. For formation from infin. and change of suffix in E. cf. *pleasure*.

leitmotif [*mus.*]. Ger., lead motive. Coined by a Wagner enthusiast c. 1870.

leman [*archaic*]. Early ME. *leofmon*, lief man. Although the compd. is not recorded as common noun in AS., it occurs as personal name (9 cent.). Orig. of either sex and used in devotional literature both of Christ and the Virgin. For degeneration cf. *paramour*.

lemma [*math.*]. Assumed proposition. G. λῆμμα, from λαμβάνειν, to take. Also used for heading, argument.

lemming. Arctic rodent. Dan., ON. **lemjandi* (only in pl. *lemendr*), whence also Lapp *luomek*.

lemon[1]. Earlier (c. 1400) *limon*, F., lime[3] (q.v.); formerly also, lemon (see *citron*). Cf. It. *limone*, Sp. *limón*, MedL. *limo*.

lemon[2]. Flat-fish, as in *lemon-sole*. F. *limande*, "a burt or bret-fish" (Cotg.); cf. OF. *limande*, flat board, cask-stave. ? From L. *lima*, file; cf. It. *limaria*, "a fish called a tunie" (Flor.).

lemur. Nocturnal mammal (Madagascar). L. **lemur*, ghost (only in pl.), ? cogn. with *lamia*, goblin.

lend. For earlier *lene*, AS. *lǣnan* (see *loan*); cf. Du. *leenen*, Ger. *lehnen*, to enfeoff, ON. *lāna*. The *-d* is due to past *lende* and association with numerous other verbs in *-end*.

Freond, lǣn [Wyc. leene, Tynd. lende] me thrȳ hlāfas (AS. *Gosp. Luke*, xi. 5).

length. AS. *lengthu*, from *long*. *Lengthy* is US. and was esp. indulged in by Jefferson.

That, to borrow a trans-atlantic term, may truly be called a lengthy work (Southey).

lenient. Formerly in sense of *lenitive*. From pres. part. of L. *lenire*, to soothe, from *lenis*, mild.

Leninism [*hist.*]. Pol. system of *Lenin*, alias Uljanoff (born 1870), dictator of Russia during the Bolshevist régime (1917...).

leno. Cotton gauze. F. *linon* or It. *lino*. See *linen*.

lens. L., lentil, from shape; cf. F. *lentille*, in same sense.

Lent. For earlier *lenten*, AS. *lencten*, spring, Lent; cf. OHG. *lengizin*, ModGer. *lenz*, spring, Du. *lente*. First element is prob. *long* and second an OTeut. word for day, with allusion to lengthening of days in spring. Church sense is peculiar to E. The adj. *lenten* is really the older form of the noun felt as adj. in such compds. as *Lenten fast*, *Lenten entertainment* (*Haml.* ii. 2).

lenticular. Shape of lens or lentil (q.v.).

lentil. F. *lentille*, L. *lenticula*, dim. of *lens*, *lent-*, lentil. First record (13 cent.) in ref. to *Gen.* xxv. 29.

lentisk. Tree. L. *lentiscus*, from *lentus*, pliable, "clammie" (Coop.).

lentitude. Sluggishness. L. *lentitudo*, from *lentus*, slow, etc. (v.s.).

leonid [*astron.*]. L. *leonides*, meteors appearing to radiate from constellation *Leo*, the lion.

leonine. L. *leoninus*, from *leo-n-*, lion. *Leonine city* is that part of Rome which includes the Vatican, walled in by *Leo IV* (9 cent.). *Leonine verse*, with middle as well as final rime, is prob. from some medieval poet, perh. *Leo*, Canon of St Victor, Paris (12 cent.).

leopard. F. *léopard*, Late L., Late G. λεόπαρδος, because supposed to be hybrid of lion and pard (q.v.). Mod. spelling is restored from ME. *libbard*, *leppard*, etc.

Si mutare potest Aethiops pellem suam, aut pardus varietates suas (*Vulg. Jer.* xiii. 23).

leper. Orig. leprosy. F. *lèpre*, L., G. λέπρα, fem. of λεπρός, scaly, from λεπίς, scale. Sense of leprous man arose from attrib. use as in *leper folk*. *Leprosy* is from adj. *leprous*, F. *lépreux*, Late L. *leprosus*.

lepidoptera [*biol.*]. Scale-winged. From G. λεπίς, λεπιδ-, scale (v.s.), πτερόν, wing.

leporine. L. *leporinus*, from *lepus*, *lepor-*, hare.

leprachaun [*Ir.*]. Elusive fairy appearing as shoemaker. Variously spelt, in 17 cent. usu. *lubrican*. OIr. *luchorpán*, from *lu*, little, *corpan*, dim. of *corp*, body.

leprosy. See *leper*.

leptorrhine [*biol.*]. With long narrow nose. From G. λεπτός, thin. See *rhinoceros*.

Lesbian. Of *Lesbos*, in G. archipelago. Esp. in ref. to Sappho and unnatural vice.

lese-majesty [*leg.*]. Treason. F. *lèse-majesté*, L. *laesa majestas*, violated majesty (see *lesion*). Cf. Ger. *majestätsbeleidigung*.

lesion [*leg. & med.*]. F. *lésion*, L. *laesio-n-*, from *laedere*, *laes-*, to hurt. Cf. *collide*.

less. AS. *lǣssa*, adj., *lǣs*, adv., used as compar. of *little*, but prob. not connected with it. With double compar. *lesser* cf. *better*. Applied to persons only in *no less a man than* and *St James the less*. *Nothing less* has some of the ambiguity of F. *rien moins*, e.g. *I expected nothing less than five pounds*.

-less. AS. *-lēas*, devoid of, free from, cogn. with *lose*, *loose*; cf. Ger. *-los*.

lessee. See *lease*.

lesson. F. *leçon*, L. *lectio-n-*, reading, from *legere*, *lect-*, to read. Orig. sense still in eccl. *first* (*second*) *lesson*.

lessor. See *lease*.

lest. ME. *les the*, short for AS. *thȳ lǣs the*, where *thȳ* is instrument. case of def. art. and *the* is its weakened form used as relative particle. Cf. L. *quominus*, lest, lit. by which the less, of which the AS. phrase was perh. a transl.

let[1]. To leave, allow. AS. *lǣtan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *laten*, Ger. *lassen*, ON. *lāta*, Goth. *lētan*; perh. cogn. with *late* (q.v.); cf. sense-development of F. *laisser*, from L. *laxus*, slack. Sense of handing over land in exchange for rent is found in AS.

let[2] [*archaic*]. To hinder. AS. *lettan*, from *late*; cf. *hinder*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *letten*, Ger. *letzen* (*verletzen*, to harm), ON. *letja*, Goth. *latjan*, to delay (intrans.). Now chiefly as noun, e.g. *let or hindrance*, *let* at tennis.

> We are sore let and hindered in running the race that is set before us (*Collect*, *4th Advent*).

letch. Craving. ? Connected with F. *allécher*, to allure, ult. from L. *allicere*.

lethal. L. *let(h)alis*, from *letum*, death. Now esp. in *lethal chamber* (19 cent.).

> He suspects it of wanting to "lethal chamber" his aunt's "dear old doggie" (Wells, *Mod. Utopia*).

lethargy. F. *léthargie*, L., G. ληθαργία, from λήθαργος, forgetful, from λανθάνειν, to escape notice.

lethe. G. Λήθη, river of Hades producing oblivion, λήθη, in those who drank its waters (v.s.).

Lett, Lettic, Lettish. People and lang. in part of Russ. Baltic provinces. Ger. *Lette*, from native name *Latvi*. The lang. is Aryan, akin to Lithuanian and extinct OPrussian.

letter. F. *lettre*, L. *littera*, letter of alphabet, in pl. epistle, earlier *litera*, *leitera*. Extended senses as in F. *lettre*, partly after St Paul's use of τὸ γράμμα (2 *Cor.* iii. 6). *Before the letter* (of engravings) means proof taken before title-lettering is inserted. *Letterpress* is matter printed from type, as opposed to illustrations, etc. from plates. Sense of literature appears already in L., e.g. *lettered ease* is Cicero's *otium literatum*.

lettuce. ME. *letus(e)*, pl. of AF. *letue*, F. *laitue*, L. *lactuca*, from *lac*, *lact-*, milk. Cf. *bodice*, *quince*, etc.

> Therf looves with wylde letuse [*Vulg.* cum lactucis agrestibus] (Wyc. *Ex.* xii. 8).

leucopathy. Albinism. From G. λευκός, white.

Levant. Orig. East in gen., now eastern part of Mediterranean. F. *levant*, east, lit. rising, from L. *levare*.

levant. Verb. ? From Sp. *levantar*, to lift, raise (v.s.), as in *levantar el campo*, to strike camp, "decamp," perh. with suggestion of the *Levant* as usual goal of absconding swindler.

levee. F. *levé*, for *lever*, orig. king's morning reception on rising from bed. *Levee*, embankment, pier (southern US.), is F. *levée*, p.p. fem.

level. OF. *livel* (later, by dissim., *nivel*, now *niveau*), VL. **libellum*, for *libella*, dim. of *libra*, balance. First (14 cent.) in E. of instrument, as in mod. *spirit-level*. For fig. senses (*level-headed*) cf. *balance*. *Level best* is US.

> Gentlemen are requested not to shoot at the young man at the piano; he is doing his level best (*Notice in saloon of Californian mining-camp*).

lever. ME. *levour*, OF. *leveor* (replaced by *levier*), from *lever*, to raise, L. *levare*.

leveret. AF. *leveret*, for F. *levraut*, dim. of *lièvre*, hare, L. *lepus*, *lepor-*.

leviathan. Late L. (*Vulg. Job*, xl. 20), Heb. *livyāthān*, of uncertain origin and meaning. Perh. connected with Heb. *lāwāh*, to twist, bend.

> Super Leviathan, serpentem tortuosum (*Vulg. Is.* xxvii. 1).

levigate. From L. *levigare*, from *lēvis*, smooth.

levin [*poet.*]. Flash of lightning. ME. *leven*, obs. in 18 cent., but revived by Scott, with whom it is a favourite word. Skeat compares obs. Dan. *löffn*, Sw. dial. *lyvna*, in same sense.

levirate. Custom of brother of dead man marrying latter's widow (Jewish). From L. *levir*, husband's brother.

levitate. From L. *levis*, light, after *gravitate*.

Levite, Leviticus. From *Levi*, son of Jacob, whose descendants formed class of assistant priests.

levity. OF. *levité*, L. *levitas*, from *levis*, light.

levy. F. *levée*, p.p. fem. of *lever*, to raise, L. *levare* (v.s.). Orig. of taxes, then of troops, whence to *levy war* (15 cent.), a sense not found in F.

lewd. AS. *lǣwede*, lay, layman, app. in some way derived from L. *laicus*, lay[2] (ME. *lewed or lered* corresponds to ON. *leikr ok lærdr*). See quot. s.v. *learn*. Orig. meaning of profane, unlettered, hence coarse, vile, passes into current sense, already found in Chauc. (A. 3145).

> I have not leeuyd looves [*Vulg.* laicos panes] at hoond, but oonli hooli breed (Wyc. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 4).

lewis. Machine-gun, from American inventor's name. Cf. *gatling, maxim, nordenfeldt*.

> The R.F.C. adopted the Lewis...and the German airmen countered with a modified Hotchkiss (*An Airman's Outings*).

lexicon. G. λεξικόν (sc. βιβλίον), word (book), from λέγειν, to speak. A Renaissance word; cf. F. *lexique* (Ronsard). Hence *lexicographer*, "a harmless drudge, that busies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words" (Johns.).

Leyden jar, battery. Invented (1745–6) at *Leyden*, Holland.

li. Chin. unit of length, 100 *li* being about a day's march.

liable. App. from F. *lier*, to bind, L. *ligare*, but not recorded in AF. or Law L. Cf. fig. sense of *bound* (*to*).

liaison. F., L. *ligatio-n-*, from *ligare*, to bind. Now esp. in *liaison officer*, link and interpreter between allied forces.

> This position as "liaison minister" between the House and the War Cabinet (*Daily Chron.* June 18, 1918).

liane, liana. F. *liane*, app. some native name assimilated to *lier*, to bind (v.s.). *Liana* is perh. due to supposed Sp. origin.

> Bois rampants...que les habitants nomment "lienes" (*Histoire des Antilles*, 1658).

lias [*geol.*]. Blue limestone. F. *liais*, OF. *liois* (12 cent.). ? From *lie*, lee[2]; cf. *lie de vin*, used in F. for a purplish blue.

libation. L. *libatio-n-*, from *libare*, to taste, pour forth, G. λείβειν.

libel. OF. (replaced by *libelle*), L. *libellus*, dim. of *liber*, book. Current sense, from Law L. *libellus famosus*, is the latest. See *library*.

> And the preest shal wryte in a libel [*Vulg.* in libello] thes cursid thingis (Wyc. *Numb.* v. 23).

liberal. F. *libéral*, L. *liberalis*, from *liber*, free. For later senses cf. *frank, generous*. As party-name from early 19 cent., being applied by opponents, at first in Sp. or F. form, with suggestion of foreign lawlessness, and coupled by George IV with *jacobin*.

> To love her [Lady Elizabeth Hastings] was a liberal education (Steele).
>
> Ce gueux est libéral! ce monstre est jacobin! (Victor Hugo).

libertin. F., orig. (from 16 cent.) free-thinker, L. *libertinus*, freed man. The change of meaning appears to be due to misunderstanding of L. *libertinus* in *Acts*, vi. 9. Secondary sense of debauchee is almost as early in E.

liberty. F. *liberté*, L. *libertas*, from *liber*, free. In all Rom. langs. Up to 1850 used of county region exempt from authority of sheriff and in other kindred senses. *Liberty of the press* is 18 cent.

libidinous. F. *libidineux*, L. *libidinosus*, from *libido, libidin-*, lust; cf. *libet, lubet*, it pleases; ult. cogn. with *love*.

library. F. *librairie* (in OF. library; now, bookseller's shop), from *libraire*, copyist (now, bookseller), L. *librarius*, of books, from *liber*, book, orig. bark of tree. Cf. hist. of *book, bible, paper*.

libration [*astron.*]. Oscillation. L. *libratio-n-*, from *librare*, from *libra*, balance.

libretto. It., little book. See *libel*.

Libyan. Of *Libya*, NAfr. Sometimes used of group of Hamitic langs. which includes Berber.

licence. F., L. *licentia*, from *licēre*, to be lawful. Later sense of excessive liberty appears in current meaning of *licentious* (v.i.). *Lycence poeticall* (v.i.) is in Palsg. *Licentiate* is etym. one who has received licence (to teach, heal, etc.).

> Poets and painters are licentious youths (Denham).

lich, lych. Chiefly in *lich-gate*, at which corpse is set down to await priest's arrival. AS. *līc*, body, living or dead (cf. *corpse*). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *lijk*, Ger. *leiche*, ON. *līk*, Goth. *leik*; cogn. with *like*, ground-sense being shape. See also *-ly*.

lichen. L., G. λειχήν, ? cogn. with λείχειν, to lick.

lichi. See *litchi*.

licit. L. *licitus*, p.p. of *licēre*, to be lawful.

lick. AS. *liccian*. Aryan; cf. Du. *likken*, Ger. *lecken*, Goth. *laigōn* (in compds.), L. *lingere*, G. λείχειν, Sanskrit *rih*, *lih*, OIr. *ligim*. F. *lécher*, It. *leccare*, are from Teut. To *lick into shape* (cf. L. *lambendo effingere*) alludes to old belief as to cubs (see *cub*), recorded by Aristotle, and said to be traceable in Egypt. hieroglyphics. Sense of thrashing is from cant. *Full lick* is US.

lickerish. For earlier *lickerous*, from ONF. form of *lecherous* (q.v.). Like many adjs. it is both active and passive, pleasant to the taste, fond of good fare (cf. *dainty*).

> *friand*: a sweet-lips, pick-morsell, curious feeder, lickorous companion, dainty-mouthed fellow (Cotg.).

lictor. L., officer bearing the *fasces*, bundles of rods with axe. ? From *ligare*, to bind.

lid. AS. *hlid*; cf. Du. *lid*, Ger. (*augen*)*lid*, (eye)lid, ON. *hlith*, gate, gap.

Lidford law. See *Lydford*.

lie[1]. To recline, be situated, etc. AS. *licgan*. WAryan; cf. Du. *liggen*, Ger. *liegen*, ON. *liggja*, Goth. *ligan*, G. λέχος, bed, Ir. *lige*, couch, Russ. *lejat'*. See *lay*[1].

lie[2]. To speak untruly. AS. *lēogan*, orig. strong. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *liegen*, Ger. *lügen* (MHG. *liegen*), ON. *liūga*, Goth. *liugan*.

liebig. From *Baron von Liebig*, Ger. chemist (†1873).

lied. Ger., song; cf. AS. *lēoth*.

lief. Adv. Now chiefly in *would as lief*, due to *I'd as lief*, orig. *I had as lief* (cf. Ger. *lieb haben*), being understood as *I would as lief*. AS. *lēof*, dear. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *lief*, Ger. *lieb*, ON. *liūfr*, Goth. *liufs*; cogn. with *love*, and with L. *lubet* (*libet*), it pleases. With archaic *lief or loath* cf. Ger. *lieb oder leid*.

liege. First (13 cent.) in *liege lord*. F. *lige*, "liege, leall, or loyall; subject, vassall; naturall, one's own" (Cotg.); cf. It. *ligio*, "a liegeman, subject, or vassall" (Flor.). From Ger. *ledig*, free. Hence MedL. *ligius*, popularly connected with L. *ligare*, to bind (see *allegiance*). The Ger. word is cogn. with AS. *ālithian*, to set free, ON. *lithugr*, free, and ult. with L. *liber*, for **lithr-*, and G. ἐλεύθερος.

> *Ligius homo*, quod Teutonice dicitur *ledigh-man* (Duc. 1253).

lien [*leg.*]. F., bond, L. *ligamen*, from *ligare*, to bind.

lierne [*arch.*]. Short rib connecting intersection of principal ribs. F., app. from *lier* (v.s.).

> *liernes*: slits, enterlaces, or entertoises of timber (Cotg.).

lieu. F., L. *locus*, place. *In lieu of*, for F. *au lieu de*, is found in 13 cent.

lieutenant. F., place-holder (v.s.); cf. *locum tenens*. From usual pronunc., archaic in US., comes naut. *luff*, as in *first luff*. This is perh. due to association with *leave*[2]. All senses of the word go back to that of substitute, representative of some higher authority. See *general*.

> Hubert archebisshop of Caunterbury was leeftenaunt [*var.* lutenant, levetenaunt] of the pope and of the kyng of Engelond (Trev. viii. 143).
>
> In the absence of meistre Richard Yorke, John Fry to be luffetenand (*York Merch. Advent.* 1474–5).

life. AS. *līf*, life. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *lijf*, body, Ger. *leib*, body (OHG. *līb*, life), ON. *līf*, life, body; cogn. with *leave*[1], ground-sense being continuance. *For the life of me* goes back to *under pain of life*, where *life* is practically equivalent to *death*. *Life-guard* is prob. adapted from obs. Du. *lijf-garde* (cf. Ger. *leibgarde*), body-guard (v.s.). The orig. Teut. identity of *life* with body (v.s.) appears to have an echo in *life and limb* (cf. F. *corps et membres*), *life and soul*, the latter being used up to 18 cent. in phrase to *keep life* (now *body*) *and soul together*.

lift. ON. *lypta*, whence Sw. *lyfta*, Dan. *løfte*; cogn. with archaic *lift*, sky, AS. *lyft*; cf. Ger. *luft*, air, *lüften*, to lift. See *loft*. With slang sense, to steal, still in *shop-lifter*, cf.

F. *enlever*, to remove, carry off, lit. to raise thence.

ligament, ligature. L. *ligamentum*, *ligatura*, from *ligare*, to bind, or through F.

ligeance [*hist.*]. See *allegiance*, *liege*.

light[1]. Brightness, bright. AS. *lēoht*, noun being perh. neut. of adj. WGer.; cf. Du. Ger. *licht*; cogn. with ON. *ljōme*, gleam, Goth. *liuhath*, light, L. *lux*, *luc-*, G. λευκός, white, ἀμφιλύκη, twilight. Sense of window, as in *ancient lights*, is ME. Hence verb to *light*, of which *lighten* is a later extension. *Lightning* is pres. part. of latter. *Light-house* replaced (17 cent.) earlier *pharos* (q.v.).

light[2]. Not heavy. AS. *lēoht*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *ligt*, Ger. *leicht*, ON. *lēttr*, Goth. *leihts*; cogn. with L. *levis* (for **leghus*). To *make light of* (Tynd. *Matt.* xxii. 5) is for earlier to *set light*, regard as unimportant. *Light-o'love*, orig. adj., is 16 cent. Verb to *light*, AS. *līhtan*, now gen. replaced by *lighten*, has developed intrans. sense of descend, alight (q.v.), via that of lightening the vehicle, etc. With to *light upon* cf. F. *tomber sur*, in same sense. With *lighter*, boat for lightening vessel, cf. F. *allège*, from *alléger*, to lighten.

lights. Lungs of slaughtered animals. Spec. use of *light*[2], the lungs being distinguished from other organs by their lightness. See *lung*.

lign-aloes [*Numb.* xxiv. 6]. Late L. *lignum aloes*, wood of *aloe* (q.v.). Not bot. the same as *aloe*.

ligneous. From L. *ligneus*, from *lignum*, wood. Cf. *lignite* coal, *lignum vitae*, guaiacum.

ligula [*bot.*]. L., narrow strip, tongue, cogn. with *lingua*.

like. Adj. AS. *gelīc*, orig. having the form of, from *līc*, body (see *lich*); cf. Du. *gelijk*, Ger. *gleich*, ON. *glīkr*, Goth. *galeiks*, and, for sense-development, L. *conformis*. *Likely* is thus etym. a redupl. (see *-ly*). Something of orig. sense survives in *his like*, *the likes of*, and Bibl. *liking* (*Dan.* i. 10). *Likewise* is for earlier *in like wise*, in a similar manner. Verb to *like*, orig. to please, AS. *līcian*, is of same origin, ground-idea being to be like or suitable, as in archaic *it likes me*, *well-liking*. Mod. sense, to approve, love, is due to misunderstanding of *if you like*, i.e. if it please you, is all the same to you (cf. Ger. *wenn es dir gleich ist*), where *you* is dat. governed by impers. verb *like* used in subjunct. The same development appears in Norw. *like*, while Du. keeps the orig. construction, e.g. *dat lijkt mij niet*. Hence *likes and dislikes* (19 cent.).

> The victorious cause likide to the goddes [L. diis placuit], and the cause overcomen likide to Catoun (Chauc. *Boethius*).

> I do hear that Sir W. Pen's going to sea do dislike the Parliament mightily (Pepys, Mar. 29, 1668).

likely. ON. *līkligr*, cogn. with AS. *gelīclic* (v.s.). In *a likely young fellow*, etc., now chiefly US., influenced by association with later senses of verb to *like*.

likin. Chin. provincial transit duty. Chin. *li*, equivalent to *cash*[2], and *kin*, money.

lilac. OF. (now only in pl. *lilas*), Sp., Arab. *līlăk*, Pers. *līlak*, var. of *nīlak*, bluish, from *nīl*, blue, indigo (cf. *anil*). Earlier *laylock* is via Turk. *leilaq*.

lillibullero [*hist.*]. Part of meaningless refrain of popular song (c. 1688) against James II's Ir. soldiers. A favourite tune with Uncle Toby.

Lilliputian. From *Lilliput*, land of pygmies in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* (1726). Cf. *Brobdingnagian*.

lilt. ME. *lülten*, to sound, strike up loudly. Mod. sense from Sc. ? Cf. Du., LG. *lul*, pipe.

> Many floute and liltyng horne (Chauc. *House of Fame*, iii. 133).

lily. AS. *lilie*, L. *lilium*, G. λείριον. In most Europ. langs. *Lily of the valley*, earlier also *convally*, is *Vulg. lilium convallium*, from *convallis*, dale, lit. transl. from Heb. of *Song of Sol.* ii. 1. *Lily-livered* is after *Macb.* v. 3.

limb[1]. Of body. AS. *lim*, cogn. with ON. *limr*, and ult. with Ger. *glied* (see *lay-figure*); cf. relation of *time*, *tide*. *Life and limb* is found in AS. (see *life*). *Limb*, mischievous boy, etc., is for earlier *limb of Satan* as opposed to *member* (in AS. *lim*) *of Christ*; cf. *imp*, *limb of the law*. In US. *limb* is often euph. for *leg* (v.i.).

> Punching and kicking the said plaintiff [a lady] in, on and about the plaintiff's head, body, arms and limbs (*New York Sun*, Nov. 10, 1917).

limb[2] [*scient.*]. L. *limbus*, edge; cf. F. *limbe*. See *limbo*.

limbeck [*archaic*]. Aphet. for *alembic* (q.v.).

limber[1]. Of a gun. Earlier (c. 1500) also *lymnar*, *lymour*, shafts and fore-frame of vehicle, F. *limonière*, in same sense, from *limon*, shaft, thill, MedL. *limo-n-*, of un-

known origin. ? Cogn. with L. *limus*, slanting. Hence to *unlimber*, *limber up*.

To certifye what carttes, wagons, limoners or other carriages the Pale [of Calais] was able to furnisshe (*Privy Council Acts*, 1545).

limber[2] [*naut.*]. Hole through timbers on each side of keelson to admit water to pump-well. F. *lumière*, lit. light, in same sense. For vowel cf. *limn*.

Just sufficient [water] to sweeten the limbers (Bullen, *Cruise of Cachalot*).

limber[3]. Adj. From 16 cent. Sense agrees with Ger. *lind*, *gelind*, cogn. with E. *lithe*[1] (q.v.) and L. *lentus*, "pliant, that boweth easily, limber" (Coop.), with which it is possibly cogn.

limbo. L., abl. of *limbus*, edge, border, in theol. *in limbo patrum* (*infantum*), in the border region of Hades reserved for pre-Christian saints and unbaptized children. Hence fig. confinement, prison, receptacle for what is worn out and worthy of oblivion.

lime[1]. Mineral, etc. AS. *līm*, used both for glue, (bird) lime, and calcium oxide. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *lijm*, Ger. *leim*, ON. *līm*; cogn. with L. *limus*, mud, *linere*, to smear. See also *loam*, *caulk*. With *limelight* (19 cent.) cf. *Drummond light*.

lime[2]. Tree. Earlier (16 cent.) *line*, for obs. *lind*, which survives in adj. form *linden* (q.v.). AS. *lind*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *linde*, ON. *lind*. Common in place-names, e.g. *Lyndhurst*, *Lynwood*. Alteration of *line* to *lime* app. due to compds. in which second element had init. labial, e.g. *lime-bark* (*-bast*, *-wood*).

lime[3]. Fruit. F., Sp. *lima*, Arab. *līmah*, of Malay or Javanese origin. See *lemon*.

lime-hound [*archaic*]. Also *lyam-*, *lyme-*. From OF. *liem*, var. of *lien* (q.v.). For formation and sense cf. *bandog*.

limehouse [*hist.*]. Used disparagingly by pol. opponents of Mr Lloyd George in ref. to a speech made at *Limehouse* in his less wise days.

These are the youths that thunder at a play-house and fight for bitten apples; that no audience, but the tribulation of Tower-hill, or the limbs of Limehouse, their dear brothers, are able to endure. (*Hen. VIII*, v. 4).

We do not want war-limehousing during a great crisis (*Nat. News*, Nov. 18, 1917).

limerick. Form of verse. Said to be from refrain *Will you come up to Limerick?* sung at convivial gathering at which such verses were extemporized. But it seems likely that the choice of the word may have been partly due to the somewhat earlier *learic* (v.i.), coined by Father Matthew Russell, S.J.

A "learic" is not a lyric as pronounced by one of that nation who joke with deefficulty, but it is a name we have invented for a single-stanza poem modelled on the form of the "Book of Nonsense," for which Mr Edward Lear has got perhaps more fame than he deserved (*Ir. Monthly*, Feb. 1898).

liminal [*psych.*]. Minimum stimulus producing excitation. From L. *limen*, *limin-*, threshold, used to render Ger. *schwelle*, threshold, adopted (1824) by Herbart in this sense.

limit. F. *limite*, L. *limes*, *limit-*, boundary, cogn. with *limen* (v.s.) and with *limus*, transverse. Hence *limitation*, which, in such phrases as *he has his limitations*, may go back to spec. ME. sense of district allotted to a *limitour*, or itinerant begging friar. *Limited*, descriptive of commerc. company, is for *limited liability*, legalized 1855. Colloq. use of *the limit* is mod. (not in *NED.*).

limitrophe. Bordering. F., Late L. hybrid *limitrophus*, applied to lands allotted for support of frontier troops, from L. *limes*, *limit-* (v.s.), G. τρέφειν, to support.

limn. For earlier *lumine*, OF. *luminer*, to illuminate (manuscripts), or aphet. for *allumine*, OF. *alluminer*, *enluminer*, from L. *lumen*, *lumin-*, light. The King's *limner* is still a court official in Scotland.

This bisshop hymself schonede not to write and lumine [*var.* lymne, Higd. illuminare] and bynde bookes (Trev. vii. 295).

limnology. Study of lakes and pond-life. From G. λίμνη, lake, marsh.

limousine. Motor-car. F., earlier closed carriage, orig. hood as worn by inhabitants of province of *Limousin*.

limp[1]. Verb. From 16 cent. Cf. obs. *limphalt*, lame, AS. *lemphealt*. ? Cogn. with *lame*.

limp[2]. Adj. From c. 1700. App. shortened from *limber*[3].

limpet. AS. *lempedu*, Late L. *lampetra*, whence also *lamprey* (q.v.).

limpid. L. *limpidus*, cogn. with *lymph* (q.v.).

linchpin. From AS. *lynis*, axle-tree; cf. Du. *luns*, Ger. *lünse*. Prob. an ancient word (cf. *nave*), but of obscure hist.

Lincoln green. A green cloth made at *Lincoln*. Cf. earlier *Lincoln say*[2] (c. 1300).

lincrusta. Trade-name, from L. *linum*, flax, *crusta*, crust. Cf. *linoleum*.

linden. Lime-tree. See *lime*[2] and cf. *aspen*. Currency of adj. form has been helped by Ger. *lindenbaum*, familiar in folk-songs.

Lindley Murray. US. author of *English Grammar* (1795), long regarded as standard. Cf. *Cocker*.

line[1] [*techn.*]. Long fibre of flax. AS. *līn*, flax, L. *linum*, G. λίνον; prob., like *hemp*, of Eastern origin. Cf. *linen*, *linseed*. *Line* is still used in dial. for *linen*.

line[2]. Length without breadth. Earliest in sense of cord, etc. AS. *līne*, L. *linea*, orig. linen thread, from *linum*, flax (v.s.); cf. Du. *lijn*, Ger. *leine*, ON. *līna*, early Teut. loans from L. Hence to *give line*, from angling. In *by line and rule* (cf. F. *au cordeau*, and similar use of Heb. *qav*, cord, *Is.* xxviii. 10), and *lines* in sense of course of life (*Ps.* xvi. 6, *Vulg. funes*), there is orig. allusion to the marking out of land for settlement. *Hard lines* is app. naut., and may be a jocular variation on *hard tack*, ship's biscuit, taking *tack* in its orig. sense of rope, line. Sense of mark, stroke, direction, is via F. *ligne*, L. *linea*, mil. and nav. uses, as in *ship* (*regiment*) *of the line*, being adopted directly from F. *On these* (*such*) *lines* is from ship-building. To *take one's own line* is from the hunting-field. *Lines of communication* were orig. transverse trenches connecting the *lines of circumvallation*, in great siege-works.

line[3]. Verb (of clothes). From *line*[1], with orig. ref. to linen as material used for the purpose.

> Did a sable cloud
> Turn forth her silver lining on the night
> (*Comus*, 221).

line[4]. Verb (of bitch). F. *ligner*, for *aligner*, to bring together (see *line*[2]).

lineage. ME. *linage*, F. *lignage*. See *line*[2]. Cf. *lineal*, F. *linéal*, Late L. *linealis*.

lineament. F. *linéament*, L. *lineamentum*, contour, outline. Not orig. limited to facial lines. Cf. *delineate*.

linen. Orig. adj., made of flax. AS. *līnen*, from *līn*, flax (see *line*[1]); cf. Du. *linnen*, Ger. *leinen*. F. *linge* is also of adj. formation.

> He left the linen cloth in their hands and fled from them naked (*Mark*, xiv. 52).

ling[1]. Fish. ME. *lenge*; cf. Du. *leng*, Ger. *langfisch*, ON. *langa*; cogn. with *long*.

ling[2]. Heather. ON. *lyng*.

-ling. Dim. suffix. Combined from suffixes *-el* (*-le*) and *-ing*. As applied to persons usu. contemptuous (*starveling*, *shaveling*, *underling*, etc.).

-ling(s). AS. adv. suffix (also *-lang*, *-lung*), cogn. with *long*, by which it is now usu. replaced, e.g. *headlong*, *sidelong*. See *grovel*.

linger. ME. *lengeren*, frequent. of obs. *lengen*, to tarry, AS. *lengan*, to prolong, from *long*. Cf. Ger. *verlängern*, to prolong.

lingerie. F., from *linge*, linen, L. *lineum*, neut. adj. from *linum*, flax. This euph. for under-linen will in course of time become indelicate and make way for something else (cf. *shift*).

> Fie, miss. Amongst your "linen," you must say. You must never say "smock"
> (Congreve, *Love for Love*).

lingo. Prov. *lengo*, *lingo*, or Gascon *lengo*, L. *lingua*. A naut. word (17 cent.) from Marseille or Bordeaux.

lingua franca. It., Frankish tongue. A kind of "pidgin" It., with elements from other Mediterranean and Oriental langs., spoken in the Levant. Hence fig. mixed jargon understood by those who would otherwise not be intelligible to each other. The name is prob. due to the Arabs, *Frank* (q.v.) being regular Eastern word for European (cf. *Feringhi*).

linguist. From L. *lingua*, tongue, language, Sabine form of OL. *dingua* (cf. *lacrima*, *dacruma*), cogn. with *tongue*.

linhay [*dial.*]. Open shed with lean-to roof. ? From AS. *hlinian*, to lean, with second element as in archaic *church-hay*.

liniment. F., L. *linimentum*, from *linere*, to smear.

link[1]. Connection. ON. **hlenkr*, whence ModIcel. *hlekkr*, Sw. *länk*, Dan. *lænke*; cogn. with AS. *hlencan* (pl.), armour, Ger. *gelenk*, joint, *lenken*, to turn. Hence also archaic and dial. *link*, bunch of sausages. The *missing link* (between man and monkey) dates from c. 1880.

link[2]. Torch, as in *linkman*, *linkboy*. ? From *link*[1], a simple form of torch being a length of tarred rope, ? or from MedL. *linchinus*, for *lichinus*, explained as wick in 15 cent., from G. λύχνος, light, lamp.

links. Grass-covered sand-hills on coast. AS. *hlinc*, acclivity, perh. cogn. with *lean*[2]. Cf. dial. *linch*, boundary-ridge.

> Cowering in a sand-bunker upon the links
> (*Redgauntlet*, ch. xi.).

linn. Waterfall, pool at foot. Mixture of AS.

hlynn, torrent, and Gael. *linne*, pool. The latter is in all Celt. langs. ? and cogn. with G. λίμνη, lake.

Linnaean. System of biol. classification of *Linnaeus*, latinized name of *C. F. Linné*, Sw. naturalist († 1778).

linnet. F. *linotte*, from *lin*, flax, on seeds of which it feeds. Cf. Ger. *hänfling*, linnet, from *hanf*, hemp. Dial. *lintwhite*, linnet, is AS. *līnetwige*, ? flax-twitcher.

> The lintwhite and the throstle-cock
> Have voices sweet and clear (Tennyson).

linoleum. Patented and named (1863) by a Mr Walton from L. *linum*, flax, *oleum*, oil. Cf. *kamptulicon*, *lincrusta*.

linotype. US. (1888). For *line of type*.

linseed. AS. *līnsǣd*, flax seed. See *line*[1], *seed*. Cf. Du. *lijnzaad*.

linsey, linsey-woolsey. From 15 cent. Skeat derives *linsey* from *Lindsey*, near Kersey (Suff.). See *kersey*. Another theory is that it represents *line*[1] and *say*[2] (q.v.), or that the ending is the adj. *-sy* as in *flimsy*, *tipsy*. *Woolsey*, from *wool*, is a later addition.

linstock [*archaic*]. For firing early cannon. Earlier (16 cent.) *lint-stock*, Du. *lont-stok*, from *lont*, match, whence E. dial. *lunt*.

> *lunt*: the matchcord with which guns are fired (Johns.).
>
> Hairy-faced Dick, linstock in hand,
> Is waiting that grim-looking skipper's command (*Ingoldsby*).

lint. ME. *linnet*, from *line*[1]. Flax (plant and material) is still *lint* in Sc. Cf. Burns' *lint-white hair* for *flaxen hair*.

lintel. OF. (*linteau*), VL. **limitale* or **limitellus*, from *limes*, *limit-*, limit.

lion. F., L. *leo-n-*, G. λέων, λέοντ-, prob. of Egypt. origin. In all Rom. & Teut. langs. (e.g. It. *leone*, Sp. *león*, Du. *leeuw*, Ger. *löwe*), whence, or from L., it passed into the Balto-Slavic langs., e.g. Russ. *lev*. AS. had *lēo*, *lēon*, directly from L. The *lions*, in sense of noteworthy objects, were orig. those in the Tower of London, and to *have seen the lions* once meant to be wide-awake, up to snuff, not a new arrival from the country. *Lion-hunter*, seeker after celebrities, seems to be due to Dickens' *Mrs Leo Hunter* (*Pickwick*). Scott uses *lionize* (1809).

> I took them and all my ladys to the Tower and showed them the lions and all that was to be shown (Pepys, May 3, 1662).
>
> The only man unspoilt by lionizing was Daniel (Sir H. Tree).

lip. AS. *lippa*; cf. Du. *lip*, Ger. *lippe* (a LG. word replacing archaic HG. *lefze*); cogn. with L. *labrum*, *labium*, lip, *lambere*, to lick, Pers. *lab*, lip. In earlier use fig. for tongue, speech (see *babel*), as in *lip-service*, etc. *To the lips*, usu. with *steeped*, is after *Oth.* iv. 2. *Lip*, impudence, and *stiff upper lip* are both US.

lipography. Omission of letter or syllable in copying. From G. λείπειν, to leave.

lipper. Ripple. Orig. Sc. ? Cogn. with *lap*[2].

liquid. F. *liquide*, L. *liquidus*, from *liquēre*, to be clear. For use in phonology, adapted from G. ὑγρός, wet, cf. F. *mouillé*, wet, in *l mouillée*. *Liquidation*, in commerc. sense, means making clear.

> My accounts, which I have let go too long, and confounded my publique with my private so that I cannot come to any liquidation of them (Pepys, Mar. 31, 1666).

liquor. Restored from ME. *licur*, OF. *licour* (*liqueur*), L. *liquor-em* (v.s.). For degeneration in meaning, e.g. *in liquor*, *the worse* (*better*) *for liquor*, cf. *drink*. So also *liquor traffic*.

liquorice. AF. *lycorys*, OF. *licorece* (replaced by *réglisse*), Late L. *liquiritia*, ult. from G. γλυκύς, sweet, and ῥίζα, root. The Europ. forms, resulting from metath. of *l-r*, are extraordinary, e.g. F. *réglisse*, It. *regolizia*, Ger. *lakritze*, Du. *kalissie-drop*; cf. also Arab. *el-irkasūs*. The Late L. form and ModE. spelling are due to association with *liquor*, and the E. termination is perh. due to *orris* (q.v.).

liquorish. Corrupt. of *lickerish* (q.v.) erron. associated with *liquor*.

lira [*It.*]. Coin worth a franc. L. *libra*, pound; cf. F. *livre* used also for franc.

Lisle thread. From *Lille* (Nord), formerly *l'isle*, the island.

lisp. AS. *āwlyspian*; cf. Du. *lispen*, Ger. *lispeln*, earlier *wlispen*. Imit., cf. *whisper*.

> I lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers came (Pope, *Prol. to Sat.* 128).

lissom. For *lithesome*. Regarded as dial. word in early 19 cent.

list[1]. Noun. AS. *līste*, hem, border; cf. Du. *lijst*, Ger. *leiste*. Orig. sense in *list slippers*, made of edge-strips (cf. archaic F. *tapis de lisières*). Sense of enumeration is from F. *liste*, strip of paper, etc., from Teut. (cf. *enlist*). The *lists* for a tourney are the boundaries of the field, but the application of the word has been influenced by F. *lice* (cf. It. *lizza*, Sp. *liza*), so that we find *lists* treated as sing. (cf. *links*, *shambles*, *works*, etc.). F. *lice* is prob. L. *licia*, pl. of

licium, thread (whence MHG. *litze*, in same sense), and thus unrelated to *list*.

lice: a lists, or tilt-yard (Cotg.).

liste: a list, roll, check-roll, or catalogue of names, &c. also a list, or selvedge (*ib.*).

list[2]. Verb. AS. *lystan*, to please, from *lust* (q.v.); cf. Du. *lusten*, Ger. *lüsten, gelüsten*, ON. *lysta*. Orig. impers., as used archaically by Scott, later sense being due to misunderstanding of *if you list* (cf. *like, please*). Hence *list*, inclination, leaning, now usu. naut., and *listless*, for earlier *lustless*.

lust: when a ship heels a little to either side, they say, she has a lust that way (*Sea Dict.* 1708).

When, in Salamanca's cave,
Him listed his magic wand to wave,
The bells would ring in Notre Dame (*Lay*, ii. 13).

list[3], listen. *List* is AS. *hlystan*, from *hlyst*, hearing, from an Aryan root which appears in Ger. *lauschen*, to listen (esp. for prey), Welsh *clust*, ear, ult. cogn. with *loud*. *Listen* is Northumbrian *lysnan*, cogn. with AS. *hlosnian*, from same root.

list[4] [*naut.*]. See *list*[2].

listerize. To treat according to methods of *Lord Lister*, E. physician (†1912).

listless. See *list*[2].

lists. See *list*[1].

litany. F. *litanie*, MedL., G. λιτανεία, from λιτανεύειν, to pray, from λιτή, supplication. Usual form up to 17 cent. is *letanie*, and *lētanīa* is found in AS.

litchi, lichi. Chin. fruit. Chin. *li chi*.

A Canton china bowl of dried lichis
(Kipling, *Bread upon the Waters*).

-lite. F., G. λίθος, stone.

literal. L. *literalis*, from *litera*, letter (q.v.). Cf. *literary, literature*, etc., the latter of which has replaced ME. *lettrure*, from OF., used for AS. *bōccræft*. *Literally* is often used by the excited in a sense opposite to its real meaning (v.i.).

The eyes of the whole Irish race are literally fixed upon the contest (J. Dillon, M.P., May, 1918).

litharge [*chem.*]. F., from OF. *litargire*, L., G. λιθάργυρος, from λίθος, stone, ἄργυρος, silver. In Chauc. (A. 629).

lithe[1]. Adj. AS. *līthe*, soft, mild; cogn. with Ger. *lind, gelind*, gentle, and with L. *lentus*, soft, slow, etc., *lenis*, gentle. Current sense is latest. See *lissom*.

lithe[2]. Only in archaic *lithe and listen*. ON. *hlȳtha*, to listen, cogn. with *list*[3].

Now lithe and listen, ladies gay (Scott).

lithia. Altered from earlier *lithium*, G. λίθειον, neut. of λίθειος, stony, name proposed (1818) by Berzelius to emphasize its min. origin, previously discovered alkalis being vegetable.

lithograph. From G. λίθος, stone. Cf. *lithology*, science of stones; *lithotomy* (med.), cutting for stone, from τέμνειν, to cut.

Lithuanian [*ling.*]. Aryan lang. of Baltic group, cogn. with Lettish and extinct OPrussian.

litigation. Late L. *litigatio-n-*, from *litigare*, to go to law, from *lis, lit-*, lawsuit, and *agere*. Earlier is *litigious*, F. *litigieux*, L. *litigiosus*.

Not litigious, or ful of stryf (Wyc. 1 *Tim.* iii. 3).

litmus [*chem.*]. ON. *litmose*, lichen used in dyeing, from ON. *litr*, colour, *mosi*, moss. It is much older than *NED.* records, occurring several times in the *Custom Rolls* of Lynn (1303–7), to which harbour it was brought from Norway.

litotes [*gram.*]. Affirmative expressed by negation of contrary, e.g. L. *haud parum*, very much, *nonnulli*, some. G. λιτότης, from λιτός, plain, meagre.

A citizen of no mean city (*Acts*, xxi. 39).

litre. F., suggested by *litron*, obs. measure, from Late L. *litra*, G. λίτρα, pound. F. from 1799 (cf. *gramme, metre*).

litter. F. *litière*, from *lit*, bed, L. *lectus*; cf. G. λέκτρον. Earliest E. sense is bed; then, portable couch, bedding, strewn rushes, straw, etc., for animals, whence disorderly accumulation of odds and ends; cf. F. *faire litière de*, to trample under foot. With sense of number (of animals) brought forth at one birth cf. similar use of *bed*.

little. AS. *lȳtel*. WGer.; cf. Du. *luttel*, Ger. dial. *lützel*. According to *NED.* not related to synon. ON. *lītill*, Goth. *leitils*. (*A*) *little* (*sugar, patience*, etc.) is for earlier *little of*. *Little go* (first Camb. examination) meant in 18 cent. a private lottery.

littoral. L. *li(t)toralis*, from *litus, litor-*, shore, whence the *lido* of Venice. As noun after It. *littorale*, F. *littoral*.

liturgy. Orig. Communion service of Eastern Church. F. *liturgie*, Church L., G. λειτουργία, public worship, first element ult. from λεώς, λαός, people, second from ἔργον, work.

live[1]. Verb. AS. *lifian* (WSax. *libban*), from *līf*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *leven*, Ger. *leben*, ON. *lifa*, Goth. *liban*; cogn. with *leave*[1], orig. sense being to remain. *Living* in

Church sense is for *ecclesiastical living*, where *living* means endowment, means of support.

live[2]. Adj. Evolved (16 cent.) from *alive* (q.v.).

livelihood. Altered, under influence of obs. *livelihood*, liveliness, from earlier *lifelode*, AS. *līflād*, life-course; see *lade*[1], *lode*. Cf. OHG. *lībleita*, subsistence.

[Pythagoras] berynge of burthens for to gete his lifelode therwith (Trev. iii. 199).

livelong. In the *livelong day* (*night*). Orig. *lief long*, *lief* (q.v.) being a mere intens. Cf. Ger. *die liebe lange nacht*.

den lieben gantzen tag: the whole liblong day (Ludw.).

lively. AS. *līflic*, lit. life like, orig. sense surviving in *lively description*. For sense-development cf. *vivid*. *A certain liveliness*, from an Admiralty announcement in the autumn of 1914, seems likely to become a stock phrase.

They [young airmen] are much safer in France than in England, and they are sent across directly they begin to show a certain liveliness (*Daily Sketch*, July 9, 1918).

liver. AS. *lifer*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *lever*, Ger. *leber*, ON. *lifr*. Formerly competed with the heart as seat of passion; hence *white-livered*.

When love's unerring dart
Transfixt his liver and inflamed his heart (Dryden).

Liverpudlian. Of *Liverpool*, with jocular substitution of *puddle* for *pool*.

livery. F. *livrée*, p.p. fem. of *livrer*, to hand over, deliver, Late L. *liberare*, from *liber*, free. Orig. household allowance, provision of any kind, now limited to costume of servants and provender for horses, as in *livery stable*. The City *Livery Companies* had formerly distinctive costumes for special occasions, an inheritance from the medieval gilds.

That no maner of hand-crafte were any lyvery, but of his owne crafte that he usith (*Coventry Leet Book*, 1421).

lyvery of cloth or oder gyftys: liberata (*Prompt. Parv.*).

livid. F. *livide*, L. *lividus*, from *livēre*, to be bluish.

livre. F., L. *libra*, pound. Still occ. used in F. for *franc* when stating income in thousands.

lixivium. Lye. L., neut. of *lixivius*, from *lix*, ashes, lye. Cf. F. *lessive*, washing solution, from neut. pl.

lizard. F. *lézard*, L. *lacertus*. Cf. *alligator*.

llama. Sp. from Peruv., app. gen. name for sheep.

Llamas or sheepe of Peru (Hakl.).

llano [*geog.*]. SAmer. prairie. Sp., L. *planus*, smooth.

Lloyd's. Marine insurance. Orig. coffee-house in Lombard St., established by *Edward Lloyd* (fl. 1688–1726). The name is Welsh for gray.

lo. ME. also *low*, *loo*. Prob. for *lōke*, look, but with sound affected (*lo* instead of *loo*) by interj. *lo*, AS. *lā*. For loss of *-k* cf. *ta'en* for *taken*.

loach. Fish (*Lorna Doone*, ch. vii.). F. *loche*. Origin unknown.

load. AS. *lād*, way, journey, conveyance, cogn. with *lead*[2], which is still used in the Midlands of carting. Verb, from noun, is much later. Sense has been influenced by *lade*[2], which it has almost supplanted. With to *load* a gun cf. F. *charger*, Ger. *laden*, in same sense, all going back to the period when cannon were the only fire-arms. See also *lode*.

loode or caryage: vectura (*Prompt. Parv.*).

loadstone. See *lode*.

loaf[1]. Noun. AS. *hlāf*, bread, loaf. Com. Teut.; cf. Ger. *laib*, ON. *hleifr*, Goth. *hlaifs*; cogn. with L. *libum*, cake. See *lord*, *lady*.

If it were not for the loaves and fishes [*John*, vi. 26] the train of Christ would be less (Bp Hall, 1614).

loaf[2]. Verb. *NED.* rejects connection with LG. *lofen*, Ger. *laufen*, to run, as in *landläufer*, landloper. It would seem however that *loafer* might have been evolved from the latter word; cf. colloq. Norw. *loffe*, to loaf, from US.

The newly invented Yankee word of "loafer" (Dana, *Two Years before the Mast*, 1840).

loam. AS. *lām*, cogn. with *lime*[1]; cf. Du. *leem*, Ger. *lehm* (from Du.), Ger. dial. *leimen*.

loan. ON. *lān*, superseding AS. *lǣn* (whence *lend*); cf. Du. *leen*, Ger. *lehen*, fief. Hence verb to *loan*, now chiefly US.

loath. AS. *lāth*, repulsive, etc., replaced in orig. sense by compds. *loathly*, *loathsome*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *leed*, Ger. *leid*, sorrow (but still adj. in *lieb oder leid*), ON. *leithr*. F. *laid*, ugly, is from Teut. Current sense, already in Chauc., as also that of verb to *loathe*, is for earlier impers. use. Cf. construction of *like*.

Hym were looth byjaped for to be (Chauc. H. 145).
I lothe his villanye, or it lotheth me of his villanye: il me faiche de sa vilanie (Palsg.).

lob. For gen. sense of something heavy, pendant, or floppy contained in this imit. word cf. Du. *lob, lubbe*, hanging lip, Dan. *lobbes*, clown, Norw. *lubb, lubba*, tubby person, and see *lubber*. *Lob-lie-by-the-fire* is Milton's *lubber-fiend* (*Allegro*, 110). The cricket *lob* is from dial. verb to *lob*, to pitch gently. With *lobscouse*, sailor's stew, *loblolly*, sailors' gruel, cf. *lob*, a thick mixture in brewing. *Loblolly* (16 cent.), from dial. *lolly*, gruel, etc., was also applied to the doctor's drenches, hence naut. *loblolly boy*, orig. surgeon's mate in the navy. The existence of the surname *Lobb* suggests that the word is much older than *NED.* records, and that archaic and dial. *Lob's pound*, the lock-up, is of the same type as *Davy Jones' locker*.

lobby. MedL. *lobium* or *lobia*, monastic for *lodge* (q.v.). See also *louver*. Current sense first in Shaks. (*Haml.* ii. 2). The *lobby* of the House of Commons is mentioned in 1640. Hence verb to *lobby* (US.), orig. to frequent *lobby* of Congress in order to solicit votes and influence.

> Our recluses never come out of their lobbeis [? = cloisters] (*NED.* 1553).

lobe. F., Late L., G. λοβός, lobe of ear, pod, etc.

lobelia. From *Matthias de Lobel* (†1616), botanist and physician to James I.

loblolly, lobscouse. See *lob*.

lobster. AS. *loppestre*, for *lopust*, corrupt. of L. *locusta*, whence also F. *langouste*, "a kind of lobster that hath undivided cleyes" (Cotg.); cf. OCorn. *legast*, lobster. See *locust*. As nickname for soldier orig. applied (1643) to a regiment of Parliamentary cuirassiers, and later associated with the red coat. Joc. use for *lob-bowler* is 20 cent.

local. F., L. *localis*, from *locus*, place. *Local option* (*veto*), right of majority to decide what minority shall drink, owes its currency to Gladstone (1868), but was first used in a Parliamentary bill in 1879 (Sir W. Lawson).

loch. Gael. & Ir., cogn. with *lake*[1]; cf. Anglo-Ir. *lough*.

lock[1]. Of hair. AS. *loc*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *lok*, Ger. *locke*, ON. *lokkr*.

lock[2]. Fastening. AS. *loc*; cf. Ger. *loch*, hole, orig. shut-up place, ON. *lok*, lid. In river sense from c. 1300. The *lock* of a gun, first in *firelock*, must orig. have resembled that of a door (cf. Ger. *schloss* in both senses). Hence *locker, locket*; the latter is F. *loquet*, latch, of Teut. origin.

> The gunner is...to have his shot in a locker near every piece (*NED.* 1642).
>
> Heaving the rest into David Jones's locker, i.e. the sea
> (Roberts, *Voyages*, 1726, p. 41; see also p. 89).

lockram [*archaic*]. Fabric. OF. *locrenan*, from *Locronan* (Finistère), i.e. cell of St Ronan, where formerly made.

locomotive. Suggested by L. phrase *in loco movēri*. Orig. philos. term, current sense, for *locomotive engine*, dating from c. 1830.

locum tenens. L., place holding. In MedL. of any deputy. Cf. *lieutenant*.

locus. L., place. *Locus standi* is app. mod.

locust. F. *locuste*, L. *locusta*, lobster (q.v.), locust. The *locust bean*, carob, translates G. ἀκρίς, locust, applied to the pod from some fancied resemblance.

locution. F., L. *locutio-n-*, from *loqui, locut-*, to speak.

lode. Graphic var. of *load* (q.v.), preserving etym. sense of course, direction, e.g. in mining, and locally of watercourse, etc. Hence *lodestar* (Chauc.), guiding star (cf. ON. *leitharstjarna*, Ger. *leitstern*), and *lodestone* (16 cent.), magnet. The former is one of Scott's revivals. With the latter cf. synon. Du. *zeilsteen*, from *zeilen*, to sail.

lodge. F. *loge*, OHG. **laubja* (*lauba*), porch, lobby, etc., whence ModGer. *laube*, summer-house, etc.; cf. It. *loggia*, from Ger. See *lobby*. Prob. cogn. with *loft* and *louver*, but not with Ger. *laub*, leaf, though associated with it in ModGer. sense of arbour. Use in Freemasonry and other societies comes from *lodge* being used (14 cent.) of the shop in which the freemasons (q.v.) worked. Current sense of *lodger* is in Shaks. (*Hen. V*, ii. 1). Verb was orig. trans.; cf. to *lodge a sum of money* (*complaint*, etc.).

> Like to the summer's corn by tempest lodg'd
> (*2 Hen. VI*, iii. 2).

loess [*geog.*]. Dust deposit. Ger. dial., from *los*, loose.

loft. ON. *lopt*, cogn. with AS. *lyft*, air, upper region, Ger. *luft*, air. Hence *aloft, lofty, lofting-iron*, preserving etym. sense. In ME. and later a gen. term for upper room, attic. See *lift*.

> He...carried him up into a loft [*Vulg.* caenaculum], where he abode (*1 Kings*, xvii. 19).

log[1]. Late ME. *logge*, of about same age and meaning as *clog*. ? Norw. *laag*, ON. *lāg*,

felled tree, cogn. with *lie*[1]. Presumably introduced with timber from Norway. A ship's *log* is the same word, the apparatus being a quadrant of wood weighted so as to float upright. But some derive the naut. *log* from Arab. *lauḥ*, plank, tablet. Hence *log-book*, orig. for recording rate of progress, and verb to *log*, enter in book. *Log-rolling* (US.) was orig. used of cooperative effort in building log-huts (*You roll my log and I'll roll yours*). *Logwood* is imported in logs.

Stuffe called logwood alias blockewood
(*NED.* 1581).

log[2] [*Bibl.*]. Measure for liquids (*Lev.* xiv. 24). Heb. *lōg*, about three-quarters of a pint.

logan-berry. First cultivated by *Judge Logan* (US.).

logan-stone. For *logging-stone*, from Corn. dial. *log*, to rock.

logarithm. Coined (1614) by Napier of Merchiston, from G. λόγος, word, ratio, ἀριθμός, number.

logger-head. First (Shaks.) in sense of block-head, jolter-head, etc. App. from *log*[1]. In naut. lang. orig. a bar-shot with cannon-ball each end. Hence to *be at logger-heads*; cf. *daggers drawn*.

You logger-headed and unpolished grooms
(*Shrew*, iv. 1).

loggia. See *lodge*.

logic. F. *logique*, MedL. *logica* (sc. *ars*), G. λογική (sc. τέχνη), art of reasoning, from λόγος, word, speech, reason.

logie [*theat.*]. Sham jewellery of zinc. From inventor's name.

logistics [*mil.*]. Art of quartering troops. F. *logistique*, from *loger*, to lodge.

logogram, logograph. Sign representing word, G. λόγος. Cf. *logogriph*, word-puzzle, F. *logogriphe*, from G. γρῖφος, fishing-net, riddle; *logomachy*, word-strife, G. λογομαχία, from μάχη, contest; *logotype* (typ.), as *logogram*.

-logue. F., G. -λογος, from λέγειν, to speak.

-logy. F. *-logie*, G. -λογία, from λόγος, word, discourse (v.s.). Cf. *'ology*.

loin. OF. *loigne* (*longe*), VL. **lumbea*, from *lumbus*, loin.

loiter. Cf. Du. *leuteren*, earlier *loteren*, "morari" (Kil.), also, to totter, dawdle; cogn. with Ger. *lotter*, in *lotterbube*, wastrel, *liederlich*, *lüderlich*, debauched, and obs. E. *lither*.

loll. App. imit. of dangling movement. Cf. obs. Du. *lullebanck*, couch, lounge. *Lollop* is a natural elaboration. There was also an obs. *lill*, expressing a lighter sense.

His [the wood-pecker's] long tongue doth lill,
Out of the cloven pipe of his hornie bill
(Sylv. i. 5).

Lollard [*hist.*]. Obs. Du. *lollaerd*, from *lollen*, to mutter, mumble; cf. *lull*. Orig. applied (c. 1300) to a Catholic fraternity who devoted themselves to care of sick and funeral rites of poor; later to other orders, with suggestion of hypocrisy. Cf. hist. of *beggar*. *Loller* (v.i.) is slightly earlier in E. The name was punningly explained, by opponents, from L. *lolium*, tare, cockle (v.i.).

"This Loller here wol prechen us somwhat."
"Nay, by my fader soule! that shal he nat!"
Seyde the Shipman; "here shal he nat preche;
He shal no gospel glosen here, ne teche.
We leven alle in the grete God," quod he,
"He wolde sowen som difficulte,
Or sprengen cokkel in our clene corn"
(Chauc. B. 1177).

lollipop. From child-lang. Cf. dial. *lolly*, tongue.

lollipops: sweet lozenges purchased by children
(Grose).

lollop. See *loll*.

Lombard. F., It. *Lombardo*, Late L. *Langobardus*, long-beard, from Ger. tribe which conquered and named Lombardy. Some authorities explain it as long-axe, with second element as in *halberd* (q.v.). Earliest *Lombards* in E. were Italian money-lenders and bankers, whence *Lombard St.* See *China*.

I lerned amonge Lumbardes and Jewes a lessoun,
To wey pens [i.e. pence] with a peys
(*Piers Plowm.* B. v. 242).

London pride. Orig. (c. 1600) equivalent to *sweet william*. ? From flourishing in London gardens.

lone. Aphet. for *alone* (q.v.). Hence *lonely*, *lonesome*. Now poet. exc. in to *play a lone hand*, orig. at the obs. card-game quadrille.

long[1]. Adj. AS. *lang*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du., Ger. *lang*, ON. *langr*, Goth. *laggs*; cogn. with L. *longus*, whence F. *long*, which has also contributed to our word. *In the long run* was earlier (17 cent.) *at the long run*, app. adapted from F. *à la longue*. The *longbow* was distinguished from the crossbow. With fig. sense of to *draw the longbow* cf. mod. to *throw the hatchet*. *Longcloth* is

calico manufactured in long pieces. *Long drawn out* is after Milton.

He loves your wife; there's the short and the long (*Merry Wives*, ii. 1).

Many a winding bout
Of linked sweetness long drawn out (*Allegro*, 140).

long[2]. Verb. AS. *langian*, to grow long. Mod. sense is from impers. use; cf. F. *il me tarde*, I long, lit. it is slow to me, and Norw. Dan. *længes* (reflex.), also orig. impers.

Him wile sone long thar after (*NED.* c. 1200).

il me tarde que: I think long till (Cotg.).

-long. In *endlong*, ON. *endlangr*. But in *headlong*, *sidelong*, substituted for *-ling*[2] (q.v.).

longanimity. Late L. *longanimitas*, on *magnanimitas*, after G. μακροθυμία.

longevity. L. *longaevitas*, from *aevitas* (*aetas*), age.

longinquity. L. *longinquitas*, from *longinquus*, from *longus*. Cf. *propinquity*.

longitude. L. *longitudo*, from *longus*. Cf. *latitude*. In Chauc.

long-shore. Aphet. for *along-shore*. Cf. *cross-country*, for *across-*.

loo [*archaic*]. For earlier *lanterloo*, F. *lanturelu*, meaningless refrain of popular song temp. Richelieu. Cf. *lillibullero*.

looby. ? Cf. *lob*, *lubber*. But F. *Lubin*, a proper name, ult. from *lupus*, wolf, was in OF. an abusive nickname for a monk or friar, and earliest sense of *looby* (*Piers Plowm.*) is idler, loafer.

loofah. Arab. *lūfah*, plant with fibrous pods, from which flesh-brushes are prepared.

look. AS. *lōcian*; cf. Ger. dial. *lugen*, to look out. To *look sharp* meant orig. to *look sharp(ly)* (to something being done). *Never to look back* (earlier *behind one*), in sense of unchecked success, is perh. from racer leading easily. With to *look down on* (*up to*) cf. *despise*, *respect*.

Here I experienced the truth of an old English proverb, that standers-by see more than the gamesters (Defoe, *Mem. Cav.* ch. ii.).

loom[1]. For weaving. AS. *gelōma*, implement, utensil, of any kind; cf. obs. Du. *allaam* (Vercoullie), with prefix as in AS. *andlōman* (pl.), utensils, apparatus.

loom[2]. Verb. Orig. (c. 1600) naut., and app. in mod. sense of indistinct atmospheric effect; ? cf. ON. *ljōma*, to gleam, cogn. with AS. *lēoma*, ray of light.

looming: an indistinct appearance of any distant object, as the sea-coast, ships, mountains, &c., as "she looms large afore the wind" (Falc.).

loon[1]. Lout, etc. In early Sc. (15 cent.) rogue, e.g. *false loon*. Later senses prob. associated with *loon*[2]. Origin unknown.

loon[2]. Sea-bird. Earlier also *loom*. ON. *lōmr*; ? cf. Du. *loom*, lame, clumsy. Prob. assimilated to *loon*[1] in its later sense.

loony [*slang*]. For *lunatic*, associated with *loon*[1].

loop. From c. 1400. Cf. Gael. Ir. *lub*, bend; ult. cogn. with *slip* (q.v.); cf. Ger. *schlupfloch*, "a starting-hole, a loop-hole" (Ludw.), from *schlüpfen*, to slip. We still have this sense of *loop-hole* in to *leave one no loop-hole*. *Looping the loop*, orig. of switch-back performances, is not in *NED.*

lits: a loop. *De lits van een' mantel*: the loop of a cloak. *Litsgat*: a loop-hole (Sewel).

loose. Adj. ON. *lauss*, cogn. with AS. *lēas* (whence obs. *lease*, loose) and with *lose* (q.v.); cf. Du. Ger. *los*, e.g. *ein loser kerl*, a "loose fish." · *At a loose end*, without employment, suggests freedom from tether. Verb is from adj.; cf. Ger. *lösen*, from *los*. Noun *loose* is obs. exc. in to *give a loose to one's feelings* (*tongue*).

loosestrife. Plant. Early herbalists' transl. of Late L. *lysimachion*, G. λυσιμάχιον, from pers. name Λυσίμαχος, from λύειν, to loose, μάχη, strife.

loot. Hind. *lūt*, ? from Sanskrit *luṇṭ*, to rob.

Hyder Ali's stragglers, or looties as they were called, committed such repeated depredations (Hickey's *Memoirs*, i. 175)

loover. See *louver*.

lop[1]. To cut. Skeat quotes *æt loppede thorne* from an AS. charter, which points to an AS. verb *loppian*. Perh. connected with *lop*[2], as *lopping* is applied esp. to removal of pendent branches in contrast to *topping* or *cropping*.

lop[2]. To hang loosely, as in *lop-eared*, *lop-sided*. Cf. *lap*[1], *lob*. *Lopsided*, orig. naut., was earlier *lapsided*. Cf. obs. *lop-heavy*.

lope, loup. ON. *hlaupa*, to leap, run; cf. Ger. *laufen* and see *leap*, *elope*, *interlope*. Current application to wolf-like trot suggests association with Sp. *lobo*, wolf, L. *lupus*.

lophiodon. Fossil animal. From G. λόφος, crest, after *mastodon*.

loquacious. From L. *loquax*, *loquac-*, from *loqui*, to speak.

loquat. Fruit. Chin. (Canton dial.) *luh kwat*, rush orange.

lorcha [*naut.*]. Port., Chinese-rigged vessel with hull on Europ. model. Origin unknown.

lord. AS. *hlāfweard, hlāford*, loaf-ward; cf. *lady* (q.v.) and AS. *hlāf-ǣta*, servant, lit. loaf-eater. Orig. master of the house, husband, application to the Deity being due to its translating L. *dominus*, G. κύριος; cf. *Lord's Supper*, L. *caena dominica*. Sense of noble appears in ME., and *drunk as a lord*, to *live like a lord* are recorded in 17 cent. Verb to *lord* is in *Piers Plowm.*

lore[1]. Knowledge, etc. AS. *lār*, cogn. with *learn* (q.v.); cf. Du. *leer*, Ger. *lehre*. Orig. what is taught, doctrine.

lore[2] [*biol.*]. Strap-like appendage to face. L. *lorum*, strap.

lorette. F., Parisian courtezan, from residence near church of *Notre Dame de Lorette* (*Loretto*).

lorgnette, lorgnon. F., from *lorgner*, to look askance, from OF. *lorgne*, squinting, of unknown origin.

loricate [*biol.*]. Armoured. From L. *lorica*, coat of mail, from *lorum*, strap (cf. *cuirass*).

lorikeet. Small lory (q.v.). After *parrakeet*.

lorimer, loriner [*hist.*]. Maker of metal parts of harness. Still in title of City Company, and as surname; cf. *Latimer*, for *latiner*. OF. *loremier, lorenier* (*lormier*), from L. *lorum*, strap, thong.

loriot. Bird. F., for OF. *l'oriot*, with agglutination of art. See *oriole*.

loris. "Ceylon sloth." Through F. from Du. *loeres*, from *loer*, clown.

lorn. Archaic p.p. of obs. *leese*, to lose (q.v.); cf. *forlorn*.

> I'm a lone lorn creetur (*David Copperfield*, ch. iii.).

lorry. Also *lurry*. A 19 cent. railway word of unknown origin. It is perh. a metath. of *rolley, rulley*, recorded somewhat earlier in sense of "tram" in coal-mining. Words of this type are orig. in local use (cf. *bogie, trolley*). ? Or cf. Norw. *lorje*, lighter, earlier *lodje*, of Russ. origin. Obs. *loribus* or *lorrybus* was coined May 31, 1919.

lory. Bird. Malay *lūrī*, also (correctly) *nūrī*.

lose. AS. *losian*, to be lost. Orig. intrans., mod. sense coming from impers. use (cf. *like, loathe*) and from association with cogn. *leese*, AS. *lēosan* (in compds.), which it has supplanted. *Leese* occurs in *A.V.* (1 *Kings*, xviii. 5) where mod. editions have *lose*; cf. Du. *verliezen*, Ger. *verlieren*, Goth. *fraliusan*. With *leese, lorn*, cf. Ger. *verlieren* (OHG. *firliosan*), *verloren*, and E. *was, were*.

losel [*archaic*]. Good-for-nothing. Also *lorel*. From p.p. *losen, loren*, of obs. *leese*, to lose (q.v.). Cf. older sense of *brothel* (q.v.).

loss. Rather a back-formation from *lost* than from AS. *los*, which is found only in dat., as in *to lose weorthan*, to come to destruction; cf. ON. *los*, breaking-up of army. *At a loss* was orig. of a hound losing the scent (cf. *at fault*).

lot. AS. *hlot*, rendering L. *sors, portio*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *lot*, and, with different ablaut, Ger. *loos*, ON. *hlutr*, Goth. *hlauts*. Adopted from Teut. into Rom. langs., e.g. F. *lot*, whence some senses of E. *lot*; It. *lotto*, chance, lottery, whence the name of a game; It. *lotteria*, whence E. *lottery*. Orig. the object (counter, die, straw, etc.) used in drawing (casting) lots, AS. *weorpan hlot* (see *warp*); cf. *the lot fell upon*, to *cast in one's lot with*, orig. of sharing plunder (*Prov.* i. 14), to *have neither part nor lot in* (*Acts*, viii. 21). Hence applied to tract of land orig. assigned by lot; cf. *allotment* and US. *building-lot*, etc. Sense of quantity in gen. from 16 cent. A *bad lot*, applied to a person, is from the auction-room (cf. a *hard bargain*).

lota [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Copper jug. Hind., Sanskrit *lohita*, copper.

Lothario, gay. Lady-killer. Character in Rowe's *Fair Penitent* (1703). The name had previously been used for a similar character in Davenant's *Cruel Brother* (1630).

lotion. L. *lotio-n-*, from *lavare, lot-*, to wash.

lottery. See *lot*.

lotto. See *lot*.

lotus. L., G. λωτός, in legend of lotus-eaters (*Odyssey*, ix. 90 ff.), later identified with Egypt. water-lily and other plants. *Lotus-eaters* was app. coined by Tennyson (1832) from *lotophagi*.

loud. AS. *hlūd*. WGer.; cf. Du. *luid*, Ger. *laut*; cogn. with Goth. *hliuma*, hearing, ON. *hljōmr*, sound, G. κλυτός, renowned, from κλύειν, to hear, L. *inclytus*, from *cluēre*, to be famous; cf. OIr. *cloth*, Sanskrit *śruta*. For application to colours, manners, etc., cf. F. *criard*.

lough. E. form (14 cent.) of Ir. *loch* or Welsh *llwch*. See *loch*.

louis. Coin. F. *louis d'or*; also furniture (*Louis quinze*, etc.). From various kings of France. The name is ident. with *Clovis, Chlodowig*, OHG. *Hlūtwīc* (*Ludwig*), whence It. *Ludovico*, lit. famous in war, as G. *Clytomachus*. See *loud*.

lounge. From c. 1500, first in Sc. Perh.

suggested by obs. *lungis*, OF. *longis*, "a dreaming luske, drowsie gangrill" (Cotg.), from *Longius* or *Longinus*, apocryphal name of soldier who pierced Christ's side with a spear. This name is perh. from a misunderstanding of G. λόγχη, lance (*John*, xix. 34), and its sense was popularly associated with L. *longus*.

a lounge, or tall gangrell: longurio (Litt.).

a lungis: longurio (*ib.*).

loup. See *lope*.

lour. See *lower*.

louse. AS. *lūs*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *luis*, Ger. *laus*, ON. *lūs*. The analogy of G. φθείρ, louse, from φθείρειν, to destroy, has suggested relation between *louse* and *lose*.

lout. From 16 cent., early examples (*learned and lout, lord and lout*), suggesting alteration of *lewd* (q.v.), influenced in current sense by archaic *lout*, to bend low, AS. *lūtan*.

louver. Also *loover, luffer, louvre*. Of various structures with venetian-blind arrangement for passage of smoke, air, light. OF. *lover, lovier*, from OHG. *lauba* (*laube*), whence also *lodge* (q.v.). The *lodium* by which it is sometimes rendered in medieval glossaries (*NED.*) is prob. an error for *lobium* (see *lobby*). Ger. *laube*, whence (prob. through OF.) obs. Du. *loove*, is used of all kinds of wooden structures attached to a house. Cf. Du. dial. *luif*, "a penthouse" (Sewel). Some regard these words as ult. cogn. with ON. *lopt* (see *loft*).

loove: projectura, compluvium, suggrunda, podium, menianum, pergula: vulgò lobia (Kil.).

lovage. Plant. ME. *loveache*, folk-etym. alteration (*love* and obs. *ache*, parsley, F., L. *apia*) of OF. *levesche, luvesche* (*livèche*), Late L. *levisticum*, unexplained corrupt. of L. *ligusticum*, from *Liguria*, supposed to be home of plant. In most Europ. langs. and with extraordinary perversions, e.g. Ger. *liebstöckel*, "love stick-el."

love. AS. *lufu*; cf. obs. Du. *lieven*, to love, Ger. *liebe*; cogn. with L. *lubet*, it pleases, Sanskrit *lubh*, to desire, and also with *leave*[1], *belief, lief*. The equivalent of *love or money* is found in AS. (v.i.). *There's no love lost between* is recorded since early 17 cent. in two opposite senses, of which the less kindly of course survives. *Love*, no score (tennis, etc.), is due to to *play for love*, i.e. for nothing, which again is evolved from *love or money* (v.s.). *Love-knot* is in Chauc. (A. 197). With *love-lock* cf. F. *accroche-cœur*, in same sense. *Loving-kindness* was first used by Coverd. (*Ps.* xxv. 6). Current sense of *lovely*, "applied indiscriminately to all pleasing material objects, from a piece of plum-cake to a Gothic cathedral" (Marsh), appears in early ME. For etym. sense see *Philip.* iv. 8 (*Vulg. amabilis*).

Ne for feo [fee], ne for nanes mannes lufon
(*NED.* 971).

No love between these two was lost,
Each was to other kind
(*Babes in Wood*, 17 cent.).

Lovelace. Lady-killer. From Richardson's *Clarissa Harlowe* (1748).

low[1]. Adj. Late AS. *lāh*, ON. *lāgr*; cf. Du. *laag*, Ger. dial. *lāg*, flat; ult. cogn. with *lie*[1]. With fig. senses cf. those of *high*. To *lie low*, in slang sense, is from *Uncle Remus* (1880). *Low-Churchman*, formerly (c. 1700) equivalent to latitudinarian, was revived in 19 cent. as contrast to *High-Churchman*. *Low Sunday* was perh. named as a reaction from the joys of Easter. In *low water*, "hard up," is obviously naut., and may have meant orig. stranded, high and dry, as left by ebbing tide. The formation of the verb to *lower* (cf. to *better*), for obs. to *low*, is abnormal. ? Can it be partly due to naut. attribution of female sex to boats—"Low her away."

He lowyde him silf, takynge the foorme of a servant (Wyc. *Philip.* ii. 7).

low[2]. Verb. AS. *hlōwan*; cf. Du. *loeien*, MHG. *lüejen*, ON. *hlōa*, to roar; cogn. with L. *clamare*.

low[3] [*geog.*]. Hill, tumulus. Common in topography; cf. *law*[3].

low[4]. Blaze. Chiefly Sc. & north. ON. *logi*; cf. Ger. *lohe* and *lichterloh*. Ult. cogn. with *light*.

The taps o' the mountains shimmer
I' the low o' the sunset sky
(*Loreley*, trad. A. Macmillan).

lower. To scowl, etc. Earlier *lour*, app. cogn. with Du. *loeren*, to frown, look askance, Ger. *lauern*, to lie in wait (one sense of ME. *louren*), and with *lurk*. Form and sense have been affected by association with *low*[1].

For had he laughed, had he loured,
He moste have ben al devoured
(Chauc. *House of Fame*, i. 409).

The sky is red and lowering [*Vulg.* rutilat triste caelum] (*Matt.* xvi. 3).

loxodromic [*naut.*]. Of oblique sailing. From G. λοξός, oblique, δρόμος, course.

loyal. F., L. *legalis*, from *lex, leg-*, law. Current sense, from feudalism, is not found in F. Cf. *leal.*

lozenge. F. *losange* (13 cent.), app. connected with OF. *lauze*, roofing slate, Prov. *lauza*, slab, tombstone, L. *lapides lausiae* (1 cent.); cf. It. *losanga*, Sp. *losanje*. The origin of *lausiae* is unknown, but MedL. *lausa* is also used for *alausa*, flat fish, and the analogy of *rhombus* suggests possible connection between shape of slab and that of a flat fish. Orig. term of her. and later of arch., the cough lozenge being named from shape.

losange of spyce: losange (Palsg.).

L. s. d. Initials of L. *librae, solidi, denarii*, whence F. *livres, sous, deniers.*

lubber. Earliest (*Piers Plowm.*) applied to lazy monks; cf. obs. *abbey-lubber*. Perh. OF. *lobeor*, deceiver, parasite, from *lober*, Ger. *loben*, to praise, but associated also with *lob, looby*; cf. Du. *lobbes*, "a clownish fellow" (Sewel). As a sailor's word, now usu. *land-lubber*, from 16 cent. Hence *lubberland*, land of Cockayne (cf. Ger. *schlaraffenland*).

cocagna: as we say lubberland (Flor.).

lubra [*Austral.*]. Woman. Orig. Tasmanian. Cf. *gin*[3].

lubricate. From L. *lubricare*, from *lubricus*, slippery. Much earlier is *lubricity*, used by Caxton for F. *lubricité*, in sense now current.

luce. Pike (fish). OF. *lus, luis*, L. *lucius*. ModF. has *brochet*, from *broche*, spike (cf. E. *pike*).

lucerne. Clover. F. *luzerne*, ModProv. *luzerno*, which also means glow-worm. Origin obscure. ? From glowing appearance of the flower.

lucid. F. *lucide*, L. *lucidus*, from *lux, luc-*, light. *Lucid interval* is after L. pl. *lucida intervalla*, common in medieval works on lunacy.

Lucifer. Morning star. L. transl. of G. φωσφόρος. Also applied, by mystical interpretation of *Is.* xiv. 12, to Satan. Hence *as proud as Lucifer*. Both above senses are in AS. *Lucifer match* is a 19 cent. tradename (cf. *vesuvian*).

luck. LG. or Du. *luk*, for *geluk*; cf. Ger. *glück*, MHG. *gelücke*. Prob. introduced (15 cent.) as gambling term; cf. *gleek* and to *try one's luck*. To *cut one's lucky*, make off, is 19 cent. London slang.

lucre. F., L. *lucrum*, gain. *Filthy lucre* (*Tit.* i. 11) is Tynd.'s rendering of G. αἰσχρὸν κέρδος.

Lucretia. Pattern of chastity. From victim of Sextus Tarquinius (Livy, i. 57–8).

lucubration. L. *lucubratio-n-*, from *lucubrare*, etym. to work by lamp-light, from *lux, luc-*, light.

Lucullian. Of banquets such as those of *L. Licinius Lucullus*, Roman epicure and great general (†56 B.C.).

lucus a non lucendo. Allusion to methods of early etymologists, who sometimes derived words from their opposites, e.g. *lucus*, a grove, from *lux*, because of its darkness.

lud. Minced pronunc. of *lord*. Usu. of barrister addressing judge.

Luddite [*hist.*]. Machine-breaker in Midlands and north (1811–16). From *Captain* (*King*) *Ludd*, imaginary leader (? named as below). Cf. *Captain Swing, Captain Moonlight.*

A quarter of a century before, one Ned Ludd, a half-witted boy in a Leicestershire village, made himself notorious by destroying stocking-frames. The Yorkshire rioters chose to take a name from this poor creature

(Low & Pulling, *Dict. of Eng. Hist.*).

ludicrous. From L. *ludicrus*, from *ludere*, to play.

lues [*med.*]. Flow, discharge. L., from *luere*, to loose.

luff[1] [*naut.*]. To bring head of ship nearer wind. From noun *luff*, ME. *lof, loof*, F. *lof* (in Wace, 12 cent.), some contrivance for altering course of ship; cf. Du. *loef*, Norw. Dan. *luv*, Sw. *lov*, etc.; cf. OHG. *laffa*, blade of oar; prob. cogn. with E. dial. *loof*, hand; cf. L. *palma*, flat hand, blade of oar.

luff[2] [*naut.*]. Lieutenant (q.v.).

luffer. See *louver.*

lug[1], **lugworm.** Used as bait. In Antrim called *lurg, lurgan*. Origin unknown.

lug[2]. Verb. Cf. Sw. *lugga*, to pull hair, from *lugg*, forelock, which is perh. the same as Sc. *lug*, ear, earlier (15 cent.) lappet, or "ear," of cap; ? cogn. with AS. *lūcan*, to pull up (weeds), Goth. *uslūkan*, to lug out (one's sword). Hence *luggage* (Shaks.).

luge [*Alp.*]. Kind of sleigh. Earlier *lege* (18 cent.), *lige* (1518). Origin unknown.

luggage. See *lug*[2].

lugger. Back-formation (late 18 cent.) from *lugsail* (17 cent.), ? for **luck-sail*, transl. of F. *voile de fortune*; cf. obs. E. *bonaventure*, used of the same, or a similar, sail.

lugsail: voile de fortune (Lesc.).

lugubrious. From L. *lugubris*, from *lugēre*, to mourn.

Luke. *St Luke's summer*, spell of warm weather about *St Luke's Day*, Oct. 18.

lukewarm. From obs. *luke*, tepid, ME. *lewk*. Cf. Du. *leuk*, in same sense. ME. had also *lew*, whence dial. *lew-warm*, from AS. *hlēow*, shelter, lee, cogn. with Ger. *lau*, lukewarm, ON. *hlýr*, warm, mild. The relation of the two words is obscure.

> Thou art lew [*var.* lewk, *Vulg.* tepidus] and nether coold nether hoot (Wyc. *Rev.* iii. 16).

lull. Imit.; cf. Sw. *lulla*, Dan. *lulle*, in same sense, also L. *lallare*. See *Lollard*. With *lullaby* cf. *hushaby* and see *bye-bye*.

lumbago. L., from *lumbus*, loin. Cf. *lumbar*, L. *lumbaris*.

lumber. Earliest (ME. *lomere*) as verb, of clumsy, blundering movement, perh. cogn. with *lame*, of which *lome* is a common ME. var. Later associated with *Lumber*, Lombard, *lumber-house*, pawnbroker's shop, regarded as store-house of disused articles; cf. *Lumber Street* (Pepys, Sep. 16, 1668) for *Lombard Street*, and see *Lombard*. NAmer. sense of rough timber is recorded for 17 cent. Thus *lumber* means orig. trumpery, with idea of unwieldiness due to association with unrelated verb. For intrusive *-b-* of verb cf. *slumber*.

lumbrical. Of, or resembling in shape, an earthworm, L. *lumbricus*.

luminous. F. *lumineux*, L. *luminosus*, from *lumen*, *lumin-*, light, cogn. with *lux*.

lump[1]. Aggregation of no particular shape. Nearest in sense are obs. Dan. *lump*, lump, Norw. & Sw. dial. *lump*, block, etc. ? Cf. Du. *lump*, rag, Ger. *lumpen*, rag. Origin unknown.

lump[2]. Fish. Also *lump-fish*. Prob. from *lump*[1], from uncouth shape; but found in Du. & LG. earlier than in E.

lump[3]. Verb. Now only (colloq.) in contrast with *like*. Orig. (16 cent.), to look sour, and in early quots. usu. coupled with *lower* (q.v.), from which it may have been coined after *dump*, *grump*, etc.

lunar. L. *lunaris*, from *luna*, moon. *Lunar caustic*, fused nitrate of silver, is from *luna*, silver (alch.).

> Sol gold is and luna silver we threpe (Chauc. G. 826).

lunatic. F. *lunatique*, Late L. *lunaticus*, from *luna*, from belief that lunatics were moon-struck. Abbreviated *loony* shows association with *loon*[1].

lunch, luncheon. Both words are of same date (late 16 cent.), and it is prob. that *luncheon* was extended from *lunch* by analogy with *punch-eon*, *trunch-eon*. Earliest sense of both is lump, chunk (see quot. s.v. *truncheon*), and it is supposed that *lunch* may be for *lump* by analogy with *hump*, *hunch*. But "it is curious that the word (*lunch*) first appears as a rendering of the (at that time) like-sounding Sp. *lonja*" (*NED.*), which is ult. ident. with *loin*. The date of appearance favours Sp. origin.

> *lonja de tocino*: a lunch of bacon (Percyvall).
>
> *lopin*: a lump, a gobbet, a luncheon (Hollyband, 1580).

lundyfoot. Snuff. From *Lundy Foot*, Dublin tobacconist (18 cent.).

lune [*archaic*]. Leash for hawk. ME. also *loyne*, OF. *loigne* (*longe*), Late L. *longea*, length of cord.

lunette [*fort.*]. F., dim. of *lune*, moon; cf. *half-moon* in similar sense.

lung. AS. *lungen*; cf. Du. *long*, Ger. *lunge*, ON. *lunga*; ult. cogn. with *light*[2]. Cf. *lights*, and Port. *leve*, lung.

> It was a saying of Lord Chatham that the parks were the lungs of London (Windham, in H. of C. 1808).

lunge[1]. Long tether for training horses to gallop in circle. F. *longe*, halter, as *lune* (q.v.).

lunge[2]. In fencing. Aphet. for earlier *allonge*, *elonge*, from F. *allonger*, to lengthen, stretch out, from *long*.

> *allonge*: a pass or thrust with a rapier (Johns.).

lunkah. Strong cheroot. Hind. *langka*, name of islands in Godavery Delta where tobacco is grown.

Lupercal [*hist.*]. Roman festival. L. *Lupercalia*, from *Luperci*, priests of some form of nature worship, ? lit. wolf expellers, from *arcēre*, to keep distant.

lupine, lupin. Plant. L. *lupinus*, from *lupus*, wolf, ? or from G. λοπός, pod, altered by folk-etym.

lupus. Skin disease. L., wolf. Cf. *cancer*, *mulligrubs*.

lurch[1], **leave in the.** From obs. game *lurch*, supposed to have resembled back-gammon. F. *lourche*; cf. It. *lurcio*. Perh. from Ger. dial. *lurz*, as in *lurz werden*, to be discomfited in a game, MHG. *lorz*, *lurz*, left, the left hand being emblematic of bad luck (cf. *sinister*). *Lurching* is recorded c. 1350.

But to *leave in the lash*, copiously recorded some years earlier than to *leave in the lurch*, suggests some connection with F. *lâcher*, to let go, as in ModF. *lâcher un ami*, to leave a friend in the lurch. See also *lurch*[2]. Prob. two words have amalgamated. Ger. *im stiche lassen*, to leave in the lurch, is from *stich* in sense of score in card-playing.

I'll play still, come out what will, I'll never give over i' the lurch (*Misogonus*, ii. 4, c. 1550).

lurch[2]. Roll to one side. Orig. naut. and recorded as *lee-larch* (Falc.), which is for earlier *lee-latch* (v.i.), app. from F. *lâcher*, to let go, VL. **laxiare*, from *laxus*. Cf. also naut. *lask*, to go large, representing the OF. form (*laschier*) of the same verb. As used of gait, partly due to archaic *lurch*, to prowl, whence *lurcher* (q.v.).

lee-latch: when he who conds would bid the man at helm to look that the ship does not go to leeward of her course, he bids him have a care of the lee-latch (*Sea Dict.* 1708).

lurcher. From archaic *lurch*, to prowl about, which, in later (but now obs.) sense of forestalling, is associated with *lurch*[1]. Supposed to be a var. of *lurk* (q.v.).

lurcher: one that lies upon the lurch, or upon the catch; also a kind of dog used in hunting (Kersey).

lurdan [*archaic*]. Lout, sluggard. OF. *lourdin*, from *lourd*, heavy; cf. ModF. *lourdaud*.

lourdaut: a sot, dunce, dullard, grotnoll, jobernoll, blockhead; a lowt, lob, luske, boore, clowne, churle, clusterfist; a proud, ignorant, and unmannerlie swaine (Cotg.).

lure. F. *leurre*, "a (faulkoners) lure" (Cotg.), MHG. *luoder* (*luder*), bait. Orig. of enticement to hawk to return.

O for a falconer's voice, To lure this tassel-gentle back again (*Rom. & Jul.* ii. 2).

lurid. L. *luridus*, yellowish, wan, cogn. with G. χλωρός. As is common in colour-words the sense has changed considerably, e.g. in *lurid light* (*language*).

lurid: pale, wan, black, and blew (Blount).

lurk. ? Frequent. of *lour*, with suffix as in *talk*, *walk*.

luscious. ME. *lucius*, var. of *licius*, aphet. for *delicious*. Sense affected by association with *lush*[1].

lush[1]. Adj. As applied to grass, etc., a reminiscence of Shaks. (v.i.). App. for ME. and dial. *lash*, flaccid, F. *lâche*, L. *laxus*. For change of vowel cf. *lurch*[2].

lasch, or to fresh, onsavery: vapidus, insipidus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

lush, or slak: laxus (*ib.*).

How lush and lusty the grass looks (*Temp.* ii. 1).

lush[2] [*slang*]. Drink. First in slang dicts. of late 18 cent. ? Shelta *lush*, to eat and drink.

The commander of the forces...expects that no man will remain, on any pretence whatever, in the rear, with the lush (*Charles O'Malley*, ch. cv.).

Lushington [*slang*]. Thirsty person. "The *City of Lushington* was a convivial society which met at the Harp, Russell St, up to 1895, and claimed to be 150 years old" (abridged from *NED.*). If this claim is correct, *lush*[2] may be abbreviated from *Lushington*; but it is more probable that the selection of the name *Lushington* was determined by *lush*[2].

And, after all, when a chaplain is named Lushington...! (E. V. Lucas).

Lusitanian. Of *Lusitania*, L. name of Portugal.

lust. AS. *lust*, pleasure, delight, enjoyment. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *lust*, ON. *loste*, Goth. *lustus*; cogn. with *list*[2], *listless*. Current sense, peculiar to E., is due to *lusts of the flesh*, in early use to render L. *concupiscentia carnis* (1 *John*, ii. 16). Hence *lusty*, which has run through a series of senses, beginning with joyful (cf. Ger. *lustig*) and ending with burly.

Thou haddist lust in this lyfe, and Lazar peyne (Wyc.).

lustration. Purification. L. *lustratio-n-*, from *lustrum*, purificatory sacrifice every five years after census, from *luere*, to wash, cogn. with *lavare*. *Lustrum*, period of five years, is secondary sense.

lustre[1]. Brightness. F., from L. *lustrare*, to shine, cogn. with *lux*, light. Sense of chandelier is current F. meaning. Cf. *lutestring*, *illustrious*.

lustre[2]. Space of five years. F., L. *lustrum*. See *lustration*.

lustring. See *lutestring*.

lusty. See *lust*.

lute[1]. Instrument. OF. *lut* (*luth*), It. *liuto*, Arab. *al'ūd*, lit. the (aloe) wood. Turk. for lute is *ūd*. Cf. Sp. *laud*, Port. *alaude*; also Du. *luit*, Ger. *laute*.

It is the little rift within the lute (Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*, 240).

lute[2]. Clay for caulking, etc. F. *lut*, L. *lutum*, from *luere*, to wash down.

luteous. Deep orange colour. From L. *luteus*, from *lutum*, a yellow dye-plant.

lutestring. Folk-etym. for *lustring*, F. *lustrine*, It. *lustrino*, as *lustre*[1] (q.v.).

lustring, or lutestring: a sort of silk (Kersey).

Lutetian. Of Paris, L. *Lutetia Parisiorum.*

Lutheran. From *Martin Luther* (†1546). Orig. equivalent to Protestant, now limited to spec. doctrines. The name is ident. with F. *Lothair*, OHG. *Hlut-hēr*, famous army.

luxation. Dislocation. F., L. *luxatio-n-*, from *luxare*, from *luxus*, from G. λοξός, askew; cf. F. *louche*, squinting.

luxury. AF. *luxurie*, L. *luxuria*, from *luxus*, abundance. Earliest E. sense is that of lasciviousness, as in Rom. langs., which express neutral E. sense by derivatives of L. *luxus*; cf. ModF. *luxe*, luxury, *luxure*, lust, etc.

lussuria: leacherie, lust, uncleannes of life, luxurie (Flor.).

LXX. Abbrev. for *Septuagint* (q.v.).

-ly. AS. *-līc*, to form nouns and adjs., *-līce*, to form advs. Ident. with *like* (q.v.) and cogn. with *lich* in *lichgate*; cf. Du. *-lijk*, Ger. *-lich*, Sw. Norw. Dan. *-lig* (from ON. *līkr*), Goth. *-leiks*. It is curious that Teut. uses "body" for the adv. formation, while Rom. uses "mind," e.g. F. *constamment* = L. *constanti mente*.

lyam-hound [*archaic*]. See *lime-hound*.

lycanthropy. Insanity in which patient believes himself a wolf. G. λυκανθρωπία, from λύκος, wolf, ἄνθρωπος, man. Cf. *werwolf*.

lyceum. L., G. Λύκειον, garden where Aristotle taught at Athens, adjacent to temple of Apollo, one of whose epithets was Λύκειος. For later senses cf. *academy*, *athenaeum*. Hence F. *lycée*, public school.

lych. See *lich*.

lychnis. Plant. L., G. λυχνίς, some red flower, from λύχνος, lamp.

lycopodium. Plant, lit. wolf-foot. See *lycanthropy*, *tripod*.

lyddite. Invented by Turpin and first tested (c. 1888) at *Lydd*, Kent.

Lydford law. See *law*[1]. From *Lydford* (Dartmoor), where was held a Stannaries Court of summary jurisdiction. Mentioned in *Piers Plowm.*

Lydford law: is to hang men first, and indite them afterwards (Blount).

Lydian. Of *Lydia*, kingdom of Croesus in Asia Minor. Applied in G. to a mode of music regarded as effeminate.

lye. AS. *lēag*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *loog*, Ger. *lauge*, ON. *laug*; cogn. with *lather*.

lyke-wake [*archaic*]. Watch over dead body. See *lich*, *wake*.

lymph. L. *lympha*, water, colourless fluid, altered from *lumpa*, owing to a legendary connection with *nymph*. Hence *lymphatic*, orig. frenzied, mad, but now applied to the sluggish temperament supposed to result from excess of lymph in tissues.

lynch law. Earlier (1817) *Lynch's law*. Connection with *Charles Lynch*, a Virginian justice of the peace, indemnified (1782) for having summarily imprisoned certain persons, is conjectural only. Another, and more likely, suggestion, is that the phrase comes from *Lynch's Creek* (S. Carolina), which is known to have been a meeting-place of the "Regulators" as early as 1768. This would make the phrase parallel to *Lydford law*, *Jeddart justice* (cf. to *shanghai*).

lynx. L., G. λύγξ; cogn. with AS. *lox*, Du. *los*, Ger. *luchs*, and prob. with G. λεύσσειν, to see. Earliest records (v.i.) allude to keenness of sight. Hence *lyncaean*, sharp-sighted.

A best that men lynx calles
That may se thurgh stane walles (*NED.* 1340).

lyon. In *Lyon King of Arms*, chief herald of Scotland, in allusion to lion on shield.

lyre. F., L. *lyra*, also the name of a constellation, G. λύρα. Hence *lyric-al*, orig. poetry to be sung to the lyre.

M. For 1000. Init. of L. *mille*, thousand. But orig. for symbol CIↃ (see *D*), an alteration of the G. φ.

ma. 19 cent. abbrev. of *mamma* (q.v.).

ma'am. For *madam* (q.v.). Cf. US. (school)-*marm* and Anglo-Ind. *mem-sahib*.

Mac. Facet. for Scotsman. Gael. Ir. *mac*, son, cogn. with Welsh *ap* (earlier *map*). See also *maid*.

macabre. F., earlier *macabré*, in *danse Macabré* (14 cent.), dance of death. App. corrupt. of *Maccabaeus*; cf. MedL. *chorea Machabaeorum* (15 cent.), dance of death.

L'idée de toutes les Danses macabres est la même: c'est l'égalité des hommes devant la mort, le nivellement du cimetière appliqué aux écrasantes inégalités de la vie (Paul de Saint-Victor).

macaco. Monkey. Port., from native name (Congo). Hence F. *macaque*.

macadam. Road-paving introduced by *J. L. McAdam* (†1836).

macaroni. It. *maccheroni* (*maccaroni* in Flor.), pl. of *maccherone*. Of doubtful origin, perh. from obs. It. *maccare*, to pound. Hence *macaroni*, 18th cent. "blood," belonging to *Macaroni Club* (v.i.) and professing con-

tempt for native cooking. *Macaronic poetry*, usu. jargonized Latin, was invented (1517) by Merlinus Cocceius (Teofilo Folengo), who likened his work to the culinary macaroni.

The Maccaroni Club, which is composed of all the travelled young men who wear long curls and spying-glasses (H. Walpole).

macaroon. F. *macaron*, It. *maccherone* (v.s.).

macartney. Pheasant. From *Earl Macartney* (†1806).

macassar. Oil from *Mangkasara*, district in Celebes, one of the Philippines. Cf. *anti-macassar*.

macaw. Port. *macao*, for Tupi (Brazil) *macavuana*. The form is prob. due rather to some fancied connection with *Macao*.

macaw-palm. Of Carib origin; cf. *macoya*, *mocaya*, its name in Guiana.

maccaboy, maccabaw, mackabaw. Snuff. From *Macouba*, in Martinique.

mace[1]. Weapon. F. *masse*, VL. **mattea*, whence L. *matteola*, mallet; cf. It. *mazza*, "a clubbe" (Flor.), Sp. *maza*. In House of Commons as symbol of authority.

mace[2]. Spice, husk of nutmeg. False sing. from ME. *macis*, F., L. *macis*, recorded only in Plautus, and prob. invented by him.

macédoine. Mixed dish. F., lit. Macedonia, ? from empire of Alexander being regarded as a miscellaneous collection.

macerate. From L. *macerare*, to steep; ? cf. G. *μάσσειν*, to steep. Sense of fasting app. due to association with L. *macer*, thin.

machete, matchet. Heavy WInd. cutlass. Sp., dim. of *macho*, hammer, L. *marculus*.

Machiavellian. Of *Niccolò Machiavelli* (†1527), of Florence, author of *Il Principe*.

machicolation [*arch.*]. From F. *mâchicoulis*, aperture for dropping melted lead, etc., on assailants of castle. Second element app. as in *portcullis* (q.v.), first doubtful.

machine. F., L. *machina*, G. *μηχανή*, from *μῆχος*, contrivance; ult. cogn. with *may*. In all Rom. & Teut. langs. Earliest (15 cent.) as verb, to contrive, plot, as F. *machiner*. For extended senses cf. *engine*. The *party machine* is from US. politics. *Machine-gun*, "an invention of the Devil" (Sir Ian Hamilton), is recorded for 1890.

-machy. G. *-μαχία*, from *μάχεσθαι*, to fight.

mackerel. OF. *maquerel* (*maquereau*). Prob. ident. with F. *maquereau*, pander, from a popular belief as to the habits of the fish. ? The latter ult. from OFris. *mek*, marriage.

mackinaw [*US.*]. Blanket, etc. Name of island between Lakes Huron and Michigan.

mackintosh. Waterproof cloth patented (1823) by *Charles Mackintosh*. The name means son of the thane.

macle [*min.*]. Dark spot, twin crystal. F., L. *macula*, spot.

macramé. Turk. *maqrama*, towel, napkin.

macrocosm. F. *macrocosme* (c. 1200), MedL., G. *μακρός*, great, long, *κόσμος*, world, coined on the earlier *microcosm* (q.v.).

mactation. L. *mactatio-n-*, from *mactare*, to slay.

maculate. From L. *maculare*, from *macula*, spot.

mad. AS. *mād*, only in compd. *mādmōd*, folly, so that the mod. word is rather aphet. for AS. *gemād*, shortened from *gemāded*, p.p. of an unrecorded verb. Cf. hist. of *fat*, and perh. of *bad*. Cogn. with OHG. *gameit*, foolish, Goth. *gamaiths*, crippled, and ult. with L. *mutare*, to change. The usual AS. adj. was *wōd*, whence obs. *wood* (v.i.), which is one origin of the name *Wood*. With *madman* cf. *foeman, freshman, nobleman*. With *madcap*, first in Shaks. (*Love's Lab. Lost*, ii. 1), cf. obs. *fuddlecap, huffcap*. *Far from the madding crowd* (Gray's *Elegy*) is usu. misunderstood as maddening, whereas it means raving. The line is imitated from Drummond of Hawthornden (v.i.).

Festus with greet vois seyde, Poul, thou maddist, or wexist wood (Wyc. *Acts*, xxvi. 24).

Far from the madding worldling's hoarse discords (Sonnet, *Dear Wood*).

madame. F., orig. *ma dame*, my lady, L. *mea domina*. The earliest E. example (13 cent.) is in addressing a queen, the word, in its gradual descent to *'m*, never having quite lost its suggestion of respect.

madder. AS. *mædere*; cogn. with ON. *mathra*; cf. Du. *mede, mee* (in compd. *meekrap*).

madeira. Wine from *Madeira Islands*, named from timber, Port. *madeira*, L. *materia*, because formerly thickly wooded. *Madeira cake* perh. from being orig. flavoured with the wine.

mademoiselle. F., orig. *ma demoiselle*. See *damsel*.

madia. Plant of sunflower tribe. From Chilian *madi*.

madonna. It., orig. *ma* (*mia*) *donna*. As *madame* (q.v.).

madrassah. Mohammedan college. Arab. *madrasah*, from *darasa*, to study.

madrepore. Coral. F. *madrépore*, It. *madrepora*, from *madre*, mother, and a second element which may be from L. *porus*, pore, or G. πῶρος, calcareous stone.

madrigal. F., It. *madrigale*, perh. from L. *matricale*, from *mater*, *matr-*, mother. ? A song in the mother-tongue.

Maecenas. Liberal patron. From name of friend of Augustus and patron of Horace and Virgil.

> Mais sans un Mécénas à quoi sert un Auguste? (Boileau).

maelstrom. Du. *maalstroom*, earlier *maelstroom*, whirlpool, from *malen*, to grind (cogn. with Ger. *mahlen* and ult. with L. *molere*), and *stroom*, stream. Applied by 16 cent. Du. geographers to the famous whirlpool on the west coast of Norway, and adopted, as a literary word, by the Scand. langs.

maenad. Bacchante. L., G. μαινάς, μαιναδ-, from μαίνεσθαι, to rave. Cf. *mania*.

maestoso [*mus.*]. It., majestic.

maestro [*mus.*]. It., L. *magister*, master.

maffick. Back-formation from *mafficking*, applied to wild rejoicing at relief (May 17, 1900) of *Mafeking*, SAfr., besieged by Boers and defended by Baden-Powell. Revived in connection with the scenes that disgraced London in Nov. 1918.

> We trust Cape Town...will "maffick" to-day, if we may coin a word (*Pall Mall Gaz.* May 22, 1900).

mafia. Sicilian lawlessness, gen. understood as name of secret society. Origin unknown.

Mag. Short for *Margaret*, as in *magpie*, whence *mag*, to chatter. With *Mag's* (*Meg's*) *diversions* cf. earlier *Mag's tales*, the name being used as a generic term for a rough and boisterous woman (but see also *Meg*).

magazine. F. *magasin*, It. *magazzino* (cf. Sp. *magacen*), Arab. *makhāzin*, pl. of *makhzan*, store-house, from *khazana*, to store up. Sp. *almacén*, Port. *armazem* keep the Arab. def. art. Orig. warehouse; then, arsenal, etc. For adoption of Arab. word, due to the naut. power of the Moors in Middle Ages, cf. *arsenal*. Sense of publication appears first in 17 cent. applied to "store-houses" of techn. information on mil. or nav. subjects. The *Gentleman's Magazine* (1731) was the first periodical magazine.

> A monthly collection to treasure up, as in a magazine, the most remarkable pieces on the subjects abovemention'd (*Gent. Mag.* 1. *Introd.*).

Magdalen-e. *Mary Magdalen*, G. Μαγδαλήνη, of *Magdala*, near Sea of Galilee (*Luke*, viii. 2), regarded as ident. with the sinner (*Luke*, vii. 37). See *maudlin*. The *NED.* records the word in the sense of hospital, refuge, from c. 1600 only, but the name of *Nicholas atte Maudeleyne* (*Patent Rolls*, c. 1300) points to its existence much earlier.

mage. F., see *magi*.

magenta. Aniline dye discovered just after battle of *Magenta* (NIt.), where Austrians were defeated by French (1859).

maggot. Metath., perh. due to association with name *Mag* (see *magpie*), of ME. *madok*, dim. of AS. *matha*, worm, maggot, cogn. with Du. Ger. *made*. See *mawkish*. *Maggot* (whim) *in the head* belongs to the old belief in internal parasites as cause of mental or bodily disturbance; cf. *mulligrubs*, and similar use of Ger. *grille*, grasshopper (see quot. s.v. *bee*).

magi. Pl. of L. *magus*, G. μάγος, OPers. *magus*, member of priestly caste, magician. The three *magi* are mentioned in *Piers Plowm.* and *Simon Magus* by Chauc. It is curious to note that Pers. *magh* is now used of a taverner, the sense of Zoroastrian priest having become contemptuous under the Arabs.

magic. F. *magique* (adj.), Late L., G. μαγική (sc. τέχνη), from μάγος. See *magi*. *Natural magic*, as opposed to *black magic*, was used in ME. almost in sense of natural science. *Magic lantern* appears first in F. *lanterne magique* (*laterna magica*) in 17 cent.

magilp. See *megilp*.

magisterial. MedL. *magisterialis*, from *magister*, master, double compar. from *magnus*.

magistrate. L. *magistratus*, orig. office of magistrate, from *magister*.

magma [*geol.*]. Crude pasty matter. G., from μάσσειν, to knead.

magnanimous. From L. *magnanimus*, from *magnus*, great, *animus*, soul.

magnate. Late L. *magnas*, *magnat-*, from *magnus*, great. Adopted also as spec. title in Pol. & Hung.

magnesia. MedL., G. Μαγνησία, district in Thessaly. Applied to the lodestone (cf. *magnet*) and to a mineral, perh. manganese, supposed by alchemists to be an ingredient of the philosopher's stone. Hence *magnesium*, by analogy with other chem. words in *-ium*.

magnet. OF. *magnete*, or L. *magnes, magnet-*, G. *μάγνης*, Magnesian stone (v.s.). In most Europ. langs., but replaced in F. by *aimant*, adamant. *Magnetism*, in hypnotic sense, is due to Mesmer.

Magnificat. L., magnifies, init. word of Virgin's hymn (*Luke*, i. 46–55). Cf. *Benedictus*, *Sanctus*, etc.

magnificence. F., L. *magnificentia*, from *magnus*, great, *facere*, to do.

magnifico. Honorary title of Venet. magnate (v.s.).

magniloquent. From L. *magniloquus*, from *loqui*, to speak.

magnitude. L. *magnitudo*, from *magnus*, great, cogn. with G. *μέγας*, and ult. with *much*.

magnolia. From *Pierre Magnol* (†1715), professor of botany at Montpellier. Cf. *fuchsia, dahlia*, etc.

magnum. Two-quart bottle. L. *magnum*, neut. adj. Cf. *magnum bonum*, plum, potato, steel pen; also earlier in the bottle sense.

> A magnum bonum of very palatable claret (Hickey's *Memoirs*, i. 132).

magpie. From *pie*[1] (q.v.) with name *Mag* prefixed. Formerly also *Meg-*, *Maggot-*, etc. Cf. F. *margot*, magpie, E. *robin redbreast, dicky bird, jackdaw*, etc. The *magpie* at rifle practice is signalled with a black and white disk.

> *pie*: a pye, pyannat, meggatapie (Cotg.).

magus. See *magi*.

Magyar. People and lang. of Hungary. From native name, prob. meaning mountain-dwellers, the race coming from the Ural. The lang. belongs to the Uralo-Finnic group.

maharajah. Hind., Sanskrit *mahārāgā*, great king, cogn. with L. *magnus rex*.

mahatma. Sanskrit *mahātman*, from *mahā*, great (v.s.), *ātman*, soul. First *NED*. records in connection with Madame Blavatsky.

mahdi. Arab. *mahdīy*, passive part. of *hadā*, to lead aright. Applied to Soudan insurgent leader c. 1880, but in earlier use in sense of Mohammedan Messiah.

> The test of the validity of the claims of a Mahdi is always held by his followers to reside in his success (*Morn. Post*, Feb. 13, 1918).

mahlstick. See *maulstick*.

mahogany. Earlier (1671) *mohogeney*, described as from Jamaica. Of obscure WInd. origin. In several Europ. langs., but F. has *acajou*, from Port. (Brazil), and Sp. *caoba*, from Carib.

Mahometan. From *Mahomet*, early popular form of Arab. *Muhammad*; cf. F. *mahométan*. Now usu. replaced by *Mohammedan*. Earlier still (13 cent.) the prophet was called *Mahoun(d)* from OF. shortened form *Mahon*. Cf. also obs. *maumet*, idol, doll.

mahout. Elephant-driver. Hind. *mahāwat*, Sanskrit *mahā-mātra*, lit. great in measure, hence, high officer. Cf. *mahatma*.

Mahratti [*ling.*]. Lang. of the Mahrattas, a form of Hindi.

mahseer. Fish. Hind. *mahāsir*, ? Sanskrit *mahā śiras*, big head.

> We are now compelled, if we would catch fish, to seek tarpon in Florida, mahseer in India (Andrew Lang).

maid, maiden. *Maid* is shortened from *maiden*, AS. *mægden*, girl, virgin, cogn. with OHG. *magatīn* (replaced by dim. *mädchen*). With AS. *mægth*, which did not survive, cf. Ger. *magd*, Goth. *magaths*. All these words are fem. derivatives of an OTeut. word for boy, which appears in AS. *magu*, child, son, ON. *mögr*, Goth. *magus*, ?ult. cogn. with Gael. *mac*. Both *maid* and *maiden* were early applied to the Holy Virgin, and the spec. sense of virgin survives in *old maid, maiden aunt*, as fig. in *maiden over* (*speech*). In ME. both are used also of an unmarried man. For *maidenhead* cf. *Godhead*. With *maiden*, the old Sc. guillotine, cf. *Scavenger's daughter*. With *maidenhair* (fern) cf. synon. Dan. *jomfruhaar*, Icel. *Freyjuhār* (see *Friday*), L. *capillus Veneris* (Pseudo-Apuleius).

> I woot wel that the Apostel was a mayde (Chauc. D. 79).

maieutic. Socratic method of extracting truth. G. *μαιευτικός*, lit. obstetric, used fig. by Socrates, from *μαῖα*, midwife.

mail[1]. Armour. F. *maille*, L. *macula*, spot, mesh, applied to chain-armour. *Mailed fist* translates Ger. *gepanzerte faust*.

> Fahre darein mit gepanzerter faust (Kaiser Wilhelm II, Dec. 16, 1897).

mail[2]. Bag, now esp. for letters. ME. *male*, OF. (*malle*, trunk), OHG. *mahala*, leather bag, whence also It. Sp. *mala*. The postal *mail* dates from 17 cent. Hence also *mail-coach, -train, -steamer*, carrying the mail. For sense-development of this word cf. *budget*.

> *male*: a male, or great budget (Cotg.).

mail[3]. Payment, rent, etc. Now only Sc., exc. in *blackmail* (see *black*). ON. *māl*, speech, agreement. Com. Teut.; cf. AS. *mæthel*, meeting, OHG. *mahal*, assembly, treaty, Goth. *mathl*, meeting-place.

maim. ME. also *mahaym*, *maynhe*, etc., OF. *meshaignier*, *mahaignier*, from adj. *mehaing*, mutilated; cf. It. *magagnare*. Second element as in *barren* (q.v.), first doubtful; if *mes-* is orig., it represents L. *minus*, used as "pejorative" prefix. For final *-m* of E. word cf. *grogram*, *vellum*, etc.

main[1]. Strength. Now only in *might and main*, *amain*. AS. *mægen*, strength, cogn. with *may*, *might*, and with OHG. *magan*, ON. *magn*.

main[2]. Adj. Partly evolved from compds. of *main*[1], partly from cogn. ON. adj. *meginn*, *megn*, strong. Orig. sense appears in *main force*, which would appear however to owe something to association with F. *main forte*, strong hand (v.i.). Esp. common in mil. and naut. lang., e.g. *main body*, *mainguard*, *mainmast*, *mainstay*. So also *mainland*, ON. *megenland*, sometimes reduced to *main*, as in *Spanish Main*, SAmer. coast from Panama to Orinoco; cf. mod. use of *main* (pipe for gas, etc.). *In the main* perh. owes something to F. *en moyenne* (OF. *meienne*), on the average, and even *mainmast*, also (c. 1600) *meanemast*, suggests association with the same word; cf. Ger. *mittelmast*, and see *mean*[2]. The *main chance* is orig. from *main*[3], but is now apprehended in the sense of *main*[2]. *Splicing the mainbrace*, partaking of grog, perh. refers to the strengthening influence of good liquor. Fig. use of *mainstay* is one of our numerous naut. metaphors.

à main forte: by maine force, or great power; with might and maine (Cotg.).

main[3]. Term at hazard, cock-fighting match. Its regular association with *by* suggests that it is a spec. use of *main*[2] (cf. *main*-road, *by*-road). In the cock-fighting sense it appears to approach in sense *battle-royal*.

Always have an eye to the main, whatsoever thou art chanced at the by (*Euphues*).

There will be by-battles....And in the afternoon will begin the main match (*NED*. 1716).

maintain. F. *maintenir*, from L. *manu tenēre*, to hold with the hand; cf. It. *mantenere*, Sp. *mantener*. Oldest E. sense is to back up, defend. The orig. significance of the hist. *cap of maintenance* is unknown. It was also called *cap of estate* (*dignity*).

maize. Sp. *maiz*, earlier *mahiz*, from Cuban dial., prob. ident. with Guiana *marisi*, Carib *marichi*; cf. F. *maïs*, earlier *mahiz*.

majesty. F. *majesté*, L. *majestas*, cogn. with *major*, greater. Earliest sense in E. the greatness of God. *Your Majesty* is a L. construction common to the Rom. langs. and adopted from them by the Teut. Up to time of James I it was in competition with *Grace* and *Highness* as royal title.

majolica. It., from *Majolica*, early name of *Majorca*, Balearic Islands. Named from being the larger island; cf. *Minorca*. ModSp. name is *Mallorca*.

major. L., compar. of *magnus*, its relation to which is obscure. Much less used than *minor*. As mil. title via F. *major*, for *sergent-major*, orig. used of higher rank than at present; cf. *major-general* (see *general*). *Major-domo* is adapted from Sp. *mayordomo*, MedL. *major domus*, mayor of the palace, under the Merovingians. See *mayor*. To *go over to the majority*, to die, is L. *abire ad plures*.

Death joins us to the great majority (Young).

majuscule. F., L. *majuscula* (sc. *littera*), dim. of *major*, *majus*, greater.

make. AS. *macian*. WGer.; cf. Du. *maken*, Ger. *machen*. Orig. sense perh. to render suitable; cf. Ger. *gemach* (adj.), suitable, (noun), room, AS. *gemaca*, fellow, equal (see *match*[1]). *Made* is contr. of *makede* (cf. Ger. *machte*). Senses correspond to those senses of L. *facere*, F. *faire*, which are not provided by *do*, and many phrases in which *make* is used are directly translated from F., e.g. to *make believe* (*faire croire*), to *make one's way* (*faire son chemin*), to *make as though* (*faire comme si*). In to *make bold* (*free*) the reflex. is omitted. *On the make* is US. For archaic *makebate*, breeder of strife, cf. *makeshift*, *makeweight*, *make-peace* (now only as surname).

Malacca cane. From *Malacca*, in Malay peninsula. Cf. *Penang lawyer*.

malachite. F., ult. from G. *μαλάχη*, mallow; from colour.

Melochites is a grene stone...and hath that name of the colour of malewes (Trev.).

malacology. Study of molluscs. From G. *μαλακός*, soft.

maladroit. F., from *mal*, ill, *adroit* (q.v.).

malady. F. *maladie*, from *malade*, Late L.

male habitus, for *male habens*, rendering G. κακῶς ἔχων. Cf. F. *avoir mal* (*aux dents*, etc.).

Centurionis autem cujusdam servus male habens, erat moriturus (*Vulg. Luke*, vii. 2).

Malaga. In South of Spain. Hence wine, raisins.

Malagasy. People and lang. of *Madagascar*; cf. F. *Malgache*. Perh. cogn. with *Malay*.

malander, mallender [*vet.*]. Eruption behind knee of horse. F. *malandre*, L. *malandria*. Cf. *sallender*.

malapert [*archaic*]. OF., from *mal apert*, opposite of *apert*, able, expert (see *pert*). The sense is rather that of OF. *malappris*, ill taught. For formation cf. *maladroit*, *malcontent*.

malapropism. Verbal confusion. From *Mrs Malaprop* (from F. *mal à propos*, ill to the purpose) in Sheridan's *Rivals* (1775), who indulges in such phrases as *derangement of epitaphs* for *arrangement of epithets*.

malaria. It. *mal' aria*, for *mala aria*, bad air. Both quots. below are from letters written at Rome.

A horrid thing called the "mal'aria," that comes to Rome every summer and kills one (H. Walpole).

I want to go to Naples for fear of the heats and bad air arriving (*ib.*).

Malay [*ling.*]. The lingua franca of the Eastern archipelago. Orig. a Polynesian lang., but now saturated with Arab. (the script of which it has adopted), with strong Pers. & Hind. elements also.

Malayalam [*ling.*]. Dravidian lang. of Malabar.

malcontent. OF. *malcontent* (replaced by *mécontent*); cf. *maladroit*, *malapert*.

male. F. *mâle*, OF. *masle*, L. *masculus*, dim. of *mas*, male.

malediction. Learned form of *malison* (q.v.).

malefactor. L., from *male facere*, to do ill. Replaced ME. *malfetour*, *maufetour*, from OF. Cf. *malefic-ent*, from L. *maleficus*.

malevolent. From L. *male*, ill, *volens*, *volent-*, pres. part. of *velle*, to wish. Cf. *benevolent*.

malfeasance [*leg.*]. F. *malfaisance*, from *malfaire*, to do ill (see *malefactor*).

malic [*chem.*]. F. *malique*, from L. *malum*, apple.

malice. F., L. *malitia*, from *malus*, bad. To *bear malice* is after F. *porter malice* (Palsg.).

Nothing extenuate, Nor aught set down in malice (*Oth.* v. 2).

malign-ant. From L. *malignus*; cf. *benign*. Current sense of to *malign* is for ME. to *malign against*. Application of *Malignant* to royalists (1641–60) is from earlier theol. sense as in *church malignant*, i.e. of Anti-Christ.

Odivi ecclesiam malignantium [*AV.* of evil doers] (*Vulg. Ps.* xxv. 5).

malinger. Back-formation from *malingerer*, app. corrupt. of OF. *malingreux*, formerly used of beggar with artificial sores, from *malingre*, sickly, "sore, scabbie, ouglie, loathsome" (Cotg.), of unknown origin.

malingeror: a military term for one who, under pretence of sickness, evades his duty (Grose).

malison [*archaic*]. OF. *malëison*, L. *maledictio-n-*, from *maledicere*, to curse. Cf. *benison*.

malkin, mawkin. Dim. of *Maud*, ME. *Malde*, *Matilda*; also of *Mal* (*Moll*), *Mary*. Archaic and dial. for slut (*Cor.* ii. 1); hence, also mop, scarecrow (*Adam Bede*, ch. vi.). Cf. *grimalkin* and see *scullion*.

Malkyn, or mawte, propyr name: Matildis (*Prompt. Parv.*).

malkyn, or ovyn swepyr: dorsorium, tersorium (*ib.*).

mall. F. *mail*, mallet, L. *malleus* (see *maul*). From implement used in playing *mall* or *pall-mall* (q.v.). Hence applied to shaded walk where game was orig. played; cf. F. *mail*, in same sense, e.g. Anatole France's *L'Orme du Mail*, the elm-tree on the mall. The *Mall* in St James's Park was made after the older *Pall Mall* had been built over.

The mall [at Tours] without comparison is the noblest in Europe....Here we play'd a party or two (Evelyn).

Here a well-polish'd mall gives us the joy
To see our Prince his matchless force employ
(Waller, *On St James's Park as lately improved by His Majesty*, 1668).

Mallaby-Deeleys [*neol.*]. Clothes. From *Mr Mallaby-Deeley*, M.P., who inaugurated (Mar. 1920) a great scheme to supply clothes at reasonable prices. See *Punch*, Mar. 10, 1920.

mallard. F. *malart*, ? orig. proper name, OHG. *Madal-hart*, strong in the council (see *mail*[3]). The form *mawdelard* occurs in ME. The application of proper names to birds (*guillemot*, *parrot*, etc.) goes back to pre-historic folk-lore. Cf. also *renard*. But Walloon *marlart* points rather to connection with *male*, OF. *masle* becoming *marle* in Walloon.

malleable. F. *malléable*, from L. **malleare*, from *malleus*, hammer.

mallender. See *malander*.

mallet. F. *maillet*, dim. of *mail*. See *mall, maul*.

mallow. AS. *mealwe*, L. *malva*, whence also It. Sp. *malva*, Ger. *malve*. See *malachite, mauve*.

malm. Soft rock, etc. AS. *mealm*, in *mealmstān*; cf. ON. *mālmr*, ore, Goth. *malma*, sand, Ger. *malmen*, to crush; cogn. with *meal*[1].

malmaison. Rose, carnation. From name of Empress Josephine's palace, near Versailles. For formation of name, bad house, cf. E. *Caldecote, Coldharbour*.

malmsey [*hist.*]. From *Monemvasia*, G. Μονεμβασία, now *Malvasia*, in the Morea, which orig. produced it; cf. MedL. *malmasia*, forms of which are found in other Europ. langs., and see *malvoisie*.

> Attainted was hee by parliament and judged to the death, and thereupon hastely drouned in a butt of malmesey (Sir T. More).

malnutrition, malodorous. 19 cent. coinages. *Malpractice* was orig. (17 cent.) used of bad doctoring.

malt. AS. *mealt*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *mout*, Ger. *malz*, ON. *malt*; cogn. with *melt*. With *maltster* cf. *brewster*, both orig. female occupations.

Maltese. Of *Malta*, whence cat, dog, cross. The latter was that of the Knights of St John, Hospitallers, who held Malta during the Middle Ages. The lang. is corrupt. Arab. mixed with It.

Malthusian. Of *T. R. Malthus*, whose *Essay on Population* (1798) advised limited procreation of children.

maltreat. F. *maltraiter*. See *treat*.

malvaceous [*bot.*]. From Late L. *malvaceus*. See *mallow*.

malversation. F., from *malverser*, from L. *versari*. See *versed*.

> *malverser en son office*: to behave him selfe ill in his office (Cotg.).

malvoisie [*archaic*]. F., OF. *malvesie*, It. *malvasia*, as *malmsey* (q.v.).

> With hym broghte he a jubbe of malvesye (Chauc. B. 1260).

mamelon [*fort.*]. F., mound, lit. nipple of breast, *mamelle*, L. *mamilla*, dim. of *mamma*. Hence also *mamillated*.

Mameluke. Arab. *mamlūk*, slave, p.p. of *malaka*, to possess. The *Mamelukes* were orig. a force of Caucasian slaves. They seized the sovereignty of Egypt in 1254, and held it, with interruptions, till their massacre by Mohammed Ali in 1811. In most Europ. langs. Cf. hist. of *janizary*.

mamillated. See *mamelon*.

mamma. Natural infantile redupl. Cf. L. *mamma*, G. μάμμη, and similar forms in most langs. Spelling, for *mama* (cf. *papa*), is suggested by L. First *NED*. record is 16 cent., but the word is of course venerable (cf. *bow-wow*).

mammal. Late L. *mammalis*, from *mamma*, breast, ident. with above (cf. *pap*). First in *mammalia* (Linnaeus).

mammee. Fruit. Sp. *mamey*, from Haytian.

mammock [*archaic & dial.*]. Fragment, to mangle (*Cor.* i. 3). ? From *maim*.

mammon. Late L., G. μαμωνᾶς, Aram. *māmōn*, riches, gain. Regarded by mediæval writers as name of demon (*God and Mammon*). In Bibl. transl. first used by Tynd., where Wyc. has *riches*.

mammoth. Archaic Russ. *mammot* (*mamant*), of unknown origin.

man. AS. *mann*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *man*, Ger. *mann*, ON. *mathr* (for *mannr*), Goth. *manna*; cogn. with Sanskrit *manu*. Used for both L. *homo* and *vir*, though AS. had also *wer* in second sense (see *werwolf*), and in AS. used of both sexes. It is possible that the regular omission of the art. when the word is used in gen. sense, e.g. *man is mortal* (cf. *the child, the lion*, etc.), may be partly due to its employment as indef. pron.; cf. Ger. *man*, F. *on* (L. *homo*). Sense of husband (cf. Ger. *mann*) now only in *man and wife*, of servant, subordinate, in *master and man, officers and men*. *Mankind* replaced earlier *mankin* (see *kin, kind*). *Man-of-war* is 15 cent.; cf. *Indiaman*. *Manhandle*, to move without help of machinery, is from *handle*, but in sense of rough usage it may be altered from Dev. *manangle*, AF. *mahangler*, to mangle (q.v.). The distinction between *manslaughter* (earlier *manslaught*) and murder appears in late ME. For *chessman*, back-formation from *chessmen*, see *chess*. It is possible that in other collocations, e.g. *all the king's horses and all the king's men*, we also have a disguised survival of *meiny*.

> He [Henry V] roode forthe tylle he cam to Hampton, and there he mosteryd hys mayne (Gregory's *Chron.* 1415).

> I'll catch you and man-handle you, and you'll die (Kipling, *Light that failed*).

manacle. OF. *manicle*, L. *manicula*, dim. of *manica*, sleeve, etc., from L. *manus*, hand.

manage. Orig. to handle and train horses. It. *maneggiare*, from *mano*, hand. Cf. obs. noun *manage*, horsemanship, F. *manège*, "the manage, or managing of a horse" (Cotg.), It. *maneggio*, the Italians being in 16 cent., as now, the trick-riders of Europe and the instructors of young E. nobles on the grand tour. Later senses of the word have been affected by OF. *menage*, direction, from *mener*, to lead (e.g. to *manage a business*), and still more by F. *ménage* (q.v.), housekeeping, *ménager*, to economize. Dryden repeatedly uses *manage* in the exact sense of *ménager*. To *manage* (contrive) *to* is 18 cent. (*Trist. Shandy*, v. 17).

> It is the peculiar praise of us Italians...to manege with reason, especially rough horses (*NED.* c. 1560).
>
> Speak terms of manage to thy bounding steed (1 *Hen. IV*, ii. 3).

manatee. Cetacean, dugong. Sp. *manatí*, Carib. *manattouï*. Cf. OF. *manat* (replaced by *lamantin*).

> *manat*: a monstrous Indian fish that resembles an oxe (Cotg.).

Manchester school [*hist.*]. Applied derisively by Disraeli (1848) to the Cobden-Bright group, which considered that the whole duty of man was to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest.

> Niggard throats of Manchester may bawl (Tennyson).

manchet [*archaic*]. Small loaf. Orig. bread of the finest quality. Var. *mainchet* suggests possible connection with obs. *maine*, in same sense, aphet. for (*pain*) *demaine*, lord's bread, L. *panis dominicus*. Or it may be from an unrecorded AF. **demanchet*; cf. F. *dimanche*, L. *dominica*.

manchette. F., dim. of *manche*, sleeve, L. *manica*, from *manus*, hand.

manchineel. WInd. tree. Earlier *mancinell* (Capt. John Smith), F. *mancenille*, Sp. *manzanilla*, from *manzana*, OSp. *mazana*, L. *Matiana* (sc. *poma*, *mala*), kind of apple, named from the *Matia* gens.

Manchu. Mongol race which (1646) overthrew the native (Ming) dynasty of China.

manciple. College purveyor (Oxf. & Camb.). OF. *manciple*, *mancipe* (cf. *participle*), L. *mancipium*, orig. purchase, acquisition, from *manus*, hand, *capere*, to take; hence chattel, slave (cf. *emancipate*).

> A gentil maunciple was ther of a temple (Chauc. A. 567).

Mancunian. Of *Manchester*, MedL. *Mancunium*.

-mancy. OF. *-mancie*, Late L., G. *μαντεία*, divination.

mandamus [*leg.*]. L., we command. Init. word of (orig. royal) writ to enforce performance of some public duty.

mandarin. Port. *mandarim*, Malay *mantrī*, Hind. *mantrī*, Sanskrit *mantrin*, counsellor, from *mantra*, counsel, from root *man*, to think. For non-Chin. origin cf. *joss*, *junk*. Chin. title is *Kwan*. *Mandarin*, orange, F. *mandarine*, is prob. allusive to bright yellow robes of mandarins. For current sense of pompous official cf. *alguazil*, *satrap*.

> The mandarins of the Foreign Office (*Daily Chron.* Nov. 21, 1917).

mandate. L. *mandatum*, p.p. neut. of *mandare*, to command, from *manus*, hand, *dare*, to give. Cf. *maundy*. Pol. sense is after F. *mandat*.

mandible. OF. (*mandibule*), L. *mandibula*, from *mandere*, to chew.

mandolin. F. *mandoline*, It. *mandolino*, dim. of *mandola*, for *mandora*. ? Cogn. with obs. *bandore*. See *banjo*.

mandragore. AS. *mandragora*, Late L., G. *μανδραγόρας*. *Mandrake*, ME. *mandragge*, is a shortened form, prob. altered on *man* and *drake*, dragon, the plant being supposed to resemble the human form and to have magic powers. *Mandragora*, cause of forgetting, is after *Oth.* iii. 3.

> Ruben goon out in tyme of wheet hervest into the feeld, fond mandraggis [Coverd. mandragoras] (Wyc. *Gen.* xxx. 14).

mandrel. In various mech. senses. Corrupt. of F. *mandrin*, of doubtful origin, ? ult. cogn. with L. *mamphur*, for **mandar*, part of a turner's lathe.

mandrill. Baboon. App. from *man* and *drill*, baboon. The latter is prob. a WAfr. word.

> *dril*: a large over-grown ape, or baboon (Blount).

manducate [*theol.*]. To eat. From L. *manducare*. See *mange*.

mane. AS. *manu*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *manen* (pl.), Ger. *mähne*, ON. *mön*. Orig. neck; cf. Sanskrit *manyā*, nape of neck, L. *monile*, necklace, Welsh *mwnwgl*, neck, *mwng*, mane.

manège. Riding-school, horsemanship. F., see *manage*.

Manes. L., deified souls of dead ancestors. From OL. *manis*, good, whence *immanis*, cruel.

manetti. Rose. From *Xavier Manetti*, It. botanist (†1784).

manganese. F. *manganèse*, It. *manganese*, corrupt. of *magnesia* (q.v.). From its resemblance to lodestone.

mange. Earlier also *mangie*, ME. *manjewe*, OF. *manjue*, itch, from OF. tonic stem (L. *mandūc-*) of *manger*, to eat, L. *manducare*, from *mandere*, to chew. Cf. F. *démanger*, to itch.

mangel-(mangold-)wurzel. Ger. *mangold-wurzel*, beet-root, corrupted in Ger. to *mangel-wurzel* by association with *mangel*, want, as though famine food, and hence earlier translated into E. as *root of scarcity* and into F. as *racine de disette*. First element is prob. the proper name *Mangold* (the AS. form of which has given *Mangles*); for second see *wort*[1], *wurzel*.

manger. F. *mangeoire*, from *manger*, to eat. See *mange*. The *dog in the manger* is in F. *le chien du jardinier*, who does not eat cabbages and prevents others from doing so.

> Like unto cruell dogges liying in a maunger, neither eatyng the haye theim selves ne sufferyng the horse to feed thereof (*NED.* 1564).

mangle[1]. To mutilate. AF. *mangler*, *mahangler*, frequent. of OF. *mahaignier*, to maim (q.v.).

mangle[2]. For linen. Du. *mangel*, for *mangelstok*, "a smoothing role" (Hexham), from verb *mangelen*, from obs. *mange*, mangle, mangonel, ult. from G. *μάγγανον*, pulley, warlike engine. Cf. It. *mangano*, "a kinde of presse to presse buckrom, fustian, or died linnen cloth, to make it have a luster or glasse" (Flor.).

mango. Fruit. Port. *manga*, through Malay from Tamil *mānkāy*.

mangold-wurzel. See *mangel-wurzel*.

mangonel [*hist.*]. OF. (*mangonneau*), dim. from Late L. *mangonum*, as *mangle*[2] (q.v.). Obs. from c. 1600 but revived by the romantics.

mangosteen. Fruit. Malay *mangustan*.

mangrove. Altered on *grove* from earlier *mangrowe* (v.i.), app. related to 16 cent. Sp. *mangle*, Port. *mangue*, prob. of SAmer. origin. Malay *manggi-manggi*, mangrove, not now in use, may have been borrowed from Port.

> Amongst all the rest there growes a kinde of tree called mangrowes, they grow very strangely, and would make a man wonder to see the manner of their growing (*NED.* 1613).

manhandle. See *man*.

mania. L., G. *μανία*, from *μαίνεσθαι*, to be mad. Sense of "craze" is after F. *manie*.

Manichee. Member of sect regarding Satan as co-eternal with God. Late L., Late G. *Μανιχαῖος*, from name of founder of sect (Persia, 3 cent.).

manicure. F., from *manus*, hand, *cura*, care; cf. earlier *pedicure*.

manifest. F. *manifeste*, L. *manifestus*, ? struck by the hand, palpable, from *manus*, hand, and root of *-fendere*. Pol. sense of verb after F. *manifester*; cf. *manifesto* (17 cent.), from It.

manifold. From *many* and *fold*[1]. The compd. is in AS. and all Teut. langs.

manikin. Flem. *manneken*, dim. of *man*. First (16 cent.) in sense of lay-figure. Cf. F. *mannequin*, from Flem., now applied in E. to living dress model.

> *mannequin*: a puppet, or anticke (Cotg.).

Manilla, Manila. Capital of Philippines, whence tobacco, cheroots, hemp.

manille. Card game. F., now a game, orig. second-best trump at quadrille and ombre, Sp. *malilla*, dim. of *mala* (fem.), bad.

manioc. Earlier (16 cent.) *manihot* (from F.), *mandioc*, *mandioque* (Purch. xvi. 215), Tupi (Brazil) *mandioca*, root of the cassava plant.

maniple. OF. (*manipule*), L. *manipulus*, handful, from *manus*, hand, *plēre*, to fill, also sub-division of legion. As eccl. vestment symbolically explained as napkin for wiping away tears shed for sins of the people.

manipulation. F., of mod. formation from *manipulus* (v.s.) and orig. applied to "handling" of apparatus. *Manipulate* is back-formation.

manitou. Good (also evil) spirit. NAmer. Ind. (Algonkin).

manna. Late L., Late G., Aram. *mannā*, Heb. *mān*, whence G. *μάν*, L. *man*, commoner than longer form in LXX. and *Vulg.* Perh. Ancient Egypt. *mannu*, exudation of *tamarix gallica*, whence Arab. *mann*. The explanation in *Ex.* xvi. 15 is an early case of folk-etym., resting on a possible interpretation of the Aram. name. The word is found early in most Europ. langs., e.g. in AS. & Goth.

mannequin. See *manikin*.

manner[1]. Mode. F. *manière*, VL. **manaria*, from *manuarius*, belonging to the hand;

cf. It. *maniera*, Sp. *manera*. Orig. sense, method of handling, hence custom, sort, as in *manners* (used in sing. by Chauc.), *what manner of man, no manner of means*. *To the manner born*, subject by birth to the custom, is now usu. misinterpreted to suggest congenital fitness. With *mannerism* cf. earlier *mannerist* (in art) and F. *maniériste* (neol.).

> Though I am native here,
> And to the manner born, it is a custom
> More honour'd in the breach, than the observance
> (*Haml.* i. 4).

manner[2] [*archaic*]. Incorr. for *mainour* in *taken in* (*with*) *the mainour*, caught in the act (*Numb.* v. 13), esp. in possession of stolen property. AF. form of F. *manœuvre* (q.v.); cf. *manure*.

manoeuvre. F., from verb *manœuvrer*, Late L. *manoperare*, for L. *manu operari*, to work by hand; cf. It. *manovra*, Sp. *maniobra*. In E. an 18 cent. mil. and naut. loan-word.

manometer. For measuring force of vapour. F. *manomètre*, from G. *μανός*, thin, rare.

manor. F. *manoir*, OF. infin., to dwell, L. *manēre*. Cf. *pleasure*.

mansard roof. From *François Mansard*, F. architect (†1666). Cf. F. *mansarde*, garret, *toit en mansarde*.

manse. MedL. *mansa*, from *manēre*, *mans-*, to remain, dwell. Cf. OF. *mes*, whence ME. *meese* (surviving as surname), Prov. *mas*, as in *Dumas*.

mansion. OF., learned form of L. *mansio-n-*, dwelling-place (v.s.), of which popular form was *maison*. Current sense from c. 1500. *Mansion-house*, now spec. residence of Lord Mayor, was in 16 cent. used chiefly of offic. eccl. residence.

mansuetude. OF., L. *mansuetudo*, gentleness, orig. accustoming to handling, from *manus*, hand, *suescere*, *suet-*, to be wont.

mansworn [*archaic*]. From obs. *manswear*, to perjure, from AS. *mān*, wickedness, cogn. with Ger. *meineid*, false oath.

mantel. Var. of *mantle* (q.v.), in *mantel-piece* (*-shelf*), F. *manteau de cheminée*. Cf. dim. *mantelet*, moveable shelter. For differentiation of spelling cf. *metal*, *mettle*.

> They make haste to the wall thereof and the mantelet [*Vulg.* umbraculum] is prepared
> (*Nahum*, ii. 5, *RV.*).

mantic. Of prophecy or divination. G. *μαντικός*, from *μάντις*, prophet.

mantilla. Sp., dim. of *manta*, mantle (q.v.).

mantis. Insect. G. *μάντις*, prophet, from position of fore-legs suggesting prayer. The G. word is also used of some insect.

mantissa [*math.*]. L., makeweight; perh. Etruscan.

mantle. OF. *mantel* (*manteau*), L. *mantellum*, which passed also into Teut. langs., e.g. AS. *mentel*. Prob. ident. with L. *mantelum*, towel, napkin. Late L. *mantum*, whence It. Sp. *manto*, *manta*, F. *mante*, is a back-formation. In fig. use esp. of blood (blush) suffusing cheek.

> *manteau*: a cloke; also the mantletree of a chimney (Cotg.).

manton. Gun, pistol. See *Joe Manton*. Also used in F.

mantua. Chiefly in *mantua-maker*. Corrupt. of F. *manteau*, perh. by association with *Mantua* silk. Cf. *paduasoy*.

Mantuan, the. Virgil, born (70 B.C.) at *Mantua*, NIt.

manual. F. *manuel* and L. *manualis*, from *manus*, hand. First in *manual labour* (Hoccleve). *Sign manual*, autograph signature, is via F. With *manual*, book, cf. *handbook*.

manucode. Bird of paradise. F., from ModL. *manucodiata*, Malay *mānuq dēwāta*, bird of the gods, second element from Sanskrit.

manuduction. MedL. *manuductio-n-*, from *manu ducere*, to lead by the hand.

manufacture. F., from L. *manu facere*, to make by hand.

manumit. L. *manumittere*, to send from one's hand. Cf. *manciple*, *emancipate*.

manure. First (c. 1400) as verb. F. *manœuvrer*, to work by hand. Cf. *inure*. Orig. of tillage in gen. Thus Sylv. (i. 6) speaks of *Nile's manured shoare* where Du Bartas has *marge labouré*.

> The face of the earth [in Guiana] hath not been torned, nor the vertue and salt of the soyle spent by manurance (Raleigh).

manuscript. MedL. *manuscriptum*, written by hand. Cf. *script*.

Manx. Earlier *manks*, metath. of 16 cent. *manisk*, ON. **manskr*, from *Man*. Cf. *hunks*, *minx*. The lang. belongs to the Goidelic branch of Celt.

many. AS. *manig*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *menig*, Ger. *manch* (OHG. *manag*), ON. *mengi*, multitude, Goth. *manags*; cogn. with Ir. *minic*, Gael. *minig*, frequent, Welsh *mynych*, often. Orig. distrib. with sing. as still in *many a*. The *many-headed beast* is from Horace, *belua multorum*

capitum (*Ep.* i. 1). *Many-sided* in fig. sense is due to Ger. *vielseitig*. As noun, in *a good* (*great*) *many*, *friends a many*, etc., it represents rather archaic and dial. *meny*, *meinie*, retinue, crowd, orig. household, for which see *ménage*, *menial*.

Maori. Native name, supposed to mean "of the usual kind."

map. First in compd. *mappemonde*, F., MedL. *mappa mundi*, map of the world. L. *mappa*, napkin, cloth, on which maps were painted, whence also Ger. *mappe*, portfolio, is described by Quintilian as Punic.

> As fer as cercled is the mappemounde
> (Chauc. *To Rosamond*, 2).

maple. AS. *mapel*, *mapul*, in *mapulder*, *mapeltrēow*, maple-tree. Cf. *Mapledurham* (Berks), AS. *mapulder-ham*.

mar. AS. *mierran*. Com. Teut.; cf. archaic Du. *marren*, *merren*, to hinder, OHG. *marren*, to hinder, ON. *merja*, to crush, Goth. *marzjan*, to cause to stumble. From Teut. is OF. *marrir*, whence some senses of E. *mar*; cf. It. *smarrire*, to bewilder. Orig. sense to hinder, impede (v.i.), as in *marplot*. In early use often contrasted with *make*, e.g. to *make a spoon or mar a horn* (cf. to *mend or end*). The *Marprelate* tracts were issued under the pseudonym of *Martin Marprelate* (1588–9).

> You mar our labour. Keep your cabins. You do assist the storm (*Temp.* i. 1).

marabou, **marabout**. F. *marabou(t)*, Port. *marabute*, Arab. *murābit*, hermit, Mohammedan monk of NAfr.; cf. Sp. *morabito*. The nickname was prob. given to the stork from his dignified and solitary habits. Cf. *adjutant bird*. See *maravedi*.

> We hired another marybuck, because they are people which may travell freely (Purch.).

marah. Heb. *mārāh*, fem. of *mar*, bitter (*Ex.* xv. 23, *Ruth*, i. 20).

maranatha. Church G. μαραναθά, Aram. *māran athā*, Our Lord has come, or *maranā 'thā*, O our Lord, come Thou. Often misunderstood as forming with *anathema* an imprecatory formula.

> Be he cursid, Maranatha, that is, in the comynge of the Lord (Wyc. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 22).

maraschino. It., from *marasca*, a small black cherry, aphet. for *amarasca*, from *amaro*, bitter, L. *amarus*.

marasmus. Wasting away. G. μαρασμός, from μαραίνειν, to wither. Cf. *amaranth*.

Marathi. See *Mahratti*.

Marathon race. Foot-race of 29 miles, the distance covered by Pheidippides in bringing the news of Marathon to Athens.

maraud. F. *marauder*, from *maraud*, "a rogue, begger, vagabond; a varlet, rascall, scoundrell, base knave" (Cotg.). Prob. the proper name *Maraud*, OHG. *Mari-wald*, fame powerful, the selection of the name being perh. due to association with OF. *marrir*, to injure, mar. Cf. *ribald*. The F. word was borrowed by Ger. in Thirty Years' War and punningly associated with *Count Merode*, an Imperialist general noted for his barbarity; hence Sp. *merodear*, to maraud.

maravedi [*hist.*]. Coin. Sp., from Arab. *Murābitīn*, lit. hermits, name of Arab. dynasty, the *Almoravides*, at Cordova (1087–1147). See *marabout*. The origin of the word is Arab. *ribāt*, guard-house on frontier, often occupied by fanatics.

marble. ME. also *marbre*, F., L. *marmor*, G. μάρμαρος; ? cf. μαρμαίρειν, to sparkle. Adopted also by Teut langs., e.g. AS. *marma*, Ger. *marmel*. The F. form shows unusual dissim. of *m-m*, while E. shows dissim. of *r-r* (cf. *pilgrim*), as do also Sp. *mármol*, and Du. *marmel*, in sense of marble used in play.

marc. Liqueur. F., orig. residue of crushed grapes, from *marcher*, to tread, march.

marcasite [*min.*]. Pyrites. MedL. *marcasita*, whence also forms in Rom. langs. Origin unknown.

marcella. Fabric. From *Marseille*, place of manufacture.

March. ONF. (*mars*), L. *Martius* (*mensis*), month of *Mars*. Replaced AS. *hrēthmōnath*, of uncertain meaning. With *March hare* (see *hatter*) cf. obs. *March mad*.

> Then they begyn to swere and to stare,
> And be as braynles as a Marsh hare
> (*Colyn Blowbols Testament*).

march[1] [*hist.*]. Boundary, frontier, esp. in *Lord of the Marches*. F. *marche*, OHG. *marca*, cogn. with *mark*[1] (q.v.); cf. It. Sp. *marca*. Hence verb to *march*, to be conterminous.

march[2]. Verb. F. *marcher*, to walk, orig. to tread, tramp, "foot-slogging," perh. from L. *marcus*, hammer. Adopted in mil. sense by most Europ. langs.

marchioness. MedL. *marchionissa*, fem. of *marchio*, marquess (q.v.).

marchpane. From 15 cent. Cf. F. *massepain* (earlier also *marcepain*), It. *marzapane*, Sp.

mazapan, Ger. *marzipan*, Du. *marsepein*, etc. A much discussed word of obscure origin, the second element having been assimilated to L. *panis*, bread. Kluge accepts Kluyver's theory that it is ident. with the name of a 12 cent. Venet. coin, the normal MedL. form of which, *matapanus*, is applied to a Venet. coin with image of Christ seated on a throne, Arab. *mauthabān*, a king that sits still. The coin acquired the spec. sense of tenth part, and the name was transferred to the small boxes containing a tenth of a "moggio" of sweetened almond paste imported from the Levant.

marconigram. From *Marconi*, It. inventor, after *telegram*, *cablegram*. *NED*. records it for 1902.

mare. AS. *mere*, *miere*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *merrie*, Ger. *mähre*, jade, ON. *merr*. These are fem. forms corresponding to AS. *mearh*, OHG. *marah* (see *marshal*), ON. *marr*, cogn. with Gael. Ir. *marc*, Welsh *march*, all meaning horse, stallion, whence allusion to king Mark's ears in *Tristan and Isold*. *Mare's-nest*, in Fletcher (1619), is later than obs. *horse-nest* (Stanyhurst, 1583).

> The grey mare is the better horse (Heywood, 1562).

maremma. It., marsh-land by sea, L. *maritima*.

margarine, marge. F., adopted (1888) as leg. name for butter-substitute made from oleo-margarine. Ult. from G. μαργαρίτης, pearl, adopted by Chevreul in *acide margarique*, from pearly appearance of its crystals.

margay. SAmer. tiger-cat. F. (Buffon), earlier *margaia*, an attempt at Tupi (Brazil) *mbaracaïa*.

marge[1] [*poet.*]. F., as *margin*. Poet. also is *margent*, ME. var. of *margin* (cf. *pageant*, *tyrant*, etc.).

marge[2]. See *margarine*.

margin. L. *margo*, *margin-*, whence also F. *marge*; cogn. with *mark*[1], *march*[1]. Earliest (*Piers Plowm.*) in ref. to books. Current fig. senses are 19 cent.

margrave. Du. *markgraaf*, Ger. *markgraf*, count of the march. Cf. *marquis*. *Margravine* has the fem. *-in*, lost in E. exc. in *vixen*. Ger. *graf* looks akin to AS. *gerēfa*, grieve, reeve, but some high authorities recognize no connection.

marguerite. F., daisy, G. μαργαρίτης, pearl, daisy, prob. of Eastern origin; cf. Sanskrit *mangarī*, cluster of flowers, pearl.

Maria, black. Police van. Quot. below, which turns up every few years, is app. of the same type as those given s.v. *Jack Robinson*. For sense of large shell cf. *Jack Johnson*.

> Few probably recollect that Black Maria came to us from America. She was Maria Lee—a negress of gigantic stature and enormous strength—who, in the intervals of looking after her sailors' boarding-house at Boston, used to help the police in the frequent scrimmages there
>
> (*Pall Mall Gaz.* Sep. 3, 1918).

marigold. From (Virgin) *Mary* and *gold*; cf. obs. *marybud* (*Cymb.* ii. 3).

marinade. F., Sp. *marinada*, from *marinar*, to pickle in brine, from *marino*, of the sea.

marine. F. *marin*, L. *marinus*, from *mare*, sea. Fem. form has prevailed owing to such common combinations as *eau marine*, *armée marine*, whence F. *marine*, navy; cf. E. *mercantile marine*. A *marine-store* orig. dealt in old ships' materials. *Marine* (noun) is for earlier *marine soldier*, often (wrongly) regarded by sailors as half a land-lubber, whence *tell that to the marines* (cf. L. *credat Judaeus*), and *marine*, empty bottle.

mariner. F. *marinier*, MedL. *marinarius* (v.s.). In very early use and much commoner than *sailor*.

Marinism. Affected style of *Marini*, It. poet (†1625). Cf. *Euphuism*.

Mariolatry [*theol.*]. Badly formed (c. 1600) on *idolatry*. Cf. *babyolatry*, etc.

marionette. F. *marionnette*, "little Marian or Mal; also, a puppet" (Cotg.) dim. of *Marion*, dim. of *Marie*, L., G. Μαρία, ident. with Heb. *Miriam*. Cf. *doll*.

marish. Dial. and poet. for *marsh* (q.v.).

Marist. Member of R.C. missionary *Society of Mary* (19 cent.).

marital. F., L. *maritalis*, from *maritus*. See *marry*.

maritime. F., L. *maritimus*, near the sea, from *mare*, sea, with ending as in *finitimus*, near the frontier.

marjoram. Earlier (14 cent.) *majorane*. In most Europ. langs., and, as in the case of other pop. herbs, with very diversified forms due to folk-etym. Cf. F. *marjolaine* (OF. *majorane*), It. *majorana*, *maggiorana*, Sp. *mejorana* (earlier *majorana*, *mayorana*), Du. *marjolein*, Ger. *majoran*, Sw. *mejram*, etc. The *maj-* forms are the older. ? Ult. from L. *amaracus*, marjoram, from *amarus*, bitter.

mark[1]. AS. *mearc*, boundary. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *merk*, Ger. *mark*, ON. *mörk* (in *Danmörk*), Goth. *marka*. Also widely adopted in various senses in Rom. langs.; some E. senses belong to F. *marque*. See also *march*[1]. Cogn. with L. *margo*, Pers. *marz*, boundary. Replaced in Ger. by *grenze* (whence Du. *grens*), of Slav. origin. From orig. sense are evolved those of sign of boundary, sign in general, trace left by sign, etc. *Beside* (*wide of, to miss, overshoot*) *the mark* are from archery. With *mark of the beast* (*Rev.* xvi. 2) cf. a *marked man* (*Gen.* iv. 15). But a *man of mark* is F. *homme de marque*, man of distinction; cf. to *make one's mark*. *Below* (*up to*) *the mark* refers partly to *mark* in sense of brand, trade-mark; cf. *up to dick*. *Bless* (*save*) *the mark*, common in Shaks., was a deprecatory phrase of the *absit omen* type, but its origin is obscure. It is now mostly used, after 1 *Hen. IV*, i. 3, as a scornful comment on something quoted. *Markworthy* is mod. after Ger. *merkwürdig*. With to *mark*, observe, cf. *remark*, of which it is sometimes an aphet. form.

mark[2]. Coin, of varying value. Recorded early in all Rom. & Teut. langs. Perh. from *mark*[1]. Orig. half-pound of silver.

market. Late AS., ONF., for OF. *marchiet* (*marché*), L. *mercatus*, from *mercari*, to trade; cf. It. *mercato*, Sp. *mercado*, also Du. Ger. *markt*, ON. *markathr*. An early trade-word from Rome (cf. *money*).

markhor. Wild goat (Tibet). Pers. *mārkhōr*, lit. serpent-eater.

marksman. For earlier *markman* (*Rom. & Jul.* i. 1). Cf. *huntsman, helmsman, spokesman*.

marl. OF. and dial. *marle* (*marne*), Late L. *margila* (whence Ger. *mergel*), from *marga*, called a Gaulish word by Pliny.

marline. Du. *marlijn*, from *marren*, to bind (see *moor*[2]), *lijn*, line. But it may be rather for *marling*, from naut. *marl*, to tie, etc., app. frequent. from Du. verb (v.s.), and found earlier (*Prompt. Parv.*) than *marline*. Cf. *marling-spike* (Capt. John Smith).

Marlovian. In style of *Christopher Marlowe* (†1593). Cf. *Harrovian, Borrovian*.

marmalade. F. *marmelade*, Port. *marmelada*, from *marmelo*, quince, by dissim. from L. *melimelum*, G. μελίμηλον, lit. honey apple. An old word in E. (c. 1500), though quot. below has a modern look.

> Amongst these came the [Portuguese] captaine with a piece of bread and marmallet in his hand (Purch. xvi. 194).

marmite [*war slang*]. F., cooking-pot, joc. shell. Cf. E. *coal-box* in similar sense.

marmoreal. From L. *marmoreus*. See *marble*.

marmoset. F. *marmouset*, of obscure origin. Its earliest F. sense (13 cent.) is grotesque carved figure, but it may have orig. meant monkey. App. related to OF. *marmot*, monkey, grotesque statuette, now brat (cf. *marmaille*, swarm of children). Maundeville uses *marmosets* to render F. *marmots*. *Marmot* is of doubtful origin, perh. dim. from OF. *merme*, L. *minimus*, ? or ident. with the next word (q.v.).

> *cercopithecus*: ung marmot (Est.), a marmoset, or a munkie (Coop.).
>
> *marmot*: a marmoset, or little monkie (Cotg.).
>
> *marmotta*: a marmoset, a babie for a childe to play withall, a pugge (Flor.).

marmot. F. *marmotte*, Romansh *murmont*, ? from L. *mus, mur-*, mouse, *mons, mont-*, mountain. App. influenced in form by F. *marmot* (v.s.). Cf. OHG. *muremunto* (of which dial. forms are still in use), now replaced by *murmeltier*, as though "murmuring animal." But the Romansh word may itself be due to folk-etym. Identical sense of F. *marmotter* and OF. *marmouser*, to mumble, rather suggests ult. identity of *marmot* and *marmoset*. The earliest name for the animal is *mus Alpinus* (Pliny).

Maronite. Sect of Syrian Christians. From *Maron*, name of founder (4 cent.). Cf. *Druse*.

maroon[1]. Colour, firework. F. *marron*, chestnut, It. *marrone*, of unknown origin, ? Celt. The colour is no longer ident. with F. *marron*. The fire-work sense seems to be suggested by the popping of the roasted chestnut.

maroon[2]. Fugitive slave (WInd.). F. *marron*, aphet. for Sp. *cimarrón*, wild, untamed. Hence to *maroon*, send astray, spec. put ashore on desert island. Alexander Selkirk, the most famous of marooned sailors, served with Dampier, our earliest authority for the verb.

maroquin. F., from *Maròc*, Morocco.

marque, letters of [*hist.*]. Licence to privateer. Orig. *letters of marque and reprisal*. F. *marque*, Prov. *marca*, from *marcar*, MedL. *marcare*, to seize as pledge. App. from *mark*[1], but sense-development not

clear. Perh. of the character of "Border law."

Litterae marquandi seu gagiandi (*Procl. of Ed. I*, 1293).

La lei de marke & de represailles (*NED.* 1354).

marquee. False sing. (cf. *burgee, Chinee*) from F. *marquise*, lit. marchioness, also a large tent, app. as suited for a noble lady.

marquetry. F. *marqueterie*, "inlaying, or inlayed worke of sundry colours" (Cotg.), from *marqueter*, to variegate, from *marque*, mark[1].

marquis, marquess. ONF. *markis* (*marquis*), OF. *marchis*, formed, with L. suffix *-ensis*, from Rom. *marca* (see *mark*[1]); cf. It. *marchese*, Sp. *marqués*, MedL. *marchio*, and see *margrave*.

marquis: a marquesse; was in old time the governour of a frontire, or frontire towne (Cotg.).

marquois. Instrument for drawing parallel lines. App. for F. *marquoir*, ruler, marker.

marrow. AS. *mearg*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *merg*, Ger. *mark*, ON. *mergr*. With *vegetable marrow* cf. F. *courge à la moelle, concombre de moelle* (little used).

In 1816 a paper was read before the Horticultural Society on a description and account of a new variety of gourd called "vegetable marrow" (*Daily Chron.* Aug. 8, 1917).

marry[1]. Verb. F. *marier*, L. *maritare*, from *maritus*, married, ? from *mas, mar-*, male. Has supplanted *wed* but not *wedding*.

Such marriages are made in heaven, though celebrated on earth (Adm. Monson, 1624).

marry[2] [*archaic*]. Interj. For *Mary* (the Virgin). Later, by association with *St Mary the Egyptian*, extended to *marry-gip*, for which *marry-come-up* was substituted, from the feeling that the *gip* was ident. with the admonition *gip* (*gee up*) to a horse.

marsala. Wine from *Marsala* (Sicily).

Marseillaise. Written and composed (1792) by Rouget de l'Isle, and first sung by "patriots" from *Marseille*.

marsh. AS. *mersc, merisc*, orig. adj. from *mere*[1], cogn. with L. *mare*, sea; cf. Ger. *marsch*, MedL. *mariscus*, whence F. *marais*. Cf. *morass*.

marshal. F. *maréchal*, OHG. *marahscalh*, horse servant. The two elements are cogn. with AS. *mearh* (see *mare*) and *scealc*. Cf. *seneschal* and ModGer. *schalk*, knave. ModGer. *marschall*, borrowed back from F., has given us *field-marshal* (Ger. *feldmarschall*). The word appears in all Rom. langs. with a very wide range of offic. meanings, which accounts for frequency of E. name *Marshall*. For varied senses and rise in dignity cf. *constable*, and with both cf. synon. ON. *stallari*. The first *air-marshal* (1919) was Sir H. M. Trenchard. Orig. sense survives in *farrier-marshal* (cf. F. *maréchal-ferrant*, farrier). *Marshalsea* (hist.) is for *marshalsy*, orig. court held by steward and knight-marshal of royal household. With verb to *marshal* cf. to *usher*. This has recently acquired new sense from US. railway lang.

As a comparison with these forty trains marshalled per hour...by which 2400 containers would be marshalled and ready for loading per hour, the average marshalling at Nine Elms per hour was 62 wagons (*Westm. Gaz.* Sep. 9, 1919).

marsupial [*zool.*]. From L. *marsupium*, G. μαρσύπιον, dim. of μάρσυπος, bag, purse.

mart. Du. *markt*, market (q.v.), commonly pronounced *mart* and formerly so written. First *NED.* ref. is to the *marts* of Brabant (1437) and Caxton has the *marte* of Antwerp. Also repeatedly in the *Cely Papers* (15 cent.) in ref. to the wool-*marts* of Flanders, the Celys' own warehouse being in *Mart Lane* (now *Mark Lane*), London.

martagon. Turk's head lily. F., It. *martagone*, Turk. *martagān*, turban of special shape. Cf. *tulip*.

martello tower. Earlier *mortella*, from a tower captured by us (1794) on *Cape Mortella* (myrtle) in Corsica, and regarded as of great defensive power. For the vowel metath. cf. the greengrocer's pronunc. of *broccoli* (*brockilo*).

marten. Orig. the fur. ME. *martren*, OF. *martrine* (sc. *peau*), from *martre*, marten, of Teut. origin; cf. E. (*foul*)*mart* (q.v.), Ger. *marder*. Thought to be ult. Lith. *martì*, daughter-in-law. See names for the weasel in my *Romance of Words* (ch. vii.).

martial. F., L. *martialis*, from *Mars, Mart-* (*Mavors*), god of war. In sense of military only in *court martial, martial law*. For application to character cf. *jovial, mercurial*.

martin. From name *Martin*, F., L. *Martinus*, from *Mars* (v.s.); cf. *robin, dicky*, etc.; also F. *martin-pêcheur*, kingfisher, *martinet*, house-martin. There may have been spec. ref. to departure of bird about Martinmas (v.i.).

Martin, Saint. Bishop of Tours (4 cent.), whose festival is Nov. 11, *Martinmas*. *St Martin's summer*, Indian summer, is mod.

after F. *été de la Saint-Martin*. *Saint Martin's bird*, the hen-harrier, is after F. *oiseau de Saint-Martin*, "the ring-taile, or hen-harme" (Cotg.).

martinet. Recorded for 1755 (Swift). If the obscure passage below (1676) refers to the mod. word, connection with F. general *Martinet* (†c. 1715), who improved drill and discipline of F. army temp. Louis XIV, is very doubtful. Moreover the word is not known in F. in this sense, though used of various objects, e.g. cat-o'-nine-tails, peak-halyards, whence E. *martinet*, leech-line of sail. All these are from name *Martin*. Cf. also F. *Martin-bâton*, the (disciplinary) stick.

Oldfox. Prithee don't look like one of our holiday captains now-a-days, with a bodkin by your side, you martinet rogue. *Manly* (aside). O, then, there's hopes. (Aloud) What, d'ye find fault with martinet? Let me tell you, sir, 'tis the best exercise in the world; the most ready, most easy, most graceful exercise that ever was used, and the most—. *Oldfox*. Nay, nay, sir, no more; sir, your servant: if you praise martinet once, I have done with you, sir.—Martinet! Martinet!
(Wycherley, *Plain Dealer*, iii. 1).

martingale. F., in all three senses, viz. strap to keep horse's head down, rope for guying-down jibboom, system of doubling stakes till successful. Dubiously connected, via *chausses à la martingale* (Rabelais), fastened in some peculiar way, with *Martigues* (Bouches-du-Rhône), on the supposition that the inhabitants of that place wore breeches of a special kind. Very doubtful. Some connect it with Sp. *al-martaga*, halter, of Arab. origin.

The impossible martingale of doubles or quits
(G. B. Shaw, in *Daily Chron*. March 7, 1917).

martini-henry. Rifle adopted by British army (1870), the breech being the invention of *Martini* and the barrel of *Henry*.

martlet. OF. *martelet*, var. of *martinet* (see *martin*); cf. dial. *Martlemas*. In her. it represents F. *merlette*, dim. of *merle* (q.v.), blackbird. But the her. bird is footless and must therefore have orig. represented the martin, the swallow-tribe having inconspicuous feet; cf. G. ἄπους, martin, lit. footless.

apodes: Gall. martelets (A. Junius).

martinet: a martlet, or martin (Cotg.).

merlette: a martlet, in blason (*ib*.).

martyr. AS. *martyr*, Church L., adopted in Christian sense from Late (orig. Aeolic) G. μάρτυρ, for μάρτυς, μάρτυρ-, witness. In most Europ. langs.

marvel. F. *merveille*, L. *mirabilia*, neut. pl. treated as fem. sing. (cf. *force*), from *mirus*, wonderful.

Marxian. Of *Karl Marx*, Ger. socialist (†1883).

Mary. In dial. flower-names *mary* is for the Virgin Mary (cf. *lady*). *Little Mary*, stomach, is from Barrie's play (1903).

marzipan. See *marchpane*.

-mas. In *Christmas*, *Candlemas*, etc., for *mass*[1].

mascle [*her*.]. Perforated lozenge. OF. (*macle*), L. *macula*, spot, mesh (see *mail*[1]), with intrusive *-s-* perh. due to OHG. *masca*, mesh (q.v.).

mascot. F. *mascotte*, popularized by Audran's operetta *La Mascotte* (1880), Mod. Prov., dim. of *masco*, sorcerer, orig. mask (q.v.). Cf. *hoodoo*.

masculine. F. *masculin*, L. *masculinus*, from *masculus*, male (q.v.).

mash. AS. *māsc-*, in *māxwyrt*, mash-wort, infused malt. First as brewing term. Prob. cogn. with *mix*; cf. Sw. *mäsk*, grains for pigs, Dan. *mask*, mash (from LG.), Ger. *maisch*, crushed grapes.

masher. Orig. US. Also to *be mashed on*, etc. Popular c. 1882. Origin unknown. Can it be a far-fetched elaboration of to *be spoony on*, mash being regarded as spoon-diet? Cf. to *confiscate the macaroon* for to *take the cake*.

mashie. ? Cf. F. *coup massé* (billiards), orig. stroke made with the large headed cue called a *masse*, mace[1].

mask, masque, masquerade. App. two quite separate origins have contributed to this group. F. *masque*, first in 16 cent. as gloss to L. *larva* (Est.), has been associated with It. *maschera*, Sp. *máscara*, of Arab. origin (v.i.), but must surely be connected with MedL. *mascus*, *masca*, occurring in 7 cent. as gloss to *larva*. This MedL. word, of doubtful (prob. Ger.) origin, should have given F. **mâque*, so that the *-s-* is app. due to the It. & Sp. words. These represent Arab. *maskharah*, laughing-stock, buffoon, the sense passing on from the actor to his vizard, the opposite of the process perh. exemplified by *person* (q.v.). The E. 16 cent. spelling is indifferently *mask*, *masque*, and the sense of performance, masquerade, is rather earlier than that of vizard. With *masquerade* cf. F. *mascarade*,

It. *mascherata*, Sp. *mascarado*. It replaced earlier *maskery*.

maskinonge. Large pike of NAmer. lakes. An Odjibwa word, compd. of *kinonge*, pike. Corrupted in Canad. F. into *masque long*, *masque allongé*, whence some of the numerous vars.

mason. F. *maçon*, Late L. *machio-n-* (*macio*, *mattio*), whence also Ger. *steinmetz*, stone-mason. ? Cogn. with *mattock*. Used for *freemason* as early as 1425.

Masorah, Massorah [*theol.*]. Critical notes on text of *OT.* compiled by Jewish scholars in 10 cent. ModHeb. *māsōrāh*.

masque, masquerade. See *mask*.

mass[1]. Eucharist. AS. *mæsse*, L. *missa*, from *mittere*, to send, used in sense of dismiss. Spec. sense perh. comes from the dismissory formula *ite, missa est*, at conclusion of service. In most Europ. langs., e.g. F. *messe*, Ger. *messe*, the latter also in sense of festival, fair (see *kermis*). Cf. *Christmas, Michaelmas*, etc.

mass[2]. Agglomeration. F. *masse*, L. *massa*, G. *μᾶζα*, barley cake, cogn. with *μάσσειν*, to knead. Hence *massive*. The *masses* were first contrasted with the *classes* by Gladstone (1886). *Mass-meeting* is US.

massacre. F., from OF. *macecre, maçacre*, shambles, slaughter-house (cf. orig. sense of *butchery*). It is difficult to connect this with L. *macellum*, shambles, *macellarius*, butcher, whence Ger. *metzler*, butcher, *metzeln*, to massacre. App. the word first became familiar in E. after the Massacre of St Bartholomew, but *masecrer*, butcher, is found in AF. and occurs as a surname in 1224. Spelman quotes *de emptoribus et machecariis* from a law of Edward the Confessor.

> Car tout li bouchier du machacre
> Hurtent ensamble leur maillès (OF. *fabliau*).

massage. F., from *masser*, Franco-Ind. adaptation (18 cent.) of Port. *amassar*, to knead, from *massa*, dough. See *mass*[2].

massé. F., stroke at billiards with the *masse*, mace[1].

massif. F., solid (see *mass*[2]). Also used in F. & E. of a cluster of hills or forest.

> Two enemy air-ships were observed coming from the direction of the Vesuvius massif (*Daily Chron.* March 16, 1918).

Massorah. See *Masorah*.

mast[1]. Of ship. AS. *mæst*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *mast*, ON. *mastr*; also borrowed by some Rom. langs., e.g. F. *mât*, Port. *masto*. Ult. cogn. with L. *malus*. The single mast of the early ship was the boundary between officers and crew; hence *foremast man*, member of crew, for *before the mast man*. With this cf. *after-guard*, the officers, and orig. sense of *midshipman*.

mast[2]. Of trees. AS. *mæst*. WGer.; cf. Du. *mesten*, Ger. *mästen*, to fatten; cogn. with Goth. *mats*, food.

master. Contains both AS. *mægester*, L. *magister*, and OF. *maistre* (*maître*), L. *magister*; cogn. with *magnus*, great. In most Europ. langs. Earliest E. sense (9 cent.) is schoolmaster, but meanings are very wide, almost superseding those of *lord* (cf. *lord and master*), and with the gen. idea of authority or distinction. Dante (*Inf.* iv. 131) calls Aristotle *il maestro di color che sanno*, the master of those who know. *Masterpiece* is translated from Ger. *meisterstück*, specimen of work entitling member of trade-gild to rank of master. In the navy the officer responsible for navigating the ship was formerly the *master* (now *navigating-lieutenant*), the captain and lieutenants being in charge of the military force on board.

> *captain*: is the commander in chief aboard any ship of war; for those in merchants are improperly call'd so, as having no commissions, and being only masters (*Sea Dict.* 1708).

mastic. F., Late L. *mastichum*, for *masticha*, G. *μαστίχη*, prob. from root of *μασᾶσθαι*, to chew, mastic being used as chewing-gum in the East (v.i.). In most Europ. langs.

masticate. From Late L. *masticare*, perh. orig. to chew mastic (v.s.).

mastiff. OF. *mastin* (*mâtin*), orig. an adj., domestic, hence applied to servants, and later to the house-dog. The changed ending is due to OF. *mestif*, mongrel (v.i.), VL. **mixtivus*. OF. *mastin* (cf. It. *mastino*, Sp. *mastín*) is usu. explained as VL. **mansuetinus*, for *mansuetus*, from *mansuescere*, to become accustomed to the hand; cf. OF. *mainpast*, domestic, VL. *manupastus*, fed by hand. The sense-hist. points rather to *mediastinus*, a domestic drudge, though this involves phonetic difficulties.

> *mastin*: a mastive, or ban-dog; a great (countrey) curre (Cotg.).
>
> *un chien mestif*: a mongrell; understood, by the French, especially of a dog thats bred betweene a mastive or great curre, and a greyhound (*ib.*).

mastodon. F. *mastodonte* (Cuvier, 1806), from G. *μαστός*, breast, *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-*, tooth, from nipple-shaped excrescences on molar teeth.

mastoid [*anat.*]. Breast-shaped (v.s.).

masturbation. L. *masturbatio-n-*, from *masturbari*.

mat[1]. Noun. AS. *matte, meatta*, L. *matta*, whence also It. *matta*, Du. *mat*, Ger. *matte*. A Late L. by-form *natta* has given F. *natte*. *Matta* is prob., like *mappa*, which also developed a Late L. *nappa* (see *napkin*), a Punic word. Orig. in E. of roughly plaited sedge, rushes, etc., cf. *matted hair*.

mat[2]. Adj. Dull, dead, of surface. F., orig. mated at chess. See *check*.

matador. Sp., killer, L. *mactator-em*, from *mactare*, to make sacrifice to, kill, whence Sp. *matar*, to slay.

match[1]. One of a pair. AS. *gemæcca*, esp. used of male and female animal, husband and wife. Cf. obs. *make*, companion, peer, AS. *gemaca*, cogn. with OHG. *gimahho*, companion, orig. an adj., equal, suitable, whence ModGer. *gemach*, easy, comfortable. Hence verb to *match*, to bring together, associate, from which the abstract senses of the noun, e.g. *cricket* (*matrimonial*) *match*, are evolved. *Match-board* is so called because the tongue of one board matches the groove of the other.

> Pray to God to give a wife or husband to your sonne and daughter, and make piety and vertue the chiefe match-makers (Whately, c. 1640).

match[2]. For ignition. F. *mèche*, wick, the earliest E. sense, VL. **mysca* for *myxa*, G. *μύξα*, mucus, snuff of candle, used in MedL. also for wick of lamp. Hence *matchlock*, early fire-arm which preceded the wheel-lock.

matchet. See *machete*.

mate[1]. Chess. See *check*. Fig. sense of discomfit, F. *mater*, is recorded in early 13 cent.

mate[2]. Associate. From LG. or Du. Cf. ModDu. *maat*, for earlier *gemaat*, cogn. with OHG. *gimazzo*, mess-mate (q.v.), sharer of "meat"; cf. AS. *gemetta*, partaker of food, and formation of *companion*. The *mate* of a ship was orig. the *master's mate*; cf. *boatswain's mate, gunner's mate*, etc. See *meat*.

maté. Shrub (*ilex paraguayensis*) of which leaves are used for infusion like tea. Sp. *mate*, Quichua (Peruv.) *mati*, explained (1608) as the calabash in which the drink is prepared.

> Vegetarian stores...are already doing a fair trade in maté (*Daily Chron.* Oct. 16, 1917).

matelassé. Quilted. F., from *matelas*, mattress (q.v.).

matelote. Dish of fish. F., from *matelot*, sailor. This latter is for OF. *matenot*, obs. Du. *mattenoet*, from *maat*, meat, *genoot*, companion; cf. MHG. *mazgenōze*, table-fellow. See *huguenot, mate*[2].

material. Late L. *materialis*, from *materia*, matter, as opposed to form; ? from *mater*, mother. *Materialism, materialist*, belong to 18 cent. F. philos. lang. Mod. use of to *materialize*, to "come off," is from US. journalism.

materia medica. MedL. transl. of G. *ὕλη ἰατρική*.

matériel. F., contrasted as noun with *personnel*.

maternal. F. *maternel*, from L. *maternus*, from *mater*, mother (q.v.).

mathematics. Cf. F. *mathématiques*, the only F. pl. of this form. Replaced earlier *mathematic* (Wyc.), OF., L., G. *μαθηματική* (sc. *τέχνη*), from *μανθάνειν*, to learn.

matico. Peruv. herb used as styptic. Sp., dim. of *Mateo*, Matthew. Said to have been named from Sp. soldier who discovered its property.

matie. Herring when in best condition. Adapted from Du. *maatjes* (*haring*), for earlier *maeghdekens-*, dim. of *maagd*, maid.

matins, mattins. F. *matines*, from L. *matutinus*, the fem. pl. perh. representing *matutinae vigiliae*. From *Matuta*, goddess of dawn, prob. cogn. with *maturus*. Orig. one of the Church offices recited at midnight, in mod. Church of England use applied to a composite of matins, lauds and prime. With *matinée*, afternoon performance, cf. *morning call*, also belonging to the afternoon.

matrass. Long-necked vessel (chem.). F. *matras*, prob. from archaic *matras*, large-headed cross-bow bolt, of unknown origin. The flask may have been named from resemblance in shape, as it is also called a *bolt-head* in E.

matriarch. Coined on *patriarch*, the latter being wrongly taken as a derivative of L. *pater*.

matricide. L. *matricidium*, from *caedere*, to slay.

matriculate. From MedL. *matricula*, register of members of society, dim. of L. *matrix* (q.v.). It is supposed that the orig. sense was scroll of parchment made from the uterine membrane. See *scroll*.

matrimony. OF. *matrimonie*, L. *matrimonium*, from *mater*, *matr-*, mother.

matrix. L., orig. pregnant animal, in Late L. womb, from *mater*, mother. For mech. applications cf. similar use of Du. *moer*, mother (see also *screw*).

matron. F. *matrone*, L. *matrona*, from *mater*, mother. Sense of directress, of hospital, etc., is recorded from 16 cent. *British matron*, in *Mrs Grundy* sense, originated in signature of letter to the press (c. 1882) protesting against the nude in art.

matter. F. *matière*, L. *materia*. Orig. opposed to *form* (cf. *material*). With *it doesn't matter*, for earlier *it makes no matter*, cf. *immaterial*. For med. sense of *corrupt matter* cf. F. *matière*, Norw. Dan. *materie*, similarly used. *Matter of fact*, orig. leg., opposed to *matter of law*, is used as adj. by Steele. With *hanging matter* cf. quot. below.

> It is made a gally matter to carry a knife [at Genoa] whose poynt is not broken off (Evelyn).

mattins. See *matins*.

mattock. AS. *mattuc*, app. a dim. Origin unknown. ? Cf. *mason*.

mattoid [*med.*]. It. *mattoide*, from *matto*, mad, MedL. *mattus*, as *mate*[1]. Used by Lombroso of a criminal type.

mattress. OF. *materas* (*matelas*), It. *materasso*, Arab. *matrah*, place where things are thrown down, from *taraha*, to throw. Cf. L. *stratum*, couch, from *sternere*, *strat-*, to strew. Obs. Sp. *almadraque* preserves Arab. def. art.

mature. L. *maturus*, ripe, early (v.i.).

matutinal. Late L. *matutinalis*, from *matutinus*, cogn. with *maturus*. See *matins*.

maudlin. F. *Madeleine*, L. *Magdalena* (see *Magdalen*). Sense of lachrymose, as in *maudlin sentiment*, *maudlin drunk*, from pictures representing tearful repentance of *Mary Magdalene*. The restored spelling, in name of colleges at Oxf. and Camb., has not affected the pronunc.

> His [the Shipman's] barge y-cleped was the Maudelayne (Chauc. A. 410).

Maugrabin. African Moor (*Quentin Durward*, ch. xvi.). Really pl. of *Maugrabee* (*Bride of Abydos*, i. 8), Arab. *maghrabīy*, western, from *gharb*, west. Cf. sing. use of *Bedouin*.

maugre [*archaic*]. OF. *maugré* (*malgré*), in spite of, from *mal*, ill, *gré*, pleasing, L. *gratus*. Cf. F. *maugréer*, to grumble.

maul. Hammer. F. *mail*, L. *malleus*, whence also It. *maglio*, Sp. *mallo*; cf. *mallet*. Hence to *maul*, to illtreat, etc., orig. to hammer, batter. See *mall*. It is doubtful whether *mauley*, fist, spelt *morley* by Borrow, belongs here. Some authorities consider it a transposition of Gael. *lamh*, hand, used in tinkers' slang or Shelta.

> *mawley*: a hand. *Tip us your mawley*: shake hands with me (Grose).

maulstick. From Du. *maalstok*, paint stick. Du. *malen*, to paint (cf. Ger. *malen*), orig. to make marks, is cogn. with *mole*[1].

maund [*archaic & local*]. Basket. OF. *mande* (*manne*), from Teut.; cf. AS. *mand*, Du. *mand*, Ger. dial. *mande*.

maunder. Orig. (c. 1600), to mutter, grumble. It may be frequent. of earlier *maund*, to beg, which is app. aphet. for F. *quémander*, from OF. *caimand*, beggar. The sense-development is obscure, but not more so than that of *cant*[2].

Maundy. OF. *mandé*, L. *mandatum*, command. Orig. applied to the washing of the feet of the poor by princes, high ecclesiastics, etc., on the day before Good Friday, the antiphon at the service being taken from the discourse (v.i.) which followed Our Lord's washing of the Apostles' feet. Recorded c. 1300. Hence *Maundy Thursday* (16 cent.), *Maundy ale*, *money*, etc. Cf. OHG. *mandāt*, in same sense.

> Mandatum novum do vobis; ut diligatis invicem, sicut dilexi vos, ut et vos diligatis invicem (*John*, xiii. 34).

mauresque [*arch.*]. F., Moorish.

Maurist. Benedictine of order of *St Maur*, founded 1618.

mauser. Rifle. Adopted by Germans (1871). From inventor's name.

mausoleum. L., G. *μαυσωλεῖον*, from *Μαυσωλός*, king of Caria, whose tomb, erected (4 cent. B.C.) at Halicarnassus, by his wife Artemisia, was one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

mauve. F., L. *malva*, mallow. For transference to colour cf. *pink*, *violet*.

maverick. Unbranded calf (US.), said to be from *Samuel Maverick*, Texan rancher (c. 1840), who habitually neglected branding. Hence masterless man.

mavis [*dial.*]. Thrush. F. *mauvis*, with many Rom. cognates, esp. in dial. Hence MedL. *malvitius*; ? cf. Breton *milfid, milvid*, lark; ? or related to *malva*, mallow. Commonly coupled by poets with *merle*, blackbird.

mavourneen. Ir. *mo-mhuirnín*, my little dear.

maw. AS. *maga*, stomach. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *maag*, Ger. *magen*, ON. *magi*, Goth. **mago* (whence Finnish *mako*). *Maw-worm*, hypocrite (lit. intestinal worm), is from name of character in Bickerstaffe's *Hypocrite* (1769); cf. *Tartufe*.

mawkish. Orig. squeamish, nauseating. From dial. *mawk*, maggot (q.v.), ON. *mathkr*.

maxillary. From L. *maxilla*, jaw, cogn. with *mala*, cheek-bone, *mandere*, to chew.

maxim[1]. Axiom. F. *maxime*, L. *maxima* (sc. *sententia*).

maxim[2]. Machine-gun. Named (c. 1885) from inventor, (*Sir*) *Hiram Maxim* (†1916). Cf. *gatling*.

maximalist. Russian extremist, Bolshevik. The more accurate rendering of *Bolshevik* (q.v.) would be *majorist*.

> The Maximalists...decided to demand from the Assembly the dictatorship of the proletariat by handing over all power to the Councils of workmen's and soldiers' delegates, and to leave the hall tomorrow if the majority were not disposed to share their point of view
>
> (*Pall Mall Gaz.* Aug. 27, 1917).

maximum. L., neut. of *maximus*, superl. of *magnus*, great.

may. AS. *ic mæg*, pl. *magon*, a preterite-present verb. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *mag, mogen*, Ger. *mag, mögen*, ON. *mā, megom*, Goth. *mag, magum*. Orig. to be strong, have power; cf. *might, main*[1]. With *maybe* cf. F. *peut-être*, and archaic *mayhap*.

May. F. *mai*, L. *Maius* (sc. *mensis*), from *Maia*, goddess of growth and increase, cogn. with *major*. Replaced AS. *thrimilce*, month in which cows can be milked three times a day. Hence *Mayday, Mayqueen, Maypole*, connected with popular festival on May 1; also *may*, hawthorn, blooming in May, and verb to *may*, now usu. in to *go a-maying*.

> De moi li porte plus saluz
> Qu'il n'a sor mai botons menuz
>
> (*Roman de Tristan*, 12 cent.).

mayonnaise. F., ? for **mahonnaise* (sc. *sauce*), in honour of capture of *Mahon*, capital of Minorca, by the Duc de Richelieu (1756). This is quite likely; cf. *mazagran*, coffee with liqueur, from F. victory at *Mazagran*, Algeria.

mayor. ME. *mer, meyre, mair*, etc., F. *maire*, L. *major*, greater. Altered to *maior*, by etym. reaction, later to *mayor* by the regular substitution of *-y-* for *-i-* between vowels. From L. *major* comes also Ger. *Meyer*, the commonest Ger. surname, if its hundreds of compds. are included.

mazard, mazzard [*archaic*]. Head. From archaic *mazer* (q.v.), drinking-bowl, also used for helmet.

mazarinade [*hist.*]. Song against *Cardinal Mazarin*, ruler of France during minority of Louis XIV.

mazarine. Dark blue. Prob. from *Cardinal Mazarin* or the *Duchesse de Mazarin*. Cf. obs. *mazarine hood*, connected by Kersey with the duchess.

mazda. Electric lamp. OPers., name of good principle in system of Zoroaster.

maze. As noun and verb in 13 cent., with sense of bewilderment, stupefaction. App. ident. with *amaze* (q.v.). Sense of labyrinth is in Chauc.

mazer [*archaic*]. Drinking-bowl, orig. of maple. OF. *masere*, of Teut. origin; cf. ON. *mösurr*, maple, *mösurbolle*, maple-bowl, Ger. *maser*, vein pattern in wood. From OF. var. *masdre* comes F. *madré*, veined (like maple). Cogn. with *measles* (q.v.).

mazurka. Pol., woman of province of *Mazuria*, the lake-region famous in the Great War. Cf. *polka, schottische*.

> The Mazurs of East Prussia have been attracted into their present home from Masovia proper since the XIVth century
>
> (Lutoshuvski, *Gdansk and East Prussia*, 1919).

mazzard. See *mazard*.

me. AS. *mē* (acc. & dat.). Aryan; cf. Du. *mij*, Ger. *mich* (acc.), *mir* (dat.), ON. *mik, mēr*, Goth. *mik, miz*, L. *me*, G. ἐμέ, με, Gael. Welsh *mi*, Ir. *mí*, Sanskrit *me* (dat.). Reflex. in poet. use only (v.i.).

> For bonnie Annie Laurie, I'd lay me down and dee.

mead[1]. Drink. AS. *meodu, medu*. Aryan; cf. Du. *mede, mee*, Ger. *met*, ON. *miöthr*, Goth. **midus* (recorded as MedG. μέδος), G. μέθυ, wine, OIr. *mid*, Welsh *medd*, Russ. *med'*; cf. Sanskrit *mādhu*, sweet, honey. Wide extension shows it to be the oldest of the Aryan intoxicants.

mead[2], **meadow**. AS. *mǣd*, of which oblique cases, *mǣdw-*, give *meadow* (cf. *shade, shadow*); cogn. with Du. *matte, mat*, Ger. *matte*, mountain meadow, as in *Andermatt, Zermatt*. *Meadow-sweet*, earlier *mead-sweet*,

is shown by its Scand. equivalents to belong to *mead*[1]; cf. *honeysuckle* and obs. *meadwort*, of which first element is certainly *mead*[1].

meagre. F. *maigre*, L. *macer*, *macr-*, thin; cogn. with G. μακρός, long, AS. *mæger*, Du. Ger. *mager*, ON. *magr*.

meal[1]. Flour, etc. AS. *melo*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *meel*, Ger. *mehl*, ON. *mjöl*. From Aryan root which appears in Ger. *mahlen*, to grind, Goth. *malan*, L. *molere* (see *mill*), G. μύλη, mill. *In meal or in malt*, in one form or another, is app. of recent introduction, ? from dial.

meal[2]. Repast. AS. *mǣl*, mark, point of time, measure, hence fixed repast. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *maal*, meal, time, Ger. *mal*, time, *mahl*, meal, ON. *māl*, time, measure, meal, Goth. *mēl*, time. Thus *meal-time* is a pleon., and orig. sense of word appears in *piece-meal*, a piece at a time, a hybrid which is now the only current representative of a common E. formation (*dropmeal*, *heapmeal*, *inchmeal*, etc.). Ger. *mal* survives chiefly in compds., e.g. *denkmal*, memorial, lit. think-mark, and *einmal*, *zweimal*, etc., once, twice, etc.

> All the infections that the sun sucks up
> From bogs, fens, flats, on Prosper fall, and make him
> By inch-meal a disease (*Temp.* ii. 2).

mealie. Maize. SAfrDu. *milje*, Port. *milho* (*grande*, *da India*), Indian corn, lit. (great, Indian) millet (q.v.). Found much earlier as *millie* (Guinea) in Purch.

mealy-mouthed. No connection with *meal*[1]. First element is the Aryan word for honey which appears also in *mildew* (q.v.), cogn. with L. *mel*, G. μέλι, and recorded as Teut. in Goth. *milith*, honey, AS. *milisc*, sweet; cf. also Ir. *mil*, Welsh *mêl*. *Mealy-mouthed* is for earlier *meal-mouth*, flatterer (*NED.* 1546). The epithet is much older, and is found as a surname three centuries earlier, *Henry Millemuth* being mentioned in *Northumberland Assize Roll* (1279). This is a good example of the light thrown by the study of surnames on the antiquity of words for which dict. records are comparatively recent. Cf. *puss*.

> *perblandus*: very pleasant and curteous in wordes; meale-mouthed, passing faire spoken
> (Morel, *Lat. Dict.* 1583).

mean[1]. Verb. AS. *mǣnan*, to mean, allude to. WGer.; cf. Du. *meenen*, Ger. *meinen*; cogn. with *mind* and Ger. *minne*, love.

mean[2]. Common. AS. *gemǣne*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *gemeen*, Ger. *gemein*, Goth. *gamains*; ult. cogn. with L. *communis*, and degenerating senses in E. & Ger. run parallel with those of *common*. Has been confused with *mean*[3] (q.v.), e.g., though the *mean people* in ME. is usu. taken as equivalent to the *common people*, it would appear in quot. below to have rather the sense of "middle class."

> Pur fere pes entre les mene [*var.* mesne] genz e le pople de la vile de une part, e les riches humes de la vile de autre part
> (Mayor of Lincoln to Archbp of York, c. 1272).

mean[3]. Intermediate, as in *happy mean* (cf. F. *juste milieu*). OF. *meien* (*moyen*), Late L. *medianus*, from *medius*; cogn. with *mid*. Hence noun *means*, formerly *mean* (see quot. s.v. *mich*), used as F. *moyen*, *moyenne*, in *by no* (*all*) *means*, *by means of*, *mean proportional*, etc. *Meantime*, *meanwhile* are recorded as early as the simple word. *Mean*[3] and *mean*[2] are confused in *mean stature*, now understood as insignificant, but orig. for medium stature.

> The territory of an indifferent and meane prince is sauf conduct in lawe (Queen Eliz. 1562).

meander. Orig. noun. L. *Maeander*, G. Μαίανδρος, winding river of Phrygia; cf. F. *méandre*, It. Sp. *meandro*.

measles. ME. *maseles*; cf. Du. *mazelen*, Ger. *masern* (from LG.); cogn. with OHG. *māsa*, spot, and with *mazer*. AS. *mæsle-* occurs once in a compd. The pronunc. (for normal **masles*) may be due to confusion with ME. *mesel*, leper, OF., L. *misellus*, from *miser*, wretched, which may also have affected fig. senses of *measled*, *measly*.

measure. F. *mesure*, L. *mensura*, from *metiri*, *mens-*, to measure; ult. cogn. with Ger. *mass*, measure. Fig. senses are mostly as in F. With to *take one's measure* cf. to *know the length of one's foot*. To *measure one's length* is after Shaks. (*Lear*, i. 4). To *measure oneself with* is developed from earlier to *measure swords with* (*As You Like It*, v. 4). To *tread a measure* is to keep time with the measure of the music. To *take measures* is a metaphor from building, carpentry, etc.

meat. AS. *mete*, food in general. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *meti*, *mat*, OHG. *maz* (surviving in *messer*, knife), ON. *matr*, Goth. *mats*. For limitation of meaning cf. F. *viande*. Orig. sense survives in *sweetmeat*,

meat and drink, to *sit at meat, grace before meat*, etc., and in *meat-offering* (*Lev.* ii. 14), altered to *meal-offering* in *RV.*

Mecca. Arab. *Makkah*, birthplace of Mahomet, hence place of pilgrimage.

> Carter St Chapel, the Mecca of the London Welsh (*Daily Chron.* June 19, 1917).

mechanic. L., G. *μηχανικός*, from *μηχανή*, machine. Early associated with handicrafts and the "lower orders." Pepys calls his wife's painting-master a "mechanique."

> A crew of patches, rude mechanicals,
> That work for bread upon Athenian stalls
> (*Mids. N. Dream*, iii. 2).

mechlin. Lace from *Mechlin*, in F. *Malines* (Belgium).

meconic [*chem.*]. From G. *μήκων*, poppy.

medal. F. *médaille*, It. *medaglia*, VL. **metallea*, from *metallum*, medal. Adopted by most Teut. langs. With the *reverse of the medal*, F. *revers de la médaille*, cf. the *seamy side*.

meddle. AF. *medler*, OF. *mesler* (*mêler*), VL. **misculare*, from *miscere*, to mix; cf. It. *mescolare*, Sp. *mezclar*. AF. regularly substitutes *-dl-* for *-sl-*, e.g. we find ME. *idle*, *madle*, for *isle*, *male* (cf. *medlar*). Its retention in this case is perh. due to association with *middle*. See *mell*, *medley*. Usual current sense is for earlier reflex.; cf. F. *se mêler de quelque chose*.

> *I medyll me with a thyng*: je me mesle (Palsg.).

mediaeval, medieval. Coined (19 cent.) from L. *medius*, middle, *aevum*, age.

mediator. F. *médiateur*, Late L. *mediator-em*, from Late L. *mediare*, to mediate, from *medius*, middle. Orig. (c. 1300) applied to Christ. Cf. *mediation* (Chauc.) and *mediate*, of much later appearance; also *medial*, *median*. *Mediatize*, in Ger. hist., to annex a principality, while leaving titular rights to the prince, was orig. to change an immediate into a mediate vassal, i.e. a sub-vassal, of the Holy Roman Empire. Ger. *mediatisieren* was borrowed (1803) in this sense from F. *médiatiser*.

medic. Grass. L. *Medica* (sc. *herba*), Medic.

medicine. F. *médecine*, L. *medicina*, from *medicus*, physician, from *mederi*, to heal. *Medico*, doctor, now jocular, is an It. word from the grand tour. Its pl. *Medici* became the name of a famous It. family. *Medicine*, savage magic, whence *medicine-man*, is early travellers' transl. of native words expressing magic remedy.

medieval. See *mediaeval.*

mediocre. F. *médiocre*, L. *mediocris*, from *medius*, middle, and L. dial. *ocris*, hill, peak, cogn. with *acer*, sharp. Thus, half-way up (not hill-top!).

meditate. From L. *meditari*, or perh. back-formation from much earlier *meditation* (c. 1200). Cf. G. *μέδεσθαι*, to think about.

mediterranean. Replaced earlier *mediterrane*, L. *mediterraneus*, from *medius*, middle *terra*, land. Spec. application to one sea is earlier than gen. sense.

medium. L., neut. of *medius*, middle, cogn. with G. *μέσος*. For senses cf. *mean*[3], which is derived from it. The spiritualistic *medium* is referred to by Miss Mitford (1854). With *happy medium* cf. *golden mean*, Horace's *aurea mediocritas*.

medjidie. Turk. order instituted (1851) by *Sultan Abdul-Medjid*.

medlar. Orig. tree bearing fruit called *medle*, AF. form of OF. *mesle* (cf. *meddle*), from pl. of L. *mespilum*, G. *μέσπιλον*; cf. Du. Ger. Sw. Dan. *mispel*, from L. The Rom. langs. have usu. adopted forms from Late L. **nespila*, pl. of **nespilum*, due to dissim. (cf. *napkin*), e.g. F. *nèfle*, It. *nespola*, Sp. *néspera*. F. fruit-names are usu. fem. from L. neut. pl., e.g. *pomme*, *poire*, and the tree-names end in *-ier*, as in OF. *meslier*, medlar.

medley. AF. *medlee*, OF. *meslée* (*mêlée*), from *mesler*, to mix (see *meddle*). Orig. in sense now represented by *mêlée*, and still so used with archaic tinge. Later esp. of dress and used as equivalent to *motley*.

> The gallant medley on the banks of the Alma (McCarthy, *Hist. Own Times*, ch. xi.).

médoc. Claret from *Médoc*, district in S.W. of France.

medullary. Of marrow, pith, L. *medulla*, cogn. with *medius*, middle.

Medusa. L., G. *Μέδουσα*, one of the three Gorgons (q.v.), whose glance turned to stone.

meed [*poet.*]. AS. *mēd*, reward. WGer.; cf. obs. Du. *miede*, Ger. *miete*, reward, wages; cogn. with Goth. *mizdō*, G. *μισθός*, Sanskrit *mīdhā*, prize, contest.

meek. ON. *miūkr*, soft, pliant; cogn. with Goth. *mūka-mōdei*, meekness, archaic Du. *muik*, soft. First as Church word rendering *Vulg. mansuetus*.

meerkat. SAfr. mammal. Du., monkey; cf. Ger. *meerkatze*, lit. sea-cat. But Hind. *markat*, ape, Sanskrit *markaṭa*, suggests

that OHG. *mericazza* may be an early folk-etym. corrupt. of an Eastern word.

meerschaum. Ger., sea foam (see *mere*[1], *scum*), transl. of Pers. *kef-i-daryā*.

meet[1] [*archaic*]. Adj. AS. *gemǣte*; cf. Ger. *gemäss*, according, orig. commensurate, *mässig*, meet, from *mass*, measure (q.v.). See *mete*.

meet[2]. Verb. AS. *mētan*; cf. OSax. *mōtian*, ON. *mæta*, Goth. *gamōtjan*. See *moot*. Orig. sense, to light upon, fall in with, is now usu. represented by to *meet with*. *Meeting* (*-house*), now usu. limited to dissenters, esp. quakers, has more gen. sense in US.

> An' all I know is they wuz cried
> In meetin', come nex Sunday
> (Lowell, *The Courtin'*).

Meg. In *Meg's diversions*, identified by some with *Long Meg of Westminster*, a noted 16 cent. character whose "Life and Pranks" (1582) ran through many editions. *Meg's Diversion* is the title of a play (1866).

megalithic. From G. *μέγας*, great, *λίθος*, stone.

megalomania. From G. *μέγας*, *μεγάλ-* (v.s.). Cf. F. *folie des grandeurs*, Ger. *grössenwahn*.

> A common intellectual complaint...which I may name (as I see Mr Gladstone has consecrated the word) "megalomania" (Lord Salisbury, 1897).

megalosaurus. From G. *σαῦρος*, lizard (v.s.).

megaphone. Invented by Edison. From G. *φωνή*, voice (v.s.).

Megarian. Of school of philosophy founded by Euclides of *Megara* (c. 400 B.C.).

megatherium. Coined by Cuvier from G. *μέγας*, great, *θηρίον*, beast.

megilp, magilp [*art*]. Vehicle for oil-colours. Variously spelt, var. *McGilp* suggesting possible derivation from a surname.

megrim. F. *migraine*, "the megrim or head-ach" (Cotg.), Late L. *hemicrania*, from G. *ἡμι-*, half, *κρανίον*, skull, because affecting one side of the head (cf. *sinciput*). Now usu. in pl. for the blues, etc. Cf. hist. of *mulligrubs*.

meiosis. G. *μείωσις*, lessening, putting it mildly (cf. *litotes*), as in to *come off second best, not half*, etc.

meistersinger. Ger., master-singer, applied to artisan poets of the 15 cent. tradegilds.

melancholy. F. *mélancolie*, L., G. *μελαγχολία*, from *μέλας*, *μελαν-*, black, *χολή*, bile. In all Rom. langs. and borrowed by Teut. The reference is to the black "humour" supposed to produce temperament; cf. *phlegmatic, sanguine, choleric*. As adj. replaces *melancholic* from c. 1500.

Melanesian. Coined on *Polynesian* to connote the black (v.s.) islanders of Fiji, New Caledonia, etc. Cf. *melanism*, darkness due to excess of black pigment; *melanochroi*, coined by Huxley from *ὠχρός*, pale, as name for racial type with dark hair and pale complexion; *melastoma*, tropical shrub, fruit of which blackens the mouth, G. *στόμα*.

Melchite. Sect of Eastern Christians in communion with R. C. Church. From Syr. *mal'kayē*, royalists, because of orig. adherence to Empire.

mêlée. F., see *medley, mell*.

melianthus. Flower. Coined (1700) by Tournefort from G. *μέλι*, honey, *ἄνθος*, flower.

melic[1]. Grass. ModL. *melica* (Linnaeus). Origin unknown. ? Mistake for *medica*, Medic grass.

> From the meads where melick groweth
> (J. Ingelow, *High Tide on Lincolnshire Coast*).

melic[2]. Of poetry for singing. G. *μελικός*, from *μέλος*, song.

melilot. Plant. F. *mélilot*, L., G. *μελίλωτος*, honey lotus.

melinite. Explosive. F. *mélinite*, from G. *μήλινος*, quince-yellow, from *μῆλον*, apple, quince.

meliorate. From Late L. *meliorare*, from *melior*, better. Cf. *meliorism*, halfway between optimism and pessimism; also obs. *melioration*, now replaced by *betterment*.

mell [*archaic & dial.*]. Var. of *meddle* (q.v.), representing OF. *meller*. Cf. *mellay, melly*, archaism revived by Scott in orig. sense of *medley* (q.v.).

mellifluous. From L. *mellifluus*, from *mel, mell-*, honey, *fluere*, to flow. Cf. obs. *melliloquent* and see *mealy-mouthed*.

mellow. ME. *melwe*, ripe, app. from oblique cases (*melw-*) of *meal*[1]. Sense may have been affected by obs. *merow*, AS. *mearu*, cogn. with Ger. *mürbe*, mellow.

> The man that drinks strong beer
> And goes to bed right mellow,
> Lives as he ought to live
> And dies a hearty fellow (*Old Song*).

melocoton [*? obs.*]. Peach grafted on quince. Sp., quince, It. *melocotogno*, MedL. *melum cotoneum*. See *melon, quince*.

melodeon, melodion. Coined on *accordion* from *melody* (q.v.).

melodrama. From F. *mélodrame* (18 cent.), from G. *μέλος*, song. Orig. romantic play with songs interspersed.

melody. F. *mélodie*, Late L., G. *μελῳδία*, from *μέλος*, song, *ἀείδειν*, to sing. Cf. *comedy*, *ode*. In all Rom. & Teut. langs., with meaning affected by supposed connection with L. *mel*, honey (v.i.).

A torrent of mel-melodies [du Bart. torrent de miel] (Sylv. *Trophies*).

melon. F., Late L. *melo-n-*, from Late L. *melum*, apple (L. *malum*), G. *μῆλον*. Foreign fruits were usu. regarded as "apples" (see *pomegranate*).

melophone. Kind of accordion. From G. *μέλος*, song.

melt. AS. *meltan*, strong intrans., *mieltan*, weak trans.; cogn. with L. *mollis*, soft, G. *μέλδειν*, to melt, and *smelt* (q.v.). Strong p.p. *molten* survives as literary adj.

Albeit unused to the melting mood (*Oth.* v. 3).

melton. Cloth. Formerly used for *Melton jackets* as worn at *Melton Mowbray* (Leic.), famous hunting-centre.

member. F. *membre*, L. *membrum*, limb, including the tongue (*James*, iii. 5–8). Cf. to *dismember*, tear limb from limb. Fig. sense orig. in *member of Christ* (*the Church*, *Satan*, etc.); cf. *limb*. *Member of Parliament* is recorded 1454.

membrane. L. *membrana*, from *membrum* (v.s.), app. in sense of coating of limb. Earliest E. sense (c. 1500) is parchment.

memento. L., imper. of *meminisse*, to remember, redupl. formation cogn. with *mens*, mind. Orig. as init. word of two prayers in the Canon of the Mass. Hence *memento mori*, often for object reminding of death, such as skull, skeleton at feast.

A great man must keep his heir at his feast like a living memento mori (*Pendennis*).

memoir. Orig. note, memorandum. F. *mémoire* (masc.), spec. use of *mémoire* (fem.). See *memory*.

memorandum. L., neut. gerund. of *memorare*, to call to mind; cf. *agenda*, *propaganda*. Orig. put, like *query*, at head of note, etc., in sense of N.B. Cf. *item*.

memory. OF. *memorie* (*mémoire*), L. *memoria*, from *memor*, mindful. *Memorial*, petition, was orig. a statement of facts recalled to the mind of the person petitioned.

Memphian. Vaguely for Egyptian. From *Memphis*, city of Egypt.

mem-sahib [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Native alteration of *ma'am*, *madam*. Sometimes used colloq. by Anglo-Indians for the "missus." See *sahib*.

menace. F., L. *minacia* (only in pl.), from *minari*, to threaten. In all Rom. langs.

ménage. F., OF. *mesnage*, VL. **mansionaticum*. See *mansion* and cf. obs. *meinie*, household, retinue, OF. *maisniée*, VL. **mansionata*, houseful.

menagerie. F. *ménagerie*, orig. applied to domestic administration (v.s.), care of cattle, etc.

mend. Aphet. for *amend* (q.v.). Orig. to improve a person morally. Obs. or archaic senses are represented by *never too late to mend* (v.i.), *least said soonest mended* (atoned for). With *mend or end* cf. *kill or cure*, *make or mar*.

It is saide in englissh proverbes, better to amende late than never (*Petition to Lord Mayor*, 1433).

mendacious. From L. *mendax*, *mendac-*, cogn. with *mentiri*, to lie, and perh. with *memini*, I remember.

Mendelian. Of *Mendel's* (†1884) doctrine of heredity. The name is the Ger. form of *Emmanuel*.

mendicant. From pres. part. of L. *mendicare*, from *mendicus*, beggar, ? from *menda*, fault, lack.

menhir. F., Bret. *men*, stone, *hir*, long. Cf. *dolmen*, *kistvaen*.

menial. AF., from *meinie*, household (see *ménage*); cf. *domestic* from *domus*. Contemptuous sense from 18 cent.

A mannes owne meynal wittes [*domestici sensus*] beeth his owne enemyes (Trev. ii. 215).

A pamper'd menial forced me from the door (Moss, *Beggar's Petition*, 1768).

meningitis [*med.*]. From G. *μῆνιγξ*, membrane (of brain).

meniscus. Concavo-convex lens. G. *μηνίσκος*, dim. of *μήνη*, moon.

menology. Calendar of Greek Church. From G. *μήν*, month.

menshevik. Russ. minority socialist, wrongly rendered by *minimalist* (cf. *bolshevik*). From Russ. *men'she*, smaller. Ult. cogn. with *minor*.

menstruum. L., neut. of *menstruus*, from *mensis*, month. Sense of solvent (chem.) is from alchemistic metaphor.

mensuration. Late L. *mensuratio-n-*, from *mensurare*, to measure (q.v.).

mental[1]. Of the mind. F., Late L. *mentalis*, from *mens*, *ment-*, mind.

mental[2] [*anat.*]. Of the chin. F., from L. *mentum*, chin.

menthol. Coined in Ger. (1861) by Oppenheim from L. *mentha*, mint[1] (q.v.).

mention. F., L. *mentio-n-*, cogn. with *mens*, mind. Orig. (c. 1300) as noun in phrase to *make mention of*, F. *faire mention de*, to recall to mind, L. *mentionem facere*. With *not to mention* cf. synon. Ger. *geschweige*, from *geschweigen*, to pass over in silence.

mentor. F., G. Μέντωρ, adviser, monitor, name assumed in *Odyssey* by Athene disguised as sage counsellor of Telemachus, son of Ulysses. The currency of the word is due to Fénelon's *Aventures de Télémaque* (17 cent.).

menu. F., small, detailed, L. *minutus*.

menura. Lyre-bird. Coined (1800) by Davies, from G. *μήνη*, crescent moon, *οὐρα*, tail, from shape.

Mephistophelean. From *Mephistopheles*, the ironic demon of Goethe's *Faust*. Earliest form (*Faustbuch* of 1587) is *Mephostophiles*, whence Marlowe's *Mephostophilis* (c. 1590). Origin of name unknown.

> How now, Mephostophilus? (*Merry Wives*, i. 1).

mephitic. From L. *mephitis*, noxious vapour.

mercantile. F., It. *mercantile*, from *mercante*, merchant (q.v.).

Mercator's projection. System of map-drawing due to *Kremer*, Flem. geographer (†1594), who latinized his name, dealer, huckster, as *Mercator*.

mercenary. L. *mercenarius*, for **merced-narius*, from *merces*, *merced-*, reward (cf. *soldier*). First as noun with allusion to *John*, x. 12.

> He was a shepherde, and noght a mercenarie (Chauc. A. 514).

mercer. F. *mercier*, VL. **merciarius*, from *merx*, *merc-*, merchandize. Usu. of dealer in textiles and now almost confined to silk. In F. usu. in sense of "meane haberdasher of small wares" (Cotg.).

mercerize. Method of treating textiles before dyeing, patented (1850) by *John Mercer*, an Accrington dyer, and put into practice c. 1895.

merchandise. In ME. usu. *marchandise*, F., from *marchand*, merchant (q.v.).

merchant. F. *marchand*, from pres. part. of L. *mercari*, to trade, from *merx*, *merc-*, merchandize; cf. It. *mercante*. Usu. *marchant* in ME., as still in surname. Limitation to wholesale trader appears early in E., but F. sense survives in some compds., e.g. *corn-merchant*. With *merchantman*, ship (Capt. John Smith), cf. *Indiaman*, *man-of-war*. For *merchant prince* see *Is.* xxiii. 8.

> This yeare [1504] the Taylors sued to the Kinge to be called Marchant taylors (Wriothesley, *Chron.*).

Mercian [*ling.*]. Lang. of *Mercia*, AS. kingdom of the Midlands, chief ancestor of literary E. From AS. *Mierce*, men of the "marches."

mercury. OF. *mercurie* (*mercure*), L. *Mercurius*, orig. god of merchandise, *merx*, *merc-*, later identified with G. Hermes. The name was given in L. to a planet and, like other planet-names, to a metal. *Mercurial*, orig. born under the planet *Mercury* (cf. *jovial*, *saturnine*), owes part of its mod. sense to association with quicksilver. In 17 cent. it was a gen. term for newspaper (see *journal*).

mercy. F. *merci*, L. *merces*, *merced-*, reward (cf. It. *mercede*, Sp. *merced*), which in Church L. was applied to the heavenly reward of those who show kindness to the helpless. Current F. sense is thanks (cf. *grammercy*), that of compassion having been gradually replaced by *miséricorde*, which was even used for *dagger of mercy*. *That's a mercy*, something to be thankful for, preserves F. meaning. With *for mercy's sake* cf. for *goodness* (*pity's*) *sake*. *Mercy-seat* (*Ex.* xxv. 17) was first used (1530) by Tynd. after Luther's *gnadenstuhl*, *Vulg. propitiatorium*.

mere[1]. Lake. AS. *mere*. WAryan; cf. Du. Ger. *meer*, ON. *marr*, Goth. *mari-(saiws)*, all meaning sea; also L. *mare* (whence F. *mer*, It. *mare*, Sp. *mar*), OIr. *muir*, Welsh *môr*, Russ. *mor'e*; cogn. with *moor*[1]. Cf. *marsh*.

mere[2]. Adj. L. *merus*, pure, unmixed, esp. of wine. Cf. *pure idiocy*, and Ger. *lauter*, mere, from *laut*, clear, transparent. In some obs. leg. expressions it comes via OF. *mier*.

> The meere Irish, commonlie called the wild Irish (Stanyhurst, c. 1580).

mere[3] [*archaic & dial.*]. Boundary. AS. *gemǣre*; cogn. with L. *murus*, wall. Hence *meresman*, *merestone*, the later one source of name *Marston*.

meretricious. Orig. alluring by outward show. From L. *meretricius*, from *meretrix*, *meretric-*, harlot, from *merēri*, to earn, serve for hire.

merganser. Water-fowl, goosander. Coined (16 cent.) from L. *mergus*, diver, *anser*, duck.

merge. Law F. *merger*, to drown, L. *mergere*, to dip. With *merger* (leg.), extinction or absorption of right, cf. *misnomer*, *rejoinder*, and other leg. terms from AF. infinitives.

mericarp [*bot.*]. F. *méricarpe*, from G. μέρος, part, καρπός, fruit.

meridian. F. *méridien*, L. *meridianus*, from *meridies*, by dissim. for *medi-dies*, mid-day. As noun ellipt. for *meridian line* (*circle*, *time*). *Meridional*, southern Frenchman, is a recent adoption of F. *méridional*; cf. F. *midi*, south, esp. of France.

meringue. In Kersey (1706). F., of unknown origin.

merino. Earliest (18 cent.) in *merino sheep*, a spec. breed of Estremadura. Sp. *merino*, overseer of pastures, L. *majorinus*, from *major*. Cf. *mayor*.

merit. F. *mérite*, L. *meritum*, p.p. neut. of *merēri*, to earn, deserve; cf. G. μέρος, part, share. *On its merits* is from leg. *merits* (intrinsic rights and wrongs) *of the cause* (*action*).

> The bench dismissed the case on its merits
> (*Nottingham Ev. Post*, Nov. 19, 1917).

merle [*poet.*]. Blackbird. F., L. *merulus*. Usu. coupled with *mavis*, the collocation having been introduced into E. from the Sc. poets by Drayton.

merlin [*archaic*]. Falcon. ME. *merlion* (Chauc.), F. *émerillon*, OF. *esmerillon*; cf. It. *smeriglione*, Sp. *esmerejón*. These are all dims. from a simplex which appears as OF. *esmeril*, ON. *smyrill*, Ger. *schmerl*. Prob. of Teut. origin.

merlon [*fort.*]. Space between two embrasures. F., It. *merlone*, augment. of *merlo*, *merla*, battlement, for earlier *mergola*, app. from L. *mergae*, pitchforks.

mermaid. From *mere*[1], in obs. sense of sea, and *maid*. Cf. Ger. *meerjungfrau*. *Merman* is a later formation. Cf. AS. *merewīf*. In early use renders *siren*.

> Chauntecleer so free
> Soong murier than the mermayde in the see
> (Chauc. B. 4459).

mero-. From G. μέρος, part.

Merovingian [*hist.*]. F. *mérovingien*, from MedL. *Merovingi*, descendants of *Meroveus*, OHG. *Mar-wig*, famous fight, reputed ancestor of Clovis. Both elements are common in Teut. names, e.g. Walde*mar*, Lud*wig*. Hence *Merovingian Latin*, as used in charters, etc. of the period (c. 500–800).

merry. AS. *myrge*, whence ME. *murie*, of which *merry* is a Kentish form. Prob. cogn. with OHG. *murg-fāri*, short-lasting, Goth. *ga-maurgjan*, to shorten, and ult. with G. βραχύς, short; cf. ON. *skemta*, to amuse, from *skammr*, short. Orig. pleasant, happy, as in *Merrie England* (14 cent.). *Merry Monarch* shows current sense. With *merry-go-round* cf. dial. *merry-totter*, see-saw (*Prompt. Parv.*), and *merry-go-down* (c. 1500), strong ale. *Merry men* was once the regular epithet of the followers of a knight or outlaw chief. ? Can this be partly due to MedL. *laeticus*, used for *liege*, being interpreted as L. *laetus*.

> The Frense Kyngs host hathe kyllyd the Erle of Armenak and all hys myry mene
> (*Paston Let.* iii. 83).

> *lunette*: the merrie-thought; the forked craw-bone of a bird, which we use in sport, to put on our noses (Cotg.).

> Restless he rolls about from whore to whore,
> A Merry Monarch, scandalous and poor
> (Rochester).

mervousness [*hist.*]. Coined (c. 1882) by the Duke of Argyll to describe the state of mind of Lord Roberts, who had warned the Government of Russian designs on Merv (Turkestan). The Russians took the town in 1883–4. Cf. *jingo*.

mesa [*geog.*]. Steep-sided table-land, esp. in New Mexico. Sp., table, L. *mensa*.

mésalliance. F., with prefix from L. *minus*, as in *mischief*.

meseems [*archaic*]. *Me* is dat.; cf. *methinks*.

mesembryanthemum. Flower. From G. μεσημβρία, noon, ἄνθεμον, flower.

mesentery. MedL., G. μεσεντέριον, from μέσος, middle, ἔντερον, intestine.

mesh. From 16 cent., also *meash*, *mash*. A North Sea word from obs. Du. *mæsche* (*maas*); cogn. with AS. **masc* (recorded as *max*), whence dial. *mash* in same sense; cf. Ger. *masche*, ON. *möskvi*.

mesmerism. From *Mesmer*, Austrian physician (†1815). Cf. *galvanism*.

mesne [*feud.*]. Intermediate (tenure, etc.), not directly from sovereign. Law F. spelling, with unorig. *-s-*, of AF. *meen* (see *mean*[3]). Has influenced *demesne*.

Mesopotamia. G. μεσοποταμία (sc. χωρά), from μέσος, middle, ποταμός, river, the two rivers being the Tigris and Euphrates. The formation is similar to that of

Twynham, Hants, AS. (*bi*) *twin æum*, (at) two waters, or the Indian *Doab*, ult. cogn. with L. *duo* and *aqua*. Now colloq. *Mespot.*

mesquite. Mexican tree, also grass found near it. Mexican Sp.

mess. Orig. dish of food, what is put on the table. OF. *mes* (*mets*), p.p. of *mettre*, to put, L. *mittere*. With to *make a mess of* cf. to *make a hash of*, to *be in a stew*, etc. (see also *kettle of fish*). Thus we get the odd transition to the current sense of what is disorderly, often disgusting. In mil. and naut. use a *mess* consisted orig., as still in the Inns of Court, of four persons (in *Love's Lab. Lost*, the four Russians are called a *mess* of Russians). Hence pleon. *messmate* (see *mate*[1]), and to *lose the number of one's mess*, be killed.

més: a messe, or service of meat; a course of dishes at table (Cotg.).

message. F., VL. **missaticum*, from *mittere*, *miss-*, to send. In OF. & ME. also in sense of *messenger*. The latter word, F. *messager*, has the regular intrusive *-n-* (cf. *passenger*, *harbinger*).

The hooly lawes of oure Alkaron,
Yeven by Goddes message Makomete
(Chauc. B. 332).

Messiah. Aram. *m'shīhā*, Heb. *māshīah*, from *māshah*, to anoint. Substituted in the Geneva Bible (1560) for the *Messias* of earlier transls., which represents the G. & L. adaptations, and remains in the *A V.*, exc. in *Dan.* ix. 25–6.

messieurs. Pl. of *monsieur* (q.v.), used (*Messrs*) as pl. of Mr.

messmate. See *mess.*

messuage. Orig. site, now dwelling-house with appurtenances. AF. *mesuage*, perh. orig. a graphic error for *mesnage* (see *ménage*).

mestizo. Half-caste. Sp., VL. **mixticius*, from *mixtus*; cf. F. *métis*, Prov. *mestis*. See also *mastiff.*

A mestizo is one that hath a Spaniard to his father and an Indian to his mother (Hakl. xi. 321).

meta-. G. *μετά*, prep. of somewhat vague meaning (see *metamorphosis*).

metabolism [*biol.*]. From G. *μεταβολή*, change, from *βάλλειν*, to cast.

metal. F. *métal*, L. *metallum*, G. *μέταλλον*, mine, cogn. with *μεταλλᾶν*, to seek after, explore. In all Rom. & Teut. langs. *Heavy metal*, *weight of metal*, allude to aggregate power of a ship's guns. Also applied in E. to non-metallic matter, substance, esp. of earthy nature, whence mod. *road-metal*. In 16–17 cent. used of the "stuff" of which a man is made, in which sense the differentiated spelling *mettle* is usual since c. 1700, while Shaks. writes *metal*, *mettle* indifferently. Esp. in to *show the mettle one is made of*, *be on one's mettle*.

I did not think Master Silence had been a man of this metal (2 *Hen. IV*, v. 3).

They [the horses] are well made and well metalled (Purch., xvi. 91).

metamorphosis. L., G., from *μεταμορφοῦν*, to transform, from *μορφή*, shape, the prefix being gen. equivalent to L. *trans-*. Cf. *metaphor*, from *μεταφέρειν*, to transfer; *metathesis*, from *μετατιθέναι*, to transpose. In some cases the prefix implies next to, e.g. *metatarsus* (anat.), next to the *tarsus*; cf. *metaphysics.*

metaphor. See above. *Mixed metaphor* is euph. for *bull*[3].

In 1914 our old regular army crossed swords with a great numerical superiority of the cream of the German host at concert pitch and undamaged by war (*Fortnightly*, July, 1919).

metaphysics. For earlier *metaphysic* (cf. F. *métaphysique*). Applied, from 1 cent. A.D., to thirteen books of Aristotle which, in the received arrangement of his works, follow the books dealing with physics and natural science. These were called *τὰ μετὰ τὰ φυσικά*, the (works) after the physics, which came to be wrongly interpreted as the works beyond, or transcending, physics.

metatarsus, metathesis. See *metamorphosis.*

métayer. F., MedL. *medietarius*, from *medietas*, half (see *moiety*), the farmer paying a part, theoretically a half, of the produce as rent.

mete [*archaic*]. To measure. AS. *metan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *meten*, Ger. *messen*, ON. *meta*, Goth. *mitan*; cogn. with L. *modius*, peck (cf. Goth. *mitaths*). Only current in to *mete out*, some senses of which are affected by archaic *mete*, boundary, OF. L. *meta*, still used in leg. *metes and bounds.*

Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment, in meteyard, in weight, or in measure (*Lev.* xix. 35).

metempsychosis. Transmigration of the soul. G. from *μετά*, *ἐν*, in, *ψυχή*, soul. A Pythagorean belief.

meteor. F. *météore*, G. *μετέωρον*, neut. adj.,

lofty, from *μετά* and *ἀείρειν*, to lift up. Orig. of any atmospheric phenomenon, as still in *meteorological*.

-meter. Usu., e.g. in *thermometer, calorimeter*, etc., from F. *-mètre*, ModL. *-metrum*, G. *μέτρον*, measure; but in *gas-meter* (whence *water-meter, electric-light-meter*), from verb *mete* (q.v.).

metheglin [*archaic*]. Welsh mead. Welsh *meddyglyn*, medicine, from *meddyg*, healing, L. *medicus*, and *llyn*, liquor.

methinks. It seems to me. From obs. *think*, to seem, AS. *thyncan*; cf. Ger. *denken*, to think, *dünken*, to seem. See *think*.

> Him thought he by the brook of Cherith stood
> (*Par. R.* ii. 266).

method. F. *méthode*, L., G. *μέθοδος*, pursuit of knowledge, investigation, from *μετά* and *ὁδός*, way. Spec. sense of systematic arrangement was developed by early logicians. *Methodist* (Wesleyan) was applied to the members of a rel. society, the "Holy Club," founded at Oxf. (1729) by John and Charles Wesley and their friends, but the word was in earlier use (*new methodists*) to indicate adherence to any new rel. method, or system of belief.

methyl [*chem.*]. F. *méthyle*, Ger. *methyl*, back-formation from F. *méthylène*, coined (1835) by Dumas and Peligot from G. *μέθυ*, wine, *ὕλη*, wood.

meticulous. F. *méticuleux*, L. *meticulosus*, "timorous, fearefull" (Coop.), from *metus*, fear. Current sense is 19 cent.

métier. F., trade, calling. OF. *mestier*, usu. derived from L. *ministerium*, service, but the very early *maistier* points to *magisterium*, mastery. Prob. both have combined. See *mystery*[2].

metonymy [*rhet.*]. Use of adjunct for principal, e.g. *a disgrace to his cloth*. F. *métonymie*, Late L., G. *μετωνυμία*, change of name, *ὄνυμα* (see *eponymous*).

metre. AS. *mēter*, L. *metrum*, G. *μέτρον*, measure. Readopted in 14 cent. from F. *mètre*, and, for the third time, from the same word, selected (1799) as offic. unit of measure. Hence *metric system*, based on this unit. In metric system the multiples *kilo-, hecto-, deca-*, are G., the fractionals, *milli-, centi-, deci-*, are L. *Metronome*, F. *métronome*, is from G. *νόμος*, law, rule.

metronymic. Name derived from ancestress, e.g. *Marriott* from *Mary*, *Meggitt* from *Margaret*. Coined, on *patronymic*, from G. *μήτηρ*, mother.

metropolis. L., G., from *μήτηρ*, mother, *πόλις*, city. Earlier (15 cent.) is *metropolitan*, bishop having control over bishops of a province, his see being in the metropolis. Hence joc. *Cottonopolis*, Manchester, *Porkopolis*, Chicago.

mettle. See *metal*. *Mettle of the pasture* is after *Hen. V*, iii. 1.

> An Irishman, rich with the mettle of his native pasture (*Daily Chron.* Sep. 15, 1917).

mew[1]. Bird. AS. *mǣw*; cf. Du. *meeuw*, Ger. *möwe* (from LG.), ON. *mār*; also F. dim. *mouette*, from Teut.

mew[2]. Of cat. Imit., cf. Ger. *miauen*, F. *miauler*, Pers. *maw*, Arab. *mua*, etc.; also Chin. *miau*, cat. *Maw, miaw, mewl, mewt* are also found.

> *miauler*: to mewle, or mew, like a cat (Cotg.).

mew[3]. Verb. Orig. to moult. F. *muer*, L. *mutare*, to change. Hence *mew*, cage or coop, orig. for moulting birds, esp. falcons, and verb to *mew* (*up*), now fig. only. The *up* is due to association with to *mure* (wall) *up*, like a peccant nun. The royal *mews*, hawk-houses, at Charing Cross (*le Muwes apud Charrynge, NED.* 1394) were pulled down (1534) and royal stables erected on their site; hence mod. sense of *mews*. For extension from particular to general cf. *spa, bridewell*.

> Ful many a fat partrich hadde he in muwe
> (Chauc. A. 349).
>
> More pity, that the eagles should be mew'd,
> While kites and buzzards play at liberty
> (*Rich. III*, i. 1).

mews. See *mew*[3].

mezzanine [*arch.*]. Entresol (q.v.). F., It. *mezzanino*, dim. of *mezzano*, middle, L. *medianus*. See *mean*[3].

mezzotint. It. *mezzotinto*, half tint, L. *medius*. See *tint*. Cf. *mezzo-soprano*.

mi [*mus.*]. See *gamut*.

miasma. G., from *μιαίνειν*, to pollute.

mica. L., grain, crumb, whence F. *mie*, crumb. Sense-development influenced by association with L. *micare*, to glisten.

Micawber. Type of man who hopes for "something to turn up" (*Copperfield*).

> It is not safe to trust the tradition of Micawber against the tradition of blood and iron
> (R. Blatchford, Dec. 17, 1909).

mich [*slang*]. See *mooch*.

> Heere myching Jonas (sunke in suddaine storme)
> Of his deliverance findes a fishe the meane
> (Sylv. *Jonas*).

Michael. Archangel. Heb. *Mīkhāēl*, who is like God? A favourite Europ. name, e.g.

F. *Michel*, Sp. *Miguel*. The popular form was *Mihel*, etc., preserved in *Saint-Mihiel* (Meuse) and in our common surname *Miles*. *Der deutsche Michel*, orig. (16 cent.) a clumsy, good-natured man, was adopted during the War of Liberation (1813) for a national type; cf. *Jacques Bonhomme*, *John Bull*, *Paddy*, etc. *Michaelmas* is in AS.

I sent to yow the last lettyr the daye aftyr Seynt Myhell (*Paston Let.* ii. 246).

Michael has been a slave to his imperial master for the self-same reason (*Daily Chron.* May 17, 1918).

mickle, muckle [*archaic & dial.*]. AS. *micel*, *mycel*. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *mikil*, OHG. *mihhil*, ON. *mikell*, Goth. *mikils*; cogn. with G. μεγαλ- (μέγας, great) and prob. with L. *magnus*. See *much*. Cf. name *Micklejohn*, *Meiklejohn*.

microbe. F., badly coined (1878) by Sédillot from G. μικρός, small, βίος, life. Cf. *microcephalous*, small-headed, usu. with *idiot*; *microcosm*, the little cosmos, man, the vogue of which is due to its use (c. 1200) by Bernard Silvester of Tours in *De Universitate Mundi*; *microscope*, from G. σκοπεῖν, to look.

micturition [*med.*]. From L. *micturire*, desiderative of *mingere*, to urinate.

mid. Orig. adj. AS. *midd*. Aryan; cf. OSax. *middi*, OHG. *mitti*, ON. *mithr*, Goth. *midjis*, L. *medius*, G. μέσος, Sanskrit *madhya*, Zend *maidya*, OCelt. *medio-*, in place-names, e.g. *Mediolanum*, now *Milan*. Hence prep. *mid*, for *amid* (q.v.). So *midship*, for *amidship*, whence *midshipman*, earlier *midshipsman* (Capt. John Smith), from station in ship. *Midshipmite* and *middy* are in Marryat (*Peter Simple*). The commoner compds., e.g. *midday*, *midnight*, *midsummer*, *midwinter*, are found in AS. *Midsummer madness*, associated with earlier *midsummer moon*, is in Shaks. (*Twelfth Night*, iii. 4). *Midriff*, diaphragm, is from AS. *hrif*, belly, cogn. with L. *corpus*. *Midst* is for obs. *mids*, genitive of *mid*, with excrescent *-t* as in *against*, etc.

Midas. Very rich man. Fabulous king of Phrygia (cf. *Croesus*). Granted by Dionysos the power of turning all he touched into gold, and gifted by Apollo with ass's ears.

midden [*dial.*]. Dunghill. Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *mödding*, from *mög*, muck (q.v.), *dynge*, heap, dung (q.v.).

middle. AS. *midel*, from *mid* (q.v.). A WGer. formation; cf. Du. *middel*, Ger. *mittel*. Oldest records are all in superl. *middlest*, later replaced by *middlemost* (see *-most*). *Middleman*, orig. two words, is first recorded in current sense in Burke. *Middle-Age(s)* is 18 cent.; cf. F. *moyen âge*, Ger. *mittelalter*, all translating ModL. *medium aevum*.

middling. Not from *middle*, but from *mid* (q.v.) and *-ling* (q.v.). Orig. Sc. adj., now used also as noun to express medium quality, e.g. of meal.

The best moutoun for ixs, the midiling' moutoun for viiis, and the worst moutoun for viis (*Reg. of Sc. Privy Council*, 1554).

midge. AS. *mycg*, *mycge*, gnat; cf. Du. *mug*, Ger. *mücke*, Sw. *mygg*, Dan. *myg*. *Midget* is 19 cent.

midriff, midshipman, midst, midsummer. See *mid*.

midwife. From obs. prep. *mid*, with, cogn. with Du. *mede*, Ger. *mit*, and *wife* in orig. sense of woman. The sense is thus "woman assisting"; cf. synon. Ger. *beifrau*, and see *obstetric*. For formation cf. *cummer* (q.v.) and numerous Du. & Ger. compds. of *mede-*, *mit-*.

mien. Earlier (16–17 cents.) *mene*, *meane*, aphet. for *demean* (q.v.), later associated with F. *mine*, "the countenance, looke, cheere, visage" (Cotg.), which is perh. of Celt. origin; cf. Welsh *min*, lip, OIr. *mén*, mouth.

miff [*colloq.*]. Tiff, huff. Cf. Ger. *muff*, *müffig*, from which the E. word was perh. borrowed (c. 1600).

might[1]. Noun. AS. *miht*, from root of *may*; cf. Du. Ger. *macht*, Goth. *mahts*, also ON. *māttegr*, mighty. The collocation with *main*[1] is found in AS. and the contrast with *right* in ME. The adv. use of *mighty*, now colloq., is also old (13 cent.).

Sa mighti meke, sa mild o mode (*Cursor Mundi*).

might[2]. Verb. AS. *mihte*, past of *may*.

mignon. Dainty. F., see *minion*. Hence *mignonnette*, not much used in F., a pet-name for *réséda*.

migraine. F., see *megrim*.

migrate. From L. *migrare*, or back-formation from earlier *migration* (Cotg.).

mikado. Jap., from *mi*, august, *kado*, door; cf. the *Sublime Porte*.

milady. Cf. *milord*.

milch. AS. *milce*, in *thri-milce*, month of May, when cows can be milked three times

a day. The usu. AS. adj. is *melc*, *meolc*; cf. Ger. *melk*, milch, *melken*, to milk; cogn. with *milk* (q.v.).

mild. AS. *milde*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *mild*, ON. *mildr*, Goth. *-milds* (in compds.). Orig. gracious, as epithet of superior, esp. of the Deity and the Virgin, the latter surviving in name *Mildmay*, from obs. *may*, maid.

> It was not so much for myself as for that vulgar child—
> And I said, "A pint of double X, and please to draw it mild" (*Ingoldsby*).

mildew. AS. *meledēaw*, honey dew, with first element as in *mealy-mouthed* (q.v.); cf. Ger. *meltau*, OHG. *militou*, mod. form being assimilated to *mehl*, meal[1]; also Du. *meeldauw*, Sw. *mjöldagg*, Dan. *meldugg*. Cf. synon. Port. *mela*, from L. *mel*, and cogn. forms in many It. dials. Lit. sense only is recorded in AS. and survives into 17 cent., transition to mod. sense being due to the stickiness of the substance.

> Downe fell the mildew of his sugred words (Fairfax, *Tasso*, II. lxi. 31).

mile. AS. *mīl*, L. *milia*, pl. of *mille*, a thousand (paces), neut. pl. being taken as fem. sing.; cf. F. *mille*, also Du. *mijl*, Ger. *meile*; no doubt an early loan connected with the Roman roads. Old pl. *mile* survives colloq. (cf. the *Five Mile Act*).

Milesian[1]. From *Miledh*, *Milesius*, Spanish king whose sons were fabled to have colonized Ireland c. 1300 B.C.

Milesian[2]. In *Milesian fables*, licentious tales associated with *Miletus* (Asia Minor).

milfoil. OF. (*millefeuille*), L. *millefolium*, from *mille*, thousand, *folium*, leaf.

miliary [*biol. med.* etc.]. L. *miliarius*, having granular appearance of millet (q.v.).

militant. F., from pres. part. of L. *militare*, to serve as a soldier. Orig. and chiefly in *Church militant*.

military. F. *militaire*, from L. *militaris*, from *miles*, *milit-*, soldier. *NED.* quotes *Prussian militarism* for 1868. *Militia*, L., had in 16 cent. sense of mil. forces, administration, etc. (cf. F. *milice*), but current restricted meaning appears in 17 cent.

> The least military, but the most martial, of peoples [the British] (John Burns, Nov. 1918).

milk. AS. *meolc*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *melk*, Ger. *milch*, ON. *mjōlk*, Goth. *miluks*; cogn. with L. *mulgēre*, G. ἀμέλγειν, OIr. *bligim*, to milk. Mod. form is Mercian, the milkman's cry preserving the old southern var. The *milk of human kindness* is after *Macb.* i. 5. *Milksop* is recorded as surname (13 cent.) earlier than in gen. use; in the *Towneley Mysteries* it is applied to the Infant Christ. For *Milky Way* see *galaxy*; the Europ. langs. have many other fantastic names for it, all containing the idea of way.

mill. AS. *myln*, Late L. *molinum*, from *mola*, mill, cogn. with *molere*, to grind, and with *meal*[1]. In all Rom. & Teut. langs. (cf *kitchen*, *cook*), e.g. F. *moulin*, Ger. *mühle*. Older form survives in names *Milne*, *Milner*, and in place-names. Not applied to a hand-mill (*quern*) till 16 cent. Later extended to various buildings and apparatus. A *snuff-mill* (*-mull*), Sc., orig. contained a pulverizing apparatus. To *go through the mill* is mod. *Mill*, fight, occurs first as verb, to beat (c. 1700); cf. F. *moulu*, bruised, beaten, lit. ground. *Millboard* is for earlier *milled board*, flattened by a roller. The *nether millstone*, emblem of hardness, is from *Job*, xli. 24.

> God's mill grinds slow, but sure (George Herbert).

millefleurs. Scent. F. *eau de mille fleurs*.

millennium. Coined on analogy of *biennium*, *triennium*, from L. *mille*, thousand, *annus*, year, to express Christ's reign on earth according to one interpretation of *Rev.* xx. 1–5.

millepede. L. *millepeda*, woodlouse, from *mille*, thousand, *pes*, *ped-*, foot.

miller's thumb. Fish. In *Prompt. Parv.* From shape, with vague allusion to thumb with which miller tested quality of flour (Chauc. A. 563).

> Come on, churl, an thou darest: thou shalt feel the strength of a miller's thumb (*Ivanhoe*, ch. x.).

millet. F., dim. of *mil*, L. *milium*; cogn. with G. μελίνη.

milliard. F., coined (16 cent.) from *mille*, thousand.

milliary. L. *miliarius*, pertaining to Roman mile (q.v.).

milligramme, millimetre. Prefix denotes $\frac{1}{1000}$. See *metre*.

milliner. For *Milaner*, orig. dealer in *Milan* articles, such as "Milan bonnets," ribbons, gloves, cutlery, etc. *Millayne* (*milleyne*) *nedylles* are mentioned repeatedly in *Nav. Accts.* 1495–97. Regarded as fem. from c. 1700. In Shaks. (*Winter's Tale*, iv. 4).

> He was encountered by the Mylleners and the Venicyans (*NED.* 1529).

million. F., It. *milione*, augment. from L. *mille*, thousand. For pl. *million*, after *hundred*, *thousand*, cf. *dozen*. *Millionaire* is early 19 cent., F. *millionnaire* (Acad. 1762).

milord. Used on continent of rich E. traveller, *my lord*.

milreis. Port. coin, thousand *reis*, pl. of *real*[2] (q.v.).

milt. Spleen of animals, soft roe of fish. AS. *milte*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *milt*, Ger. *milz*, ON. *milti*; prob. cogn. with *melt*. In sense of roe the earlier word was *milk*, which has been confused with *milt*; cf. Ger. *milch*, Dan. *melk*, in same sense.

lactes: mylke of fyshe (*Voc.*).

lactes: the soft roe, or milt of fish (Litt.).

mime. L. *mimus*, G. μῖμος, buffoon; cf. *pantomime*. Hence *mimic*. Biol. sense of *mimicry*, *mimetic*, etc., is 19 cent.

miminy-piminy. Formed, after *namby-pamby*, on dial. *mim*, imit. of lips pursed up in "prunes, prisms" style. Also *niminy-piminy*. See *jiminy*.

mimosa. F., ModL. (c. 1600), in allusion to sensitive plant's mimicry of animal life.

mimulus. Plant. ModL. (Linnaeus), from *mimus*. See *mimosa* and cf. pop. name *monkey-musk*.

mina[1]. Weight and coin. L., G. μνᾶ, of Babylonian origin.

mina[2]. Bird. Hind. *mainā*.

minaret. Sp. *minarete*, from Turk. form of Arab. *manārat*, from *manār*, light-house, from root of *nār*, fire; cf. F. *minaret*, It. *minaretto*.

minatory. OF. *minatoire*, Late L. *minatorius*, from *minari*, to threaten.

mince. OF. *mincier*, VL. **minutiare*, from *minutus*, small; cf. It. *minuzzare* and ModF. *amenuiser*. Orig. kitchen term as in *mince(d)-meat*, *-pie*. To *mince matters* was earlier to *mince the matter* (Sir T. More), but its popularity is due to *Oth.* ii. 3. Shaks. also uses *mince*, *mincing* several times in their current fig. senses. Cf. *diminish*, *minish*.

a mynsynge pace: le pas menu (Palsg.).

2 doozen of machetos to minch the whale (Hakl. iii. 202).

mind. AS. *gemynd*; cf. OHG. *gimunt*, Goth. *gamunds*, memory. From an Aryan root which appears in L. *mens*, Sanskrit *manas*, mind, ON. *minni*, memory, Ger. *minne*, love (see *minnesinger*). The order of senses is (1) memory, as in *mindful*, to *call to mind*, *time out of mind*, and dial. I *mind the time when...*, (2) opinion, intention, as in to *have a* (*good*, *great*, *half*) *mind to*, to *speak one's mind*, (3) seat of consciousness. The verb is evolved in ME. from the noun, some current senses, e.g. *mind what I say*, *mind the step*, springing from the idea of mental attention. The latest development is that of being personally concerned (only in neg. or inter. phrases, e.g. *never mind*, *do you mind?*)

Cromwell died, people not much minding it (Josselin's *Diary*, Sep. 3, 1658).

mine[1]. Possess. pron. AS. *mīn*, gen. of *I*, *me*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *mijn*, Ger. *mein*, ON. *mīnn*, Goth. *meins*. Early superseded by *my* before consonant, exc. predicatively.

mine[2]. Noun. F., borrowed also by all Rom. & Teut. langs. The F. word appears first in verb *miner* (12 cent.), which is prob. of Celt. origin; cf. Gael. Ir. *mein*, ore, Welsh *mwyn*. The Celts worked metals before the Teutons (cf. *iron*), and Greece and Italy are poor in minerals. Hence *mineral*, MedL. *mineralis*.

Thys minerall water is cleare...and springeth out of sande (*NED.* 1562).

Minerva press. Printing-shop in Leadenhall St., which issued many sentimental novels c. 1800. L. *Minerva*, goddess of wisdom, cogn. with *mind*.

minever. See *miniver*.

mingle. ME. *mengelen*, frequent. of obs. *mengen*, AS. *mengan*, from *mang*, mixture. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *mengen*, ON. *menga*; cogn. with *among*. *Mingle-mangle*, hotch-potch, is used by Latimer.

mingy [*slang*]. Thinned form of *mangy*.

miniature. It. *miniatura*, MedL., from *miniare*, to rubricate, paint in *minium*, red lead, prob. an Iberian word (cf. river *Minius*, now Port. *Minho*, ? from colour). Orig. applied to the ornamental capitals of MS., and later, perh. by association with *minor*, *minimus*, to small pictures and portraits in gen.

miniatura: a limning, a painting with vermilion (Flor.).

minié-rifle [*hist.*]. Used to fire *minié-bullet*, from F. inventor's name. Superseded by *enfield*.

minify. Incorr. formed from *minor* after *magnify*.

minikin [*chiefly dial.*]. Dainty, affected. Obs. Du. *minneken*, dim. of *minne*, love. Cf. *minnesinger*, *minion*.

minim [*mus.*]. L. *minimus*, because orig., in ancient notation, the shortest note. Cf. *minimize*, coined by Bentham; *minimalist*, incorr. rendering of Russ. *menshevik* (q.v.); *minimum* (cf. *maximum*).

mynym of songe: minima (*Prompt. Parv.*).

minion. F. *mignon*, darling, from Ger. *minne*, love; cf. *minikin* and It. *mignone*. Esp. of favourite of the powerful, but used in 16–17 cents. without disparaging sense.

mignone: a minion, a favourit, a dilling, a minikin, a darling (Flor.).

The Minion of Power—in other words, a ribald turncock attached to the waterworks (Mr Micawber).

minish [*archaic*]. See *diminish*, *mince*.

minister. L., servant; related to *minor* as *magister* is to *major*. Eccl. sense, after F. *ministre*, is found in pre-Reformation times of an ecclesiastic charged with some spec. function. Sense of high officer of Crown from 17 cent.

miniver, minever. OF. *menu ver*, "the furre minever; also, the beast that beares it" (Cotg.); lit. little grey (see *menu* and *vair*); supposed to have been orig. the skin of the small grey squirrel, F. *petit gris*. ME. *veyre* is used of a stoat or weasel and *miniver* survives in same sense in EAngl. dial. Cf. synon. Ger. *grauwerk*, lit. gray fur.

mink. Cf. Sw. *menk*, mink, LG. *mink*, otter. Now usu. of Amer. species. Early examples all in *-s*.

My russet gown pervild with menks (*Paston Let.* iii. 470).

minnesinger. Ger., also *-sänger*, from *minne*, love; cogn. with *mind*. Applied to MHG. poets who imitated (c. 1170–1300) the troubadours of Provence. Cf. *meistersinger*.

minnie [*mil.*]. From 1915. Abbrev. of Ger. *minenwerfer*, mine-thrower. See *mine*[2], *warp*.

minnow. ME. *menow*, false sing. from ME. *menuse*, F. *menuise*, "small fish of divers sorts" (Cotg.), VL. **minutia*, neut. pl. There is also an AS. *myne*, but it is uncertain what fish it was and it does not appear to have survived.

pesciolini: all maner of minutes (sic), frye, or small fishes (Flor.).

Hear you this Triton of the minnows? (*Cor.* iii. 1).

minor. L., from a root which appears in L. *minuere*, G. *μινύθειν*, to make less; cf. ME. *min*, less, Ger. *minder*. Hence *minorite*, friar minor, Franciscan. In gen. contrast with *major*. *Minor poet* (19 cent.) seems to imitate *minor prophet*.

minorca. Fowl from island of *Minorca*.

Minotaur [*myth.*]. G. *Μινώταυρος*, monster fed, in Cretan labyrinth, on human flesh; offspring of Pasiphaë, wife of King Minos, and a bull.

minster. AS. *mynster*, Church L. *monasterium*; cf. OF. *mostier*, whence archaic F. *moutier* (replaced by learned *monastère*), Ger. *münster*, Serb. *Monastir*, etc.

minstrel. OF. *menestrel* (replaced by *ménétrier*, fiddler), Late L. *ministerialis*, from *minister*, servant. Orig. any buffoon or entertainer. For restriction of sense cf. *wait* (Christmas). For rise in dignity, due to Scott & Co., cf. *bard*. See quot. s.v. *wait*.

Cuidam tumblere eodem die facienti ministralciam suam (*Earl of Derby's Exped.* 1390–93).

mint[1]. Plant. AS. *minte*, L. *menta*, G. *μίνθα*; cf. F. *menthe*, Du. *munt*, Ger. *minze*, *münze*.

mint[2]. For coin. AS. *mynet*, L. *moneta*; cf. Du. *munt*, Ger. *münze*. For hist. see *money*.

minuet. F. *menuet*, from *menu*, small, L. *minutus*, because danced with short steps. From 17 cent. Form influenced by It. *minuetto*, from F.

minus. L., neut. of *minor* (q.v.). First (15 cent.) in quasi-prep. sense unknown to L. *Plus* and *minus*, with symbols +, −, are first found in Ger. book on commerc. arithmetic (1489). Cf. *minuscule*, small letter, F., L. *minuscula* (sc. *littera*).

minute. Noun. F., Late L. *minuta* (sc. *pars prima*), from *minutus*, small; cogn. with *minor*. Adj. is taken later from L. *minutus*. For sense of detail, as in *official minute*, *minutes of meeting*, cf. *menu*.

My mother took minutes, which I have since seen in the first leaf of her prayer-book, of several strange dreams she had (Defoe, *Mem. Cav.* ch. i.).

minx. Earlier also *minks*. LG. *minsk*, wench; cf. Ger. *mensch* (neut.) in same sense, orig. adj., OHG. *manisc*, from *man*, man. For metath. of *-sk-* cf. *hunks*, *Manx*.

miocene [*geol.*]. Coined (19 cent.) from G. *μείων*, less, *καινός*, new. Cf. *pleiocene*.

miquelet [*hist.*]. Sp. irregular, guerilla soldier, etc. Also *miguelet*. Dim. of Sp. *Miguel*, Catalan *Miquel*, Michael.

miracle. F., L. *miraculum*, from *mirus*, wonderful. Cf. AS. *wundortācen*, *wundorweorc*.

mirage. F., from *se mirer*, to be reflected, mirrored. See *mirror*.

mire. ON. *mȳrr*, cogn. with *moss*. Allusive uses, *stick in the mire*, etc., are very common in ME.

mirific. F. *mirifique*, L. *mirificus*, from *mirus*, wonderful, *facere*, to make.

mirk. See *murk*.

mirror. OF. *mirëor* (replaced by *miroir*), L. *mirator-em*, from *mirari*, to contemplate, wonder at.

> Playing, whose end...is to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature (*Haml.* iii. 2).

mirth. AS. *myrgth*, from *merry*, of which it follows the sense-development.

mirza. Complimentary title. Pers. *mirzā*, for *mīrzād*, from *mīr* (from Arab. *amīr*, ameer, emir), *zād* (= natus).

mis-. In majority of compds. is AS. *mis-*. Com. Teut. prefix; cf. Du. *mis-*, Ger. *miss-*, ON. *mis-*, Goth. *missa-*; cogn. with *miss*[1]. This prefix has been confused with the unrelated OF. *mes-* (*més-*, *mé-*), L. *minus*, whence Sp. Port. *menos-* (see *muscovado*), OIt. *menes-* (*mis-*).

misanthrope. F., G. μισάνθρωπος, from μισεῖν, to hate, ἄνθρωπος, man. Cf. *misogynist*.

miscarry. OF. *mescarier*, to go astray. See *mis-* and *carry*. The simplex is not used as intrans. verb exc. in to *carry on* (orig. naut.), where it has become equivalent to *go on*; cf. fig. *such goings* (*carryings*) *on*.

miscegenation. Orig. US. Badly coined from L. *miscēre*, to mix, *genus*, race.

miscellaneous. From L. *miscellaneus*, from *miscellus*, from *miscēre*, to mix.

mischief. OF. *meschief* (*méchef*), from *meschever*, to come to grief, opposite of *achieve* (q.v.). See *mis-*. Orig. evil plight, discomfiture. As euph. for the Devil (*what the mischief!*) from 16 cent.

> In siknesse nor in meschief to visite
> The ferreste in his parisshe, muche and lite
> (Chauc. A. 493).

> Souvent celuy qui demeure
> Est cause de son meschef:
> Celuy qui s'enfuyt de bonne heure
> Peut combattre derechef
> (*Satire Ménippée*, 16 cent.).

miscreant. OF. *mescreant*, pres. part. of *mescreire* (*mécroire*), L. *minus* and *credere*, to believe. Orig. epithet of Saracens; cf. It. *miscredente*, heathen. Current sense first in Spenser.

misdemeanour. From *demeanour* with E. prefix *mis-*. Orig. sense of misbehaviour now restricted to leg. use.

misdoubt [*archaic*]. From OF. *se mesdouter*, to suspect, where the *mes-* appears to have rather intens. than neg. force.

mise [*hist.*]. Agreement, esp. in *Mise of Lewes* (1264). F., p.p. fem. of *mettre*, to put, lay down, L. *mittere*, to send.

miser. L., wretched; cf. It. Sp. *misero*, wretched, avaricious, which prob. suggested adoption of L. word (16 cent.). Also *miserable*, F. *misérable*, L. *miserabilis*; *misery*, OF. *miserie* (replaced by *misère*), L. *miseria*.

> Sir John Hawkins had in him malice with dissimulation, rudenesse in behaviour, and passing sparing, indeed miserable (Purch. xvi. 133).

miserere. Imper. of *miserēri*, to have pity. Init. word of *Ps.* li. used as penitential.

misericord [*antiq.*]. Hinged seat in choir-stall to lean against. F. *miséricorde*, L. *misericordia*, pity, from *miserēri* (v.s.) and *cor*, *cord-*, heart. Also (archaic), dagger of mercy, relaxation room in monastery.

misery. See *miser*.

misfeasance [*leg.*]. OF. *mesfaisance*, from *mesfaire* (*méfaire*), to misdo, L. *minus* and *facere*.

misgive. Orig. (c. 1500) in *my heart misgives me*, i.e. forebodes to me unhappily, from *give* in ME. sense of to suggest.

> My hert gyveth me that y[e] mater wyll nat reste longe in the case that it is nowe in
> (Berners' *Froissart*).

mishap. As silly euph. for defeat, dates from SAfr. war. See *hap*.

mish-mash. Redupl. on *mash*. Cf. Ger. *misch-masch*.

mishnah. Precepts forming basis of Talmud. Post-Bibl. Heb. from *shānāh*, to repeat.

misnomer. AF. infin., OF. *mesnomer*, L. *minus* and *nominare*. See *mis-*. For infin. as noun in AF. law terms cf. *rejoinder*, *attainder*.

misogynist. From G. μισογύνης, from μισεῖν, to hate, γυνή, woman. An enthusiastic temperance orator, unversed in the classics, once declared himself an "uncompromising beerogynist."

misprision[1] [*leg.*]. OF. *mesprision*, mistake, L. *minus* and *prehensio-n-*. Now chiefly in *misprision of felony*, orig. crime partly due to error, but now concealment.

misprision[2] [*archaic*]. Contempt. On above from OF. *mespriser* (*mépriser*), to despise, L. *minus* and *pretiare*. See *prize*[1].

misrule, lord of. Presiding over Christmas revels. Revived by Scott (*Abbot*, ch. xiv.).

miss[1]. To fail to hit. AS. *missan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *missen*, ON. *missa*; cogn. with AS. prefix *mis-*. Orig. intrans., as still in adj. *missing*. Current sense, as in *we miss you very much*, is evolved from that of lacking. *A miss is as good as a mile*, for earlier *an inch in a miss is as good as an ell*, is said to be for *Amis is as good as Amile* (from romance of *Amis and Amile*).

miss[2]. Short for *mistress*, perh. orig. due to graphic abbrev. *Mis*, *Mis* (*mistris*), common in 16–17 cents., and app. at first with tinge of contempt.

missal. Church L. *missale*, neut. of *missalis*, of the *mass*[1].

missel-thrush. From obs. *missel*, mistletoe (q.v.), on berries of which it feeds; cf. Ger. *misteldrossel*.

missile. L. *missilis* (adj.), from *mittere*, *miss-*, to send.

mission. L. *missio-n-* (v.s.). Sense of vocation, usu. contemptuous, is 19 cent.

> Everybody had a mission (with a capital M) to attend to everybody-else's business (Lowell).

> *missionaries*: persons sent; commonly spoken of priests sent to unbeleeving countries to convert the people to Christian faith (Blount).

missis, missus. Slurred pronunc. (19 cent.) of *mistress*, *Mrs.*

missive. For *letter missive*, MedL. *littera missiva*, from *mittere*, *miss-*, to send.

mist. AS. *mist*; cf. Du. *mist*, ON. *mistr*; cogn. with G. ὀμίχλη, Sanskrit *megha*, cloud, mist. *Misty* in fig. sense may have been influenced by *mystic* (v.i.).

> Mysty or prevey to mannys wytte
> (*Prompt. Parv.*, Harl.).

mister. Thinned form of *master*; cf. *mistress* (ME. *mastris*), *mystery*[2].

mistery. See *mystery*[2].

mistletoe. AS. *misteltān*, from *tān*, twig, final *-n* being dropped because taken as pl. inflexion; cf. ON. *mistilteinn*. Hardly recorded in ME. With *mistel*, whence obs. *missel* (see *missel-thrush*), cf. Ger. *mistel*, perh. from *mist*, dung, the popular belief (already in Theophrastus, 3 cent. B.C.) being that the plant was sprung from bird-droppings. Birdlime is made from the berries, hence L. proverb *turdus sibi malum cacat*. F. *gui*, mistletoe, is L. *viscus*, "bird-lyme, mistleden" (Coop.). Kissing under the mistletoe is app. not of much antiquity, earliest *NED.* ref. being 19 cent. (Washington Irving).

mistral. Cold N.W. Mediterr. wind. F., Prov. *mistral*, earlier *maistral*, L. *magistralis*.

> The wind that blew is called maestral (Smollett).

mistress. OF. *maistresse* (*maîtresse*), fem. of *maistre*, master. For thinned pronunc. cf. *mister*. Formerly used as courtesy title of married and unmarried women indifferently. For euph. use cf. *courtezan*. See also *Mr.*

misunderstanding. For current sense cf. F. *malentendu*.

> This misunderstanding between us and our good subjects
> (Charles I, quoted by *NED.* from Rushworth).

mite[1]. In cheese, etc. AS. *mīte*; cf. Du. *mijt*, OHG. *mīza*, gnat, F. *mite*, from LG. Prob. from a Teut. root meaning to cut small; cf. ON. *meita*, to cut, Ger. *meissel*, chisel. Application to small child, etc., partly due to *mite*[2].

mite[2]. Small coin, atom. OF., "the smallest of coynes" (Cotg.). Prob. ident. with *mite*[1] (cf. *doit*). Hence *not a mite*. The *widow's mite* is alluded to in *Piers Plowm.* (B. xiii. 196). Du. *zier* has also the double sense of cheese-mite, atom.

Mithraic. From *Mithras*, *Mithra*, G. Μίθρας, OPers., Sanskrit *Mitrā*, one of the gods of the Vedic pantheon.

mithridatize. To make immune to poison. From *Mithridates VI*, king of Pontus (1 cent. B.C.), who trad. made himself poison-proof.

mitigate. From L. *mitigare*, from *mitis*, mild. With *mitigating circumstances* cf. Ger. *mildernde umstände*.

mitrailleuse. F., from *mitraille*, grape-shot, earlier *mitaille*, "great (or the grossest) file-dust" (Cotg.), from *mite*[2]. The word became known during the war of 1870–1 and is still F. for machine-gun.

mitral valve [*anat.*]. Named from shape (*mitre*).

mitre. F., L., G. μίτρα, girdle, head-band, turban. Orig. an Eastern head-dress, mod. application (in most Europ. langs.) being due to its use in LXX. to describe the ceremonial turban of Jewish high-priest.

mitten. F. *mitaine*, glove without separate fingers, *miton*, glove without fingers, mitt, from OF. *mite*, in same sense. Of obscure origin. According to some authorities from *mi*, pet call-name for cat. One has heard

children call woolly gloves "pussies." To *give* (*get*) *the mitten* is US. ? in contrast with the *glove*, regarded as a mark of lady's favour.

mittimus. Form of writ. From init. word. L., we send. Cf. obs. *bannimus*, formula of expulsion at Oxf.

mix. Back-formation from *mixt*, F. *mixte*, L. *mixtus*, from *miscēre*, to mix. To *be mixed up with* is a metaphor from the apothecary's shop.

mixen [*dial.*]. Dunghill. AS. *mixen*, from *meox*, dung, ult. cogn. with Ger. *mist*.

> Thet coc is kene on his owune mixenne
> (*Ancren Riwle*).

mizen. Orig. a sail, now a mast. F. *misaine*, now foremast, It. *mezzana*, name of a sail; cf. Sp. *mesana*, Du. *bezaan*, earlier *mezane* (Kil.), Ger. *besan* (from Du.). It is possible that the It. word, taken as meaning middle (see *mezzo*, *mezzanine*), is really adopted from Arab. *mīzān*, balance. "The mizen is, even now, a sail that 'balances,' and the reef in a mizen is still called the 'balance'-reef" (W. B. Whall, author of *Shakespeare's Sea Terms Explained*).

> The ship was laid to under a balance mizen, tumbling about dreadfully (Hickey's *Memoirs*, ii. 213).

mizmaze. Mystification. Redupl. on *maze* (q.v.).

mizpah [*Bibl.*]. Heb., watch-tower (*Gen.* xxxi. 48).

mizzle[1]. To drizzle. Cf. Du. dial. *miezelen*, LG. *miseln*; prob. cogn. with *mist*. Pepys speaks of a "cold, misling morning" (Sep. 15, 1665).

mizzle[2] [*slang*]. To slink off. Shelta *misli*, to go.

mnemonic. G. *μνημονικός*, from *μνήμων*, mindful; *μνᾶσθαι*, to remember.

moa. Native Maori name of *dinornis*.

Moabite stone. Erected (c. 850 B.C.) by Mesha, king of *Moab*, with earliest known inscription of Phoenician alphabet.

moan. AS. **mān*, cogn. with *mēnan*, to moan, whence obs. *mean*, replaced after 16 cent. by *moan*, from noun. Orig. chiefly in to *make moan*.

> If you should die for me, sir knight,
> There's few for you would meane (*Sc. Ballad*).

moat. ME. *mote*, mound, embankment, OF. & AF., hill-fortress surrounded by water. Ident. with F. *motte*, clod, ? of Teut. origin and cogn. with *mud*. For change of sense cf. double meaning of *dike*. Older sense of F. word appears in common surnames *Lamothe*, *Delamotte*.

> E si aveit une mote environée de marreis e de ewe; e là fist Payn un tour bel e fort
> (*Hist. de Foulques fitz Warin*).

> *mothe*: a little earthen fortresse, or strong house, built on a hill (Cotg.).

mob[1]. Crowd. Abbreviated (late 17 cent.) from *mobile* (sc. *vulgus*), the fickle crowd. Addison (*Spect.* 135) speaks of "*mob. rep. pos. incog.* and the like." See *mobile* and *vulgar*.

> *der tolle pöbel*: the rascally sort of people; the mobile, mobb, or rabble (Ludw.).

mob[2]. Cap. Archaic Du. *mop*, of unknown origin.

> *mop*: a thrum cap worn by sea men (Hexham).
>
> *mop-muts*: a night-coif (*ib.*).

mobile. F., L. *mobilis*, from *movēre*, to move. *Mobilize* is 19 cent., F. *mobiliser*.

moccasin. NAmer. Ind., with forms varying in different tribes. Earliest *mockasin* (Capt. John Smith).

Mocha. Arab. port on Red Sea, whence coffee. It is prob. that *mocha*, chalcedony, is of same origin.

mock. F. *moquer*, now only reflex.; cf. synon. Prov. *mochar*, It. *moccare*. Orig. sense perh. to blow the nose, as derisive gesture, from L. *mucus*, whence also F. *moucher*, to blow the nose, of which *moquer* would be a dial. form. Sense of imitating, orig. derisively, as in *mocking-bird*, *mock heroics* (*modesty*, etc.), is developed in E. *Mock turtle* is first recorded in Mrs Glasse (1763).

> *moccare*: to snuffe or blow the nose, to snuffe a candle. Also to mocke, flout, or skoffe (Flor.).
>
> *moucher*: to snyte, blow, wipe, or make cleane the nose; also, to snuffe a candle; also, to frumpe, mocke, scoffe, deride (Cotg.).

moco. Kind of cavy. Tupi (Brazil) *mocó*.

mocomoco. Kind of arum. Carib *moucou-moucou*.

mode. F. (m.), manner, mood (gram.), (f.) fashion, L. *modus*, measure, limit, etc.; cogn. with *mete*. See *mood*[2]. *Modish* is in Pepys.

model. F. *modèle*, It. *modello*, dim. from L. *modus* (v.s.); cf. L. *modulus* and see *mould*[2].

moderate. L. *moderatus*, from *moderari*, from *modus*, measure (v.s.). For depreciative sense cf. *mediocre*. Oldest is *moderator*, formerly univ. official acting as umpire in academic disputations. Hence Oxf. *Moderations*, *Mods*, "first public examination" for degree of B.A.

modern. F. *moderne*, Late L. *modernus*, from *modo*, just now; cf. *hodiernus* from *hodie*, to-day.

modest. F. *modeste*, L. *modestus*, from *modus*, measure. Cf. *moderate*.

modicum. Neut. of L. *modicus*, moderate.

modify. F. *modifier*, L. *modificare*, to limit, moderate (v.s.). In E. orig. to alter in the direction of moderation.

modillion [*arch.*]. Bracket. It. *modiglione*, app. from L. *mutulus*, "in tymber worke a bragget, shouldering, or such lyke" (Coop.), confused with *modulus*.

Mods [*Oxf.*]. See *moderate*.

modulate. From L. *modulari*, to give measure to, from *modulus*, dim. of *modus*.

modus. L., measure, method, esp. in *modus operandi*, *modus vivendi*, the latter app. of quite mod. introduction into E.

Moeso-Gothic [*ling.*]. Formerly used for simply *Gothic*, usu. in allusion to the lang. From *Moesia*, corresponding to Bulgaria and Serbia, where the Goths settled.

moët. Champagne, from firm of *Moët and Chandon*, Reims.

mofette. Exhalation of mephitic gas. F., It. (Naples) *mofetta*, ? cogn. with *mephitic*.

mofussil [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Country, as distinguished from presidency. Arab. *mufaṣṣal*, p.p. of *faṣṣala*, to divide.

mogo [*Austral.*]. Stone hatchet. Native (NSW.).

mogra. Arab. jasmine. Hind. *mōgrā*.

Mogul. Pers. & Arab. *mughul*, for *Mongol* (q.v.). Hence *Great Mogul* (16 cent.), Europ. title of Emperor of Delhi till 1857. Cf. archaic *Great* (*Grand*) *Turk*.

mohair. Mod. spelling is due to association with *hair*. The forms, in most Europ. langs., are numerous and varied, all ult. from Arab. *mukhayyar*, cloth of goats' hair, lit. choice, p.p. of *chayyara*, to choose. Later applied to other fabrics. See *moire*.

Mohammedan. From *Mohammed*, a common Arab. name, lit. (much) praised. Now more usual than the pop. form *Mahometan*.

Mohock [*hist.*]. Aristocratic street ruffian (c. 1700). Transferred use of name of NAmer. Ind. tribe, now written *Mohawk*. Cf. ModF. *apache*, in similar sense, also from a Red Ind. tribe name.

> A race called the Mohocks that play the devil about this town every night (Swift).

mohur. Coin. Pers. *muhr*, orig. seal, seal-ring; cogn. with Sanskrit *mudrā*, seal.

moidore. Coin. Port. *moeda d'ouro*, money of gold. See *money*.

> Fair rose-nobles and broad moidores
> The waiter pulls out of their pockets by scores
> (*Ingoldsby*).

moiety. F. *moitié*, L. *medietas*, *-tat-*, half, from *medius*, middle.

moil. Usu. in *toil and moil*. In ME. to wet, bedaub, F. *mouiller*, VL. **molliare*, from *mollis*, soft. So *NED.* and Skeat; but I am inclined to think that in current sense *moil* is rather from a common early var. of *mule*. In W. Cornwall to *mule* is to work hard (Smythe-Palmer). Cf. Ger. *ochsen*, to swot, from *ochs*, ox.

> *A moil or mule*: mulus, mula. *A moil or labouring beast*: jumentum. *To moil or drudge*: laborare, q.d. instar muli (Litt.).

moire. F., earlier *mouaire*, from E. *mohair*, with which it was orig. synon.

moist. OF. *moiste* (*moite*), L. *musteus*, like must[1] (q.v.) or new wine, fresh, green, new, senses all found in ME.

> Matrymonye I may nyme a moiste fruit
> (*Piers Plowm.* B. xvi. 68).

> Notemuge to putte in ale,
> Wheither it be moyste or stale (Chauc. B. 1953).

> Hir hosen weren of fyn scarlet reed,
> Ful streite y-teyd, and shoes ful moyste and newe
> (*ib.* A. 456).

moke. Perh. from some proper name (? *Moggy*) applied to the ass. Cf. prov. phrase *Mocke hath lost her shoe* (Skelton). *Mocke*, *Mok*, *Mog*, *Mug* all occur as pers. names in 13 cent. and survive in surnames *Mokes*, *Moxon*.

moko. Maori tattoing. Native word.

molar[1]. Tooth. AF. *moeller*, F. *molaire*, L. *molaris*, from *mola*, mill-stone, "grinder."

> Otiosae erunt molentes in minuto numero
> (*Vulg. Eccl.* xii. 3).

molar[2]. Of mass, L. *moles*. See *mole*[3].

molasses. Earlier (16 cent.) *melasses*, pl. from Port. *melaço*, Late L. *mellaceum*, from *mel*, *mell-*, honey; cf. obs. It. *melazzo*, Sp. *melaza*, F. *mélasse*. ? Form influenced by F. *mollasse*, over soft, "quaggie, swagging" (Cotg.).

mole[1]. Spot. AS. *māl*, spot, blemish, esp. on linen, etc., whence *iron-mole*, now corruptly *ironmould*; cf. OHG. *meil*, Goth. *mail*; also ModGer. *mal*, in current E. sense, which Kluge regards as ident. with *mal*, "point" of time (see *meal*[2]).

> Thi best cote, Haukyn, hath many moles and spottes (*Piers Plowm.* B. xiii. 315).

mole[2]. Animal. Earlier also *molde*, short for *mouldwarp* (still in dial.), lit. earth-thrower (see *mould*[1], *warp*); cf. Ger. *maulwurf*, "a mole, a molewarp, a want" (Ludw.), and similar compds. in other Teut. langs. *Moleskin*, cotton fustian, is fanciful (cf. *doeskin*, kind of cloth).

> Makyng mountaines of molehils (Foxe).

mole[3]. Breakwater. F. *môle*, "a peere; a bank, or causey on the sea-side neer unto a rode or haven" (Cotg.), L. *moles*, heap, mass.

> Letters to Boloyne for the making of a jettye or mole (*Privy Council Acts*, 1545).

molecule. F. *molécule*, dim. from L. *moles*, mass. A 17 cent. word coined in connection with Descartes' physical speculations.

molest. F. *molester*, L. *molestare*, prob. from *moles* (v.s.). Cf. *cark*, *burdensome*.

Molinist [*theol.*]. Adherent of (1) *Luis Molina* (†1600), (2) *Miguel de Molinos* (†1696).

mollify. F. *mollifier*, L. *mollificare*, to make soft, *mollis*; cogn. with *melt*.

mollusc. Adopted by Linnaeus (1758) from L. *molluscus*, from *mollis*, soft.

molly-coddle. Orig. noun, one who coddles himself. From *Molly*, Mary, used contemptuously for a milksop. For change of *-r-* to *-l-* cf. *Sally* (*Sarah*), *Hal* (*Harry*).

> *Molly*: a Miss Molly; an effeminate fellow (Grose).

molly-hawk. Bird, fulmar. Folk-etym. for *mollymawk*, earlier *mallemuck*, Du. *mallemok*, lit. foolish gull.

Molly Maguire [*hist.*]. Name assumed by members of Ir. secret society (1843). Cf. *Luddite*, *Rebeccaite*.

Moloch. L. (*Vulg.*), G. (LXX.), Heb. *mōlek*, from *melek*, king. Canaanite idol to which infant sacrifices were made. For fig. senses cf. *Juggernaut*.

molten. See *melt*.

moly. Plant. Orig. of fabulous herb by which Ulysses was protected against Circe. L., G. *μῶλυ*.

> That moly
> That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave
> (*Comus*, 636).

moment. F., L. *momentum*, for **movimentum*, movement, moving power. Sense of time-division orig. in *moment of time* (*Luke*, iv. 5). Sense of "weight" now only in *of great* (*little*, *any*) *moment*. See also *psychology*.

Momus. L., G., personification of *μῶμος*, ridicule.

monachal. Church L. *monachalis*, from *monachus*, monk (q.v.).

monad. Unity. L. *monas*, *monad-*, G. *μονάς*, from *μόνος*, alone.

monarchy. F. *monarchie*, L., G. *μοναρχία*, from *μόνος*, alone, *ἄρχειν*, to rule.

monastery. Church L., Late G. *μοναστήριον*, from *μονάζειν*, to live alone, *μόνος*. ME. had also *monaster*, F. *monastère*. See *minster*.

Monday. AS. *mōnandæg*, moon day, rendering Late L. *lunae dies*, whence F. *lundi*, It. *lunedì*, etc. Cf. Du. *maandag*, Ger. *montag*, ON. *mānadagr*. With *Saint-Monday*, holiday observed by workers exhausted by the week-end, cf. F. *fêter Saint-Lundi*, and *Mondayish*, of the weary cleric.

monetary. L. *monetarius* (v.i.).

money. OF. *moneie* (*monnaie*, coin, change, mint), L. *moneta*, ? orig. admonishing goddess (L. *monēre*), to whose temple the Roman mint was attached; cf. It. *moneta*, Sp. *moneda*. See *mint*[2], *moidore*. *Moneta* may, however, be an old goddess-name unconnected with *monēre*.

> The ointment of saffron, confected at Soli in Cilicia, imported for a good while and carried the praise alone: but soone after that of Rhodes was every mans money (Holland's *Pliny*, 1601).

monger. Now usu. in compds. From AS. *mangian*, to trade; cf. OHG. ON. *mangari*, from L. *mango*, dealer (contemptuous). Common since 16 cent. in nonce-formations implying "one who carries on a contemptible or discreditable 'trade' or 'traffic' in what is denoted by the first element of the compound" (*NED.*).

> Professor Weekley is well known to our readers as the most entertaining of living word-mongers (*Daily News*, Nov. 8, 1916).

Mongol. Native name, said to be from *mong*, brave. Cf. earlier *Mogul*.

mongoose. Mahratti *mangūs*, whence also Port. *mangus*, Sp. *mangosta*, F. *mangouste*.

mongrel. With pejorative suffix (cf. *wastrel*), from obs. *mong*, to mix, cogn. with *among* (q.v.). Orig. of dogs.

monial [*arch.*]. Mullion. OF. *moinel*, *meinel* (*meneau*), app. from *moien*, *meien*, mean[3], because dividing the window into halves; cf. F. *moyen* (*de fenestre*), "the crosse-barre of a window" (Cotg.); also F. *moineau*, middle tower of bastion, OF. *moienel*. See *mullion*.

moniker [*slang*]. Sign. ? A Shelta word.

> He bore the monniker of his experience in blood and wounds (D. Newton, *North Afire*).

moniliform. F. *moniliforme*, from L. *monile*, necklace.

monish [*archaic*]. OF. *monester*; cf. *admonish*, of which it is also an aphet. form.

monism. Theory of one sole cause, etc. From G. *μόνος*, alone.

monitor. L., from *monēre*, *monit-*, to admonish. In school sense from 16 cent. Also name of lizard supposed to give warning of vicinity of crocodiles. Proper name of turret-ship for heavy guns designed and built (1862) by Capt. Ericsson in 100 days and engaged in first ironclad sea-fight in history, viz. that between the Monitor and the Merrimac in Amer. Civil War (March 9, 1862). For later application to class of ships cf. *dreadnought*.

> The iron-clad intruder will thus prove a severe monitor to those leaders....On these and similar grounds I propose to name the new battery Monitor (Capt. Ericsson).

monk. AS. *munuc*, Church L. *monachus*, Late G. *μοναχός*, solitary, from *μόνος*, alone. Orig. hermit, but early extended to coenobite; cf. F. *moine*, It. *monaco*, Sp. *monje*; also Du. *monnik*, Ger. *mönch*, ON. *munkr*. *Monkshood* is translated from Ger. *mönchskappe*, from shape.

monkey. LG. *Moneke*, son of Martin the Ape in *Reinke de Vos*, the 15 cent. LG. version of the *Roman de Renart*. Earlier is OF. *Monequin*, *Monekin*, occurring in a F. version of part of the epic, and evidently from Flem. dim. of some pers. name. It. *monicchio*, "a pugge, a munkie, an ape" (Flor.), is from Teut., and related forms are recorded in Sp. & Port. *Moneke* is a Ger. surname with many vars. (*Muncke*, *Münnecke*, *Möhnke*, *Mönnich*, etc.), derived from a Teut. name-element which belongs to Goth. *muns*, mind, ON. *munr*, mind, joy, E. *mind*. Its choice for the ape was perh. due to association with LG. *monnik*, monk (cf. F. *moineau*, sparrow, lit. little monk, from brown-capped head, and see *talapoin*). For formation cf. *Reinke* from name-element *Regin* (see *reynard*) and other similar names in the same poem. For other names from this source cf. *bruin*, *chanticleer*. For mech. applications cf. *crane*, *donkey-engine*, etc. In sense of £500 perh. suggested by earlier *pony*, £25. *Sucking the monkey*, stealing spirits from cask, was orig. a compressed naut. phrase for drinking spirits from coco-shell as monkey does milk. To *get one's monkey up* perh. alludes to animal side brought uppermost by anger; cf. similar use of G. *ὗς*, swine, by Aristophanes (*Lysistrata*, 683). For *monkey-puzzle* see *araucaria*.

monniker. See *moniker*.

monochord. F. *monocorde*, MedL., G. *μονόχορδος*, of one cord, from *μόνος*, alone; see *cord*, *chord*. Cf. *monochrome*, from *χρῶμα*, colour; *monocle*, F., from L. *oculus*, eye; *monody*, *μονῳδία*, solo, lament, from *ἀείδειν*, to sing (see *ode*); *monogamy* (cf. *bigamy*); *monogram*, *monograph*, the former orig. of signature of Byzantine Emperors, from *γράφειν*, to write; *monolatry* (cf. *idolatry*); *monolith*, from *λίθος*, stone; *monologue* (cf. *dialogue*); *monomial* (cf. *binomial*); *monophthong* (cf. *diphthong*); *monopoly*, from *πωλεῖν*, to sell; *mono-rail* (*NED.* 1897); *monotheism* (cf. *atheism*, *polytheism*); *monotonous*, from *τόνος*, tone; *monoxylon*, dug-out canoe, from *ξύλον*, wood.

Monroe doctrine [*hist.*]. In message to Congress of *President Monroe* (Dec. 2, 1823) to the effect that "the American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European colonial settlement, etc."

monsieur. F., acc. of *messire*, L. *meus senior* (see *sir*). Fuller form in title *monseigneur* and It. *monsignore*. Hist. *Monsieur* was title of second son of King of France. *Mounseer* is 17 cent., *mossoo* more recent. Abbrev. *Mons.*, affected by some E. writers, is regarded in F. as intentional impertinence.

monsoon. Obs. Du. *monssoen*, Port. *monção*, Arab. *mausim*, monsoon, lit. season, from *wasama*, to mark; cf. F. *mousson*, It. *monsone*, Sp. *monzón*.

monster. F. *monstre*, L. *monstrum*, portent, marvel, etc., from *monēre*, to warn. Sense of huge size is latest (cf. *enormous*).

monstrance. OF., MedL. *monstrantia*, from *monstrare*, to show. Obs. from 16 cent., but revived by Puseyites. Cf. ModF. *ostensoir*, in same sense.

montagnard [*hist.*]. See *mountain*.

montbretia. Flower. Named after *Coquebert de Montbret*, French botanist (†1801). Cf. *dahlia*, *lobelia*, etc.

monté. Card-game. Sp. *monte*, mountain, from heap of cards left after deal.

montem. Till 1844 Eton festival in which boys went in procession *ad montem*, i.e. to Salthill, near Slough, and collected money

to defray expenses of senior colleger at Camb.

montero. From Sp. *montera*, hunter's cap, from *montero*, hunter, lit. mountaineer.

Montessorian. Educational method. From It. originator's name (20 cent.).

montgolfier. Formerly used for balloon, from brothers *Montgolfier*, who invented it (1783).

month. AS. *mōnath*, from *moon* (q.v.). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *maand*, Ger. *monat*, ON. *mānuthr*, Goth. *mēnōths*; cogn. with L. *mensis*, G. *μήν*, Sanskrit *mās*. *A month's mind*, sometimes used (e.g. *Two Gent. of Ver.* i. 2) of an inclination, expectation, is prop. the commemoration of the dead by a mass one month after the death, sometimes after a longer interval (v.i.). The custom is still usual in Ireland.

> I will that ther be xxli bestowed to brynge me on erthe [i.e. bury me], at the monethe mynd, and the twelve monethe mynd
>
> (*Will of John Denham, Prebendary of Lincoln*, 1533).

monticule. F., Late L. *monticulus*, dim. of *mons*, *mont-*, mountain.

monument. F., L. *monumentum*, from *monēre*, to remind. First in E. (c. 1300) in sense of funeral monument, whence *patience on a monument* (*Twelfth Night*, ii. 4).

moo. Imit. of voice of cow; cf. L. *mugire*. See *baa*.

mooch, mouch. To loaf, earlier to play truant. OF. *muchier* (*musser*), to skulk, hide, from a root which appears in both Celt. & Teut., e.g. OIr. *múchaim*, I hide, Ger. *meuchelmord*, assassination. Cf. earlier *mich* (q.v.), also L. *muger*, cheat (Festus).

mood[1]. State of mind. AS. *mōd*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *moed*, Ger. *mut*, ON. *mōthr*, Goth. *mōths*. The cognates have usu. sense of wrath, courage, also an early E. sense, surviving in name *Moody*. In some phrases, e.g. *lighter* (*merry*) *mood*, it combines with mus. sense of *mood*[2].

mood[2] [*mus.*, *log.*, *gram.*]. Alteration of *mode* (q.v.), due to association with *mood*[1].

moolvee, moulvee. Mohammedan doctor of law. Urdu *mulvī*, Arab. *maulawiyy*, adj., judicial, from *mullah*.

moon. AS. *mōna*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *maan*, Ger. *mond*, ON. *māne*, Goth. *mēna*; cogn. with G. *μήνη*. See *month*. Hence verb to *moon*, to behave as though moonstruck; *mooncalf*, orig. abortive birth attributed to influence of moon; *moonlighting*, perpetration by night of outrages by ruffians taking the name of *Captain Moonlight* (Ireland, c. 1880); *moonlit*, coined by Tennyson; *moonshine*, unreality, orig. *moonshine in the water* (*Paston Let.*). With *moonstruck* cf. *lunatic*.

> Mon in the mone stond ant strit, on is bot forke is burthen he bereth (*NED.* c. 1300).

moonshee [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Native secretary or language-teacher. Urdu *munshī*, Arab. *munshi'*, pres. part. of *ansha'a*, to compose.

moor[1]. Noun. AS. *mōr*; cf. archaic Du. *moer*, Ger. *moor*, fen; cogn. with ON. *mōrr*, and with *mere*[1].

moor[2]. Verb. Prob. AS. **marian*, implied in *mærelsrap*, mooring rope; cf. Du. *meren*, earlier *marren*, whence F. *amarrer*, to moor.

Moor. F. *More*, *Maure*, L. *Maurus*, G. *Μαῦρος*, ident. with *μαῦρος*, black. Cf. *negro*. In most Europ. langs. In 16–17 cents. applied by explorers to all Mohammedans exc. "Turks, Tartars, Persians, Moguls" (Purch.).

moose. NAmer. Ind. (Virginia or New England) *mos*, also *mus*, *muns*, etc. Spelt *moos* by Capt. John Smith (1616).

moot. AS. *mōt*, *gemōt*, meeting, coalescing with cogn. ON. *mōt*; cf. Du. *gemoet*, MHG. *mōz*. See *meet*[2], *witenagemot*. In compds. usu. *-mote*, e.g. *folk-mote*, *hundred-mote* (hist.), exc. in *moot-hall* (Wyc. *Matt.* xxvii. 27). Hence to *moot a question*, as though before judicial assembly, *moot point*, one fit to be there discussed. These phrases are perh. rather due to the practice described below.

> The pleadynge used in courte and Chauncery called "motes"; where fyrst a case is appoynted to be moted by certayne yonge men, contayning some doubtefull controversie
>
> (Elyot, *Governour*, i. 148).

> *moot*: a term used in the Inns of Court [still at Gray's Inn], and signifies the handling or arguing a case for exercise (Blount).

mop[1]. Noun. Orig. naut. Earlier (15 cent.) *mappe*, Walloon *mappe*, napkin, L. *mappa*, which in F. gave *nappe*. See *map*, *napkin*. Also in ME. for rag-doll, whence *moppet*.

> He [Private Dancox] was one of a party of about ten men detailed as moppers-up
>
> (*Official award of V.C.*, Nov. 27, 1917).

mop[2]. Verb. Chiefly in to *mop and mow* (*Temp.* iv., *Lear*, iv. 1), where *mow* is F. *moue*, a grimace. As it usu. refers to apes, it may be connected with obs. *mop*, fool, Ger. *mops*, fool, pug-dog, of LG. origin,

which Kluge regards as cogn. with MHG. *mupf, muff,* grimace, whence perh. F. *moue* (v.s.).

mope. Orig. to stray aimlessly, as still in dial. Cf. Sw. dial. *mopa,* to sulk, archaic Dan. *maabe,* to mope; ? cogn. with *mop*[2].

mopoke. Owl (New Zeal.), nightjar (Tasm.), other birds (Austral.). Imit. of cry. Also *more-pork, mope-hawk,* etc.

moppet. See *mop*[1].

moquette. Fabric. F., for earlier *mocade,* ident. with obs. E. *mockado.* This is usu. associated with *mock,* but is prob. ident. with obs. *moquet, mugget,* intestines of calf. Another name for it was *tripe* (q.v.). Cf. also *frill.*

mora. SAmer. tree. Tupi (Brazil) *moiratinga,* tree white.

moraine. Débris deposited by glacier. F., ModProv. *mourenne,* of unknown origin.

moral. F., L. *moralis,* coined by Cicero from *mos, mor-,* manner, custom, to represent G. *ἠθικός,* ethic. Adopted by Rom. & Teut. langs. with very wide range of meanings. Early sense of what is naturally right, as opposed to law and trad. ceremony, appears in *moral victory* (*impossibility, certainty*). *Moral courage* (19 cent.) contrasts with *physical courage.* F. distinguishes between *le moral,* temperament, spirit (cf. *le physique*), and *la morale,* morality; and some E. writers are beginning to realize this. From the former comes mil. sense of *demoralize.* With *moral* of a fable (whence *moralize*), cf. *morality,* F. *moralité,* early play with ethical tendency. The *very moral of* is a vulgarism for *model* (cf. *imperence* for *impudence*).

> He [Charles XII of Sweden] left a name at which the world grew pale
> To point a moral and adorn a tale
> (Johns. *Vanity of Human Wishes*).

morass. Du. *moeras,* corrupted, by association with *moer,* moor, from earlier *marasch, maras,* OF. *maresc* (*marais*), marsh (q.v.); cf. Ger. *morast,* earlier *morass,* from Du.

moratorium [*leg.*]. Neut. of L. *moratorius,* from *morari,* to delay. Always in italics before 1914.

Moravian. Protestant sect of emigrants from *Moravia,* MedL. for *Mähren* (in Austria), founded (early 18 cent.) in Saxony by Count Zinzendorf.

morbid. L. *morbidus,* from *morbus,* disease, from root of *mori,* to die. For current fig. sense (from 18 cent.) cf. F. *maladif.*

morbleu. F., altered from *mort-Dieu,* 'sdeath.

morceau. F., see *morsel.*

mordacious. Coined, after *audacious, rapacious,* etc., from L. *mordax, mordac-,* from *mordēre,* to bite. Cf. *mordant,* pres. part. of F. *mordre,* also *mordent* (mus.), Ger., It. *mordente.*

more. AS. *māra.* Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *meerder* (double compar. for earlier *mere*), Ger. *mehr,* ON. *meire,* Goth. *maiza.* AS. *mā* is itself a compar. ME. usu. (e.g. in Chauc.) has, for number, *mo,* AS. *mā,* compar. adv., *more* being used rather of size, extent, as still in *the more's the pity, the more fool you.* The *Coventry Leet Book* has several references to the *more park* and the *little park.*

> Cathay, that is a gret del more than Rome
> (Maundeville).
>
> And mo the merrier is a proverbe eke (Gascoigne).

moreen. Fabric. ? Trade-word formed on *moire.*

morello, morella. Cherry. Also obs. *morel,* OF. *morelle* (Cotg.). App. altered from early Flem. *marelle,* aphet. for It. *amarello,* dim. from *amaro,* bitter, L. *amarus.* Cf. *maraschino.*

more-pork. See *mopoke.*

moresque. F., It. *moresco,* Moorish.

morganatic. ModL. *morganaticus,* from MedL. *matrimonium ad morganaticam,* alluding to the *morganaticum,* latinization of Ger. *morgengabe,* morning gift, sum handed over to wife after consummation of left-handed marriage, and dispensing husband from any further pecuniary responsibilities for possible children. See *morn.*

morgen. Measure of land. Ger. Du., also SAfrDu. & US. Orig. what could be ploughed in a morning (v.s.). Cf. similar use of *dies, diurnalis* in MedL.

morgue [*US.*]. Mortuary. F., earlier room in prison in which new arrivals were viewed by the staff (cf. *Pickwick,* ch. xl.). Perh. ident. with *morgue,* haughty air, of unknown origin.

moribund. L. *moribundus,* from *mori,* to die.

morion [*hist.*]. Brimmed helmet which (16 cent.) superseded the salade or salet. F., Sp. *morrión* or It. *morione.* Origin unknown. Understood by early etymologists as Moorish, Morian, helmet, which may be right.

morisco. Sp., Moorish. Cf. *moresque.*

Morison's pill. Invented by *James Morison* (†1840). Used ironically by Carlyle of gen. remedy for abuses, etc.

morley. Borrow's spelling of *mauley*. See *maul*.

Mormon. Sect founded (1830) at Manchester, New York, by Joseph Smith, who claimed to have discovered the *Book of Mormon*, which he explained as from E. *more* and Egypt. *mon*, good!

morn. ME. *morwe(n)*, AS. *morgen*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *morgen*, ON. *morgunn*, Goth. *maurgins*; ident. with *morrow*, with which it is often synon. in dial. *Morning* is a ME. formation, after *evening*.

morocco. Leather orig. tanned in *Morocco*.

morose. L. *morosus*, from *mos*, *mor-*, custom (see *moral*). For limitation of sense (in L.) cf. E. *humorous*, *moody*.

morphia. Earlier *morphium*, coined from *Morpheus*, Ovid's name for god of sleep and dreams, from G. μορφή, form.

morphology [*biol. & ling.*]. Study of form and structure, G. μορφή.

morris-dance. From 15 cent. Cf. Flem. *mooriske dans*, F. *danse moresque*. In E. associated with Robin Hood characters, but perh. orig. danced by people with blackened faces (cf. "nigger"). Cf. *morris-pike* (*Com. of Errors*, iv. 3).

Morris tube. Invented by *Richard Morris* (†1891).

morrow. ME. *morwe*, from *morwen*, morn (q.v.). The words are still interchangeable in dial. Cf. Ger. *morgen*, morning, to-morrow.

> The Kyng, the Quene, and the Prynce remeven to morwen to Hertford (*Paston Let.* i. 335).

morse. Walrus. F., orig. *morce marin* (16 cent.), Lapp *morsa* or Finnish *mursu*. *Sea-morse*, very common in Purch., was gradually pushed out again by the earlier *sea-horse*. Cf. obs. perversion *mohorse* (passim in Purch.).

> This yere were take iiij grete fisshes bytwene Eerethe and London, that one was callyd mors marine (Caxton).

Morse code. From name of US. electrician (†1872).

morsel. OF. (*morceau*), dim. of *mors*, bite, L. *morsus*, from *mordēre*, *mors-*, to bite. Cf. E. *bit* from *bite*. Orig. sense in a *dainty morsel*.

> He sendeth his cristal as morselis [*Vulg.* buccellas, lit. little mouths] (Wyc. *Ps.* cxlvii. 17).

mort[1] [*archaic*]. Death (of the deer), as in to *blow a mort*. App. altered, after F. *mort*, death, from earlier *mote*, F. *mot*, word, note of horn.

> *mot*: a motto, a word; also, the note winded by a huntsman on his horne (Cotg.).

mort[2] [*dial.*]. Large quantity. ? Cf. northern dial. *murth*, *merth*, in same sense, ON. *mergth*, from *margr*, many. Perh. affected by *mortal* in *a mortal deal*, etc., and by F. *mort*, as in *boire à mort*, to drink excessively.

> "We have had a mort of talk, sir," said Mr Peggotty (*Copperfield*, ch. xxxii.).

mortal. F. *mortel*, L. *mortalis*, from *mors*, *mort-*, death. With use as intens., e.g. *a mortal hurry*, *two mortal hours* (also in F.), cf. *awful*, *ghastly*, etc. Now differentiated in some senses from native *deadly*.

> Elye was a deedli man lijk us (Wyc. *James*, v. 17).

mortar. Vessel for pounding. AS. *mortere* or F. *mortier*, L. *mortarium*, whence also Ger. *mörser*, Sw. Dan. *morter*. Hence *mortar*, piece of artillery, orig. (16 cent.) *mortar-piece*, from shape (cf. obs. *pot-gun* in same sense). *Mortar*, for building, is the same word, "pounded material," and comes to us from F. *mortier*; cf. Du. *mortel*, Ger. *mörtel*, of later adoption than *mörser* (v.s.). It is curious that we have *mortar-board*, college cap, from this sense, while F. *mortier*, cap worn by some F. judicial dignitaries, is from the first sense.

mortgage. OF. (replaced by *hypothèque*), lit. dead pledge, because the pledge becomes dead to one or other of the contracting parties according as the money is, or is not, forthcoming (Coke). See *gage*[1].

mortify. F. *mortifier*, L. *mortificare*, to make dead. Sense of causing humiliation (cf. fig. to *wound*) also from F.

> The Lord mortifieth; and quykeneth (Wyc. 1 *Kings*, ii. 6).

mortise, mortice. Cavity in wood to receive *tenon*. F. *mortaise*, Sp. *mortaja*, ? Arab. *murtazz*, fixed in.

mortmain [*hist.*]. Inalienable tenure of land by eccl. (and other) bodies. OF. *morte-main*, dead hand, MedL. *mortua manus*. Prob. extended use of *mortua manus* (feud.), incapable of disposing of property. *Amortize* is used in *Paston Let.* of allotting money in perpetuity to a pious foundation.

mortuary. L. *mortuarius*, from *mors*, *mort-*, death. As noun euph. for earlier *dead-house*.

mosaic. F. *mosaïque*, It. *mosaico*, *musaico*, MedL. *mosaicus*, *musaicus*, of the muses; cf. Late G. *μουσεῖον*, mosaic, whence Late L. *musivum opus* in same sense. For sense-development cf. *antic*, *grotesque*, *miniature*.

moschatel. Plant. F. *moscatelle*, It. *moscatello*, dim. of *moscato*, musk (q.v.).

moselle. Wine from region of river *Moselle*.

Moslem. Arab. *muslim*, pres. part. of *aslama*, to submit, obey. Cf. *Islam*, *Mussulman*, *salaam*.

mosque. Earlier (16 cent.) *mosquee*, F. *mosquée*, It. *moschea*, Arab. *masjid*, pronounced *masgid* in NAfr., whence the word reached Europe; often *meskite* in Purch. From verb *sajada*, to prostrate oneself, adore. The word is pre-Mohammedan and is found in an inscription of 1 cent. (Doughty).

mosquito. Sp. Port., dim. of *mosca*, fly, L. *musca*. See *musket*.

moss. AS. *mōs*, bog, sense of plant characteristic of bogs appearing in early ME.; cf. Du. *mos*, Ger. *moos*, ON. *mose*, all in both senses; ult. cogn. with *mire* and with L. *muscus*, moss. Hence Sc. *moss-hag*, hole from which peat has been dug; *moss-trooper*, free-booter infesting mosses, or marshy moors, of the Border. The latter is one of Scott's revivals (*Lay*, i. 19).

most. AS. *māst*, superl. of *mā* (see *more*). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *meest*, Ger. *meist*, ON. *mestr*, Goth. *maists*. Mod. vowel (cf. Sc. *maist*) is due to influence of *more*, *mo*. Orig. sense of greatest (see *more*) survives in *the most part*.

-most. Altered, by association with *most*, from AS. *-mest*, from double superl. Aryan suffix *-mo-* and *-isto-*, the first of which appears in AS. *forma*, *hindema*, and L. *primus*, while the second has given *-est*. Forms like *aftermost*, *innermost*, *uttermost*, AS. *æftemest*, *inmest*, *ūtmest*, add a compar. to the two superl. suffixes. The formation has spread much in E., but is restricted to words of position exc. in the case of *better-most*.

mote[1]. Noun. AS. *mot*, speck of dust; cf. archaic Du. *mot*, sawdust, grit, LG. *mut*, dust. Perh. cogn. with *smut*. Usu. allusive (exc. in dial.) to *Matt.* vii. 3, where *Vulg.* has *festuca*.

> He kan wel in myn eye seen a stalke,
> But in his owene he kan nat seen a balke
> (Chauc. A. 3919).

mote[2]. Verb. Archaic survival of AS. *mōt*, may, must[2] (q.v.), in *so mote it be*, Amen.

mote[3] [*hist.*]. See *moot*.

motet [*mus.*]. F., dim. of *mot*, word, L. *muttum*, grunt, murmur; cf. It. *mottetto*.

moth. AS. *moththe*, *mohthe*; cf. Du. *mot*, Ger. *motte*. ? Cogn. with *maggot* ? or with *midge*. Up to 16 cent. applied rather to the larva, as enemy of clothes (*Matt.* vi. 20), than to the perfect insect.

mother. AS. *mōdor*. Aryan; cf. Du. *moeder*, Ger. *mutter*, ON. *mōther*, L. *mater*, G. *μήτηρ*, Sanskrit *mātar-*, OIr. *māthir*. Orig. from baby-sound *ma-* (cf. *father*). Goth. has *aithei* (see *father*). Sense of scum, etc., esp. in *mother of vinegar*, is from some early but obscure metaphor; cf. Ger. *mutter*, Du. *mo(d)er*, It. Sp. *madre*, scum, F. *mère de vinaigre*. *NED.* supposes it to be connected with the lang. of alchemy, but the similar use of G. *γραῦς*, old woman (v.i.), points to still earlier folk-lore. So also for *mother of pearl* (c. 1500) we find It. Sp. *madreperla*, Ger. *perlenmutter*, etc. *Mother earth* is after L. *terra mater*, a goddess. In *mother-tongue* (*-land*, *-wit*, etc.) it is equivalent to native.

> *ταῖς μὲν ἄλλαις γὰρ χύτραις*
> *ἡ γραῦς ἔπεστ' ἀνωτάτω, ταύτης δὲ νῦν*
> *τῆς γραὸς ἐπιπολῆς ἔπεισιν αἱ χύτραι*
> (Aristoph. *Plutus*, 1205).

> By the feyth that I owe to Seynt Edward and to the Corone of Inglond, I shal destrye them every moder sone
> (Hen. VI, at St Albans, *Paston Let.* i. 329).

mother Carey's chicken. Sailors' name for stormy petrel. Has been explained as corrupt. of It. *madre cara*, dear mother, i.e. the Holy Virgin, but this is a conjecture unsupported by evidence.

motif [*neol.*]. F., in various artistic and literary senses. See *motive*.

> The skirt was bordered...with large jetted lace motifs (*Times*, May 4, 1906).

motion. F., L. *motio-n-*, from *movēre*, *mot-*, to move. E. senses, corresponding to those of verb to *move*, express not only L. *motio*, but also *motus*, the latter represented in F. by *mouvement*.

motive. F. *motif*, MedL. *motivus* (v.s.).

motley. I suggest that orig. sense was not variegated, but half and half, then striped, and finally speckled, whence back-formation *mottle*. Cf. *pied*, orig. black and white (see *pie[1]*), but used by Browning for "half of yellow and half of red" (*Pied Piper*),

and practically equivalent to *motley*. The sense has also been affected by *medley*, from which the early philologists derived it. The fool's dress, with which *motley* was later associated, was half and half, F. *mi-parti* (12 cent.), and this is also the earliest sense of Ger. *halbiert*, which was likewise used of a knight's parti-coloured shield. I propose AF. **moitelé*, formed from *moitié* (AF. *motie*), half, by analogy with *écartelé*, quartered. Chaucer's use of *motley* and *medley* (v.i.) suggests that the former might orig. be worn with dignity, while the latter was a homely "pepper and salt."

A marchant was ther with a forked berd,
In mottelye, and hye on horse he sat
(Chauc. A. 270).

He [the sergeant of the lawe] rood but hoomly in a medlee cote (*ib.* 328).

polimitus: ray [striped] or motlee or medlee (*Voc.*).

Scharlachrot unde brun
War sin mantel gehalbiert (*Wigamur*, 4685).

A worthy fool: motley's the only wear
(*As You Like It*, ii. 7).

motor. L., from *movēre*, *mot-*, to move. Hence *motor-car* (*NED.* 1895), shortened to *motor* (*ib.* 1900); first allowed without red flag Nov. 14, 1896.

mottle. Back-formation from *motley* (q.v.).

motto. It., "a word, a mot, a phrase, a saying, a posie or briefe in any shield, ring" (Flor.), as F. *mot* (see *motet*). In Shaks. (*Per.* ii. 2).

We pulled the Christmas crackers, each of which contained a motto,
And she listened while I read them till her mother told her not to (*Bab Ballads*).

mouch. See *mooch*.

moucharaby. Latticed balcony in NAfr. F., Arab. *mashrabah*, lit. drinking place (see *sherbet*), from porous water-vessels kept in it to cool by evaporation.

moufflon. Wild mountain sheep (Corsica, etc.). F., Late L. *mufro-n-* (5 cent.). Pliny's name is *musmo*.

moujik. Russ. *muzhik*, peasant, dim. of *muzh*, man, husband, ult. cogn. with *male*. For occ. rather contemptuous sense of the Russ. word cf. F. *bonhomme* as in *Jacques Bonhomme*, peasant, churl. Usu. *mousik*, *mowsike* in Hakl.

Kuas [kvass] whereby the musick lives (*NED.* 1568).

mould[1]. Humus. AS. *molde*. Com. Teut.; cf. obs. Du. *moude*, Ger. dial. *molt*, ON. *mold*, Goth. *mulda*; cogn. with *meal*[1], *mill*, L. *molere*, to grind, etc.

mould[2]. Form. With excrescent *-d* from F. *moule*, L. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, measure; cf. *model*.

The glass of fashion and the mould of form
(*Haml.* iii. 1).

mould[3]. Spot. Only in *iron-mould*. See *iron*, *mole*[1].

mould[4]. On cheese, etc. Back-formation from *mouldy* (q.v.).

moulder. A late word (16 cent.), usu. associated with *mould*[1], but prob. representing Ger. *moder*, decay. Kluge supposes that this word may be from Du. *moder*, mother (q.v.), in fig. sense. For intrusive *-l-* cf. *moult*.

vermodern: to moulder, to moulder away, to fall to dust (Ludw.).

mouldy. Extension of ME. *mould*, p.p. of obs. verb *moul*, to become mildewed, etc., earliest form *muwle*, ON. *mygla*; cf. Sw. *mögla*, Norw. *mugla*; cogn. with *muggy*.

Lat us nat mowlen thus in ydelnesse
(Chauc. B. 32).

moult. With intrusive *-l-* from ME. *mout*, AS. *mūtian*, in *bemūtian*, L. *mutare*, to change, whence also F. *muer*, Du. *muilen*, Ger. *mausen* (OHG. *mūzōn*). See *mews*.

mowtyn, as fowlys: plumeo, deplumeo
(*Prompt. Parv.*).

moulvee. See *moolvee*.

mound[1] [*archaic*]. Orb or ball of gold surmounted by cross held in hand by figure of Christ or of royal personage. F. *monde*, L. *mundus*, world.

mound[2]. Hillock. App. due to confusion between obs. Du. *mond*, protection, and E. *mount*, with which it is completely confused in mil. lang. of 16 cent. The word, orig. mil., a rampart, is of late appearance (16 cent.) and is used in dial. in sense of boundary, hedge, etc. Du. *mond* is cogn. with Ger. *mund*, AS. *mund*, guardianship, protection, poet. hand, and perh. ult. with L. *manus*.

mount[1]. AS. *munt* and F. *mont*, L. *mons*, *mont-*. In archaic mil. sense used for *mound*[2] (see quot.). Cf. *mountain*, F. *montagne*, VL. **montanea* (sc. *terra*), whence also It. *montagna*, Sp. *montaña*. In pol. sense used of the *montagnard* party, led by Danton and Robespierre, which occupied the highest seats in the assembly. *Mountain dew*, whisky, is in Scott (*Old Mortality*, *Introd.*).

I...will lay siege against thee with a mount [*Vulg.* agger] (*Is.* xxix. 3).

mount[2]. Verb. F. *monter*, from *mont* (v.s.). In some senses for *amount* (q.v.). Sense of setting in order, set going, is found in F., hence to *mount a picture*, to *mount guard*, orig. to post sentinels. With *mount*, horse, cf. F. *monture*.

> Qui veut voyager loin ménage sa monture (Rac. *Plaideurs*, i. 1).

mountain. See *mount*[1].

mountebank. It. *montambanco*, mount (imper.) on bench, or obs. F. *monte-banc*, mount bench. Orig. a quack, juggler, etc., appearing on a platform at a fair. Cf. F. *saltimbanque*, acrobat, It. *saltimbanco*, jump on bench. The surname *Saltonstall* is similarly formed from OF. *salte-en-estal* (*saute en étal*). See my *Surnames* (ch. xii.).

> *montar' in banco*: to plaie the mountibanke (Flor.).
>
> *salta in banco*: a mountibanke (*ib.*).

mourn. AS. *murnan*. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *mornon*, OHG. *mornēn*, ON. *morna*, to pine, Goth. *maurnan*, to be anxious; cogn. with G. *μέριμνα*, care.

mouse. AS. *mūs*. Aryan; cf. Du. *muis*, Ger. *maus*, ON. *mūs*, L. *mus*, G. *μῦς*, Sanskrit, Pers. *mūsh*. See *muscle*.

mousseline. F., see *muslin*.

moustache. F., It. *mostaccio* or Sp. *mostacho* (cf. earlier E. *mustachio*), from G. *μύσταξ*, *μυστακ-*, ? cogn. with *μάσταξ*, jaw.

mouth. AS. *mūth*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *mond*, Ger. *mund*, ON. *munnr*, *muthr*, Goth. *munths*; prob. an old pres. part. (cf. *tooth*). For normal loss of Teut. *-n-* before spirant in E. cf. *tooth*, *other*, *five*. *Down in the mouth* refers to the drooping of the corners of the mouth as sign of dejection.

move. F. *mouvoir*, L. *movēre*. *The spirit moves me* was orig. Quaker (v.i.). Parl. use (cf. *motion*) is due to earlier sense of urging. Current use of *movies* (US.) is curiously like that of Tudor *motions* for a puppet-play.

> The sayd pilotte moved this inquisite [witness] to take one of the sayd barckes. Upon which mocion this said inquysite moved the same to the hole companye of the shypp. And they all agreed therunto (*Voyage of the Barbara*, 1540).
>
> The power of the Lord God arose in me, and I was moved in it to... (George Fox, 1656).

mow[1]. Corn-stack. AS. *mūga*, *mūwa*; cf. ON. *mūgi*, swath of corn, crowd of people.

mow[2]. Verb. AS. *māwan*. WGer.; cf. Du. *maaien*, Ger. *mähen*; cogn. with *mead*[2], *meadow*, G. *ἀμᾶν*, to reap, L. *metere*. See *aftermath*.

mow[3]. Grimace. See *mop*[2]. Orig. in to *make the mow*, F. *faire la moue*.

M.P. First *NED.* record is from Byron.

> He tells me that he thanks God he never knew what it was to be tempted to be a knave in his life, till he did come into the House of Commons (Pepys, Oct. 31, 1667).

mpret. Title of ruler of Albania. Alb., prince, L. *imperator*. Cf. *emperor*.

> The title which Prince William will bear in Albania is "Mpret," a corruption of "Imperator" (*Times*, Feb. 23, 1914).

Mr. First *NED.* record is from Cromwell's letters (1538). Orig. abbrev. of *master*, weakened to *mister* by unstressed position. Cf. *Mrs*, orig. for married or unmarried woman, latter use surviving latest in case of actresses (as *Madame* in ModF.), and, within the writer's recollection, of head-nurse in "county" family.

> This yeare [1542] was boyled in Smithfeild one Margret Davie which had poysoned her Mrs (Wriothesley, *Chron.*).
>
> One Mrs Belson, an auncient mayde, refused to take the othe of allegeance (*Egerton Papers*, 1612).
>
> Mrs Veal was a maiden gentlewoman (Defoe).

much. ME. *muche*, for *muchel* (see *mickle*); cf. ME. *lut*, *lutel*, little. Orig., like *more*, *most*, of size, as still in place-names, e.g. *Much Hadham*, and surname *Mutch* (see quot. s.v. *mischief*). So also *much of a muchness*, i.e. size. In 16–17 cents. equivalent to *many*, e.g. *much people* (*thanks*).

> Thenne is he a moche fool that pourveyeth not to doo well whilis he is here lyvynge (Caxton, *Mirror of World*).

mucilage. F., viscous fluid, Late L. *mucilago*, musty liquid, from *mucus*. Has replaced *gum* (for sticking) in US.

muck[1]. Uncleanness. Cf. ON. *myki*, dung Not related to *mixen*.

muck[2]. Incorr. for *amuck* (q.v.).

mucous. Esp. in *mucous membrane*. L. *mucosus*, from *mucus*, cogn. with *emungere*, to blow the nose, G. *μύσσεσθαι* (in compds. only).

mud. Cf. LG. *mod*, mud, Ger. dial. *mott*, bog, peat (see *moat*); also Du. *modder*, whence *Modder River* (SAfr.). With *clear as mud* cf. Ger. *klar wie dicke tinte* (thick ink). *Mudlark* is a joc. formation on *skylark*.

muddle. Orig. to wallow in mud, to make muddy, esp. in archaic to *muddle the water* (see *trouble*); cf. obs. Du. *moddelen*, frequent. of *modden*, to dabble in mud. Later senses perh. affected by *meddle*.

> The Northern States will manage somehow to muddle through (Bright, 1864).

mudir. Governor. Turk. use of Arab. *mudīr*, pres. part. of *adāra*, to administer, causative of *dāra*, to go round.

muezzin. Crier who proclaims hour of prayer from minaret, "clarke, sexten, priest, bell-ringer" (Purch.). Arab. *mu'adhdhin*, pres. part. of *adhdhana*, frequent. of *adhana*, to proclaim, from *udhn*, ear.

> The motor-cars, the carts, the clogs and boots, and the steam muezzins calling the faithful to work
> (Arnold Bennett, *Mr Cowlishaw*).

muff. Du. *mof*, Ger. *muff*, Walloon *mouffe*, shortened from F. *moufle* (see *muffle*). Sense of duffer prob. started with "muffing" a catch, as though through wearing mittens. The first record is from the match at Muggleton (v.i.). Connection with obs. *muff*, contemptuous term for foreigner, Du. *mof*, Westphalian, is unlikely, as this died out c. 1650. But it may have survived in dial. and have influenced the other word.

> And being 2000 mofes, had small courage, and seeing the enemy coming on with a new assault, ran away
> (*Letter from Antwerp*, 1585, in *Cal. State Papers*).
>
> Such denunciations as—"Now butter-fingers"—"Muff"—and so forth (*Pickwick*, ch. vii.).

muffetee. Worsted cuff. From *muff*. Orig. (c. 1700) a neck-wrap.

muffin. Orig. dial. Cf. OF. *pain mofflet*, *moufflet*, soft bread.

muffle. First as verb. Aphet. from F. *emmoufler*, to swathe, from *moufle*, "a winter mittaine" (Cotg.), MedL. *muffula*, whence also Du. *moffel*. Perh. of Teut. origin; cf. Du. *mouw*, MHG. *mouwe*, sleeve. F. *manchon*, muff, is extended from *manche*, sleeve.

mufti. Arab. *muftī*, Mohammedan expounder of law, pres. part. of *aftā*, to give a leg. decision. From 16 cent. Current sense of civil dress (early 19 cent.) may be due to a suggestion of the stage mufti in the flowered dressing-gown and tasselled smoking-cap worn off duty by the officer of the period.

mug. Cf. LG. *mokke*, *mucke*, Norw. *mugga*, Norm. dial. *moque*, Guernsey *mogue*. Origin unknown, but perh. orig. a pers. name (cf. *jug*). Hence perh. *mug*, face, early mugs often representing grotesque faces. With *mug*, muff, duffer, cf. *crock*, and also F. *cruche*, in same sense. To *mug up* (for an examination) may be an obscure metaphor from theat. to *mug up*, make up one's mug (face) with paint.

mugger. Broad-nosed Ind. crocodile. Hind. *magar*. Curiously confused in quot. below with *nuzzer*, ceremonial present.

> Sir Salar Jung was presented to the Queen and offered his mugger as a token of allegiance, which her Majesty touched and restored
> (Quoted from *Standard* by *Punch*, July 15, 1876).

muggins [*slang*]. Juggins (q.v.). Both are existing surnames, and their selection as common nouns is due to phonetic fitness (cf. *Lushington*).

Muggletonian [*hist.*]. Of sect founded (c. 1651) by *Lodowicke Muggleton* and John Reeve, who claimed to be the "two witnesses" of *Rev.* xi. 3–6.

muggy. From dial. *mug*, drizzle, mist, ON. *mugga*; ? cogn. with L. *mucus*. Verb to *mug*, drizzle, occurs in *Gawayne and the Grene Knight* (14 cent.).

mugwort. AS. *mucgwyrt*, midge wort.

mugwump [*US.*]. Boss, also one who stands aloof from politics. NAmer. Ind. *mugquomp*, great chief, used in Eliot's *Massachusetts Bible* (1663) to render E. *duke*.

> It was inevitable that one or other of our mugwumps would emerge from his shell for the purpose of "queering" the national pitch
> (*Globe*, Nov. 30, 1917).

mulatto. Sp. Port. *mulato*, from *mulo*, mule (q.v.), in sense of hybrid, mongrel.

mulberry. From F. *mûre*, mulberry, and E. *berry*, the *l* being due to dissim.; cf. Ger. *maulbeere*, OHG. *mûlberi*, by dissim. for earlier *mûrberi*. Or perh. AS. *mōrberie*; cf. *mōrbēam*, mulberry tree. In any case first element is ult. from L. *morus*, mulberry (tree). See *sycamore*, which Wyc. renders *mulberry* (2 *Chron.* i. 15).

mulch [*gard.*]. Orig. (16 cent.) noun, wet straw, etc. Perh. from ME. adj. *molsh*, cogn. with Ger. dial. *molsch*, beginning to decay.

mulct. L. *mulctare*, from *mulcta*, *multa*, penalty, fine.

mule. OF. *mul* (replaced by *mulet*, whence *muletier*), L. *mulus*, cogn. with G. *μύκλος*, ass. In most Europ. langs. Orig. offspring of male ass and mare (see *hinny*[1]). Hence a gen. term for hybrid, e.g. Crompton's (spinning) *mule* (1779) was a compromise between the machines of Arkwright and Hargreaves.

mulga. Austral. tree. Native name.

muliebrity, mulierosity [*pedantic*]. From L. *mulier*, woman. Both in Blount. See *Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxxiii.

mull[1] [*Sc.*]. Headland. ? Gael. *maol*, bald head, or ON. *mūli*, snout. The former word, in sense of tonsure, appears in many Celt. names in *Mal-*, *Mul-*, e.g. *Malcolm*, tonsured servant of St Columb.

mull[2] [*Sc.*]. Snuffbox. See *mill*.

mull[3] [*obs.*]. Thin muslin (*Northanger Abbey*, ch. x.). For earlier *mulmull*, Hind. *malmal*.

mull[4]. Muddle. Prob. coined (19 cent.) from *muddle* on analogy of *mell*, *meddle*.

mull[5]. Verb. First as p.p., in *mulled sack* (1607). Perh. from F. *mollir*, to soften, from *mol* (*mou*), soft, L. *mollis*. Cf. obs. *mull*, to dull, deaden (v.i.).

> Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy; mull'd, deaf, sleepy, insensible (*Cor.* iv. 5).

mullah. Mohammedan learned in sacred law. Pers. Turk. Urdu *mullā*, Arab. *maulā*.

mullein. Plant. OF. *moleine* (*molène*), app. from *mol* (*mou*), soft, L. *mollis*. It has woolly leaves and was formerly called also *mullet*.

> *lapsus barbatus*: i. moleine, i. softe (*Voc. of 13 cent.*).

mullet[1]. Fish. F. *mulet*, dim. from L. *mullus*, red mullet.

mullet[2] [*her.*]. Five-pointed star. F. *molette*, rowel, in OF. also with E. sense. App. dim. from L. *mola*, mill-stone, whence F. *meule*, metal disk.

mulligatawny. Tamil *milagu-tannīr*, pepper-water.

mulligrubs. Orig. stomach-ache. Dial. *mull*, mould[1], earth, and *grub*, a worm, from pop. belief that internal pains were caused by parasitic worms. Cf. L. *vermina*, *verminatio*, in same sense. For sense-development cf. *megrims*, *spleen*, *vapours*. Prob. much older than dict. records, as there is a character called *Mulligrub*, "a sharking vintner," in Marston's *Dutch Courtezan* (1605); cf. similar use of *Mawworm* in Bickerstaffe's *Hypocrite*.

> He [the cock] shrapeth so longe in the duste and mulle til he fynde a gemme
> (Caxton, *Mirror of World*).

> *vermina*: mal de ventre, trenchees (Est.).

> Whose dog lies sick o' the mulligrubs? (*NED.* 1619).

> *mouldigrubs, the frets*: bauchgrimmen; les tranchées de ventre (Ludw.).

> *mulligrubs*, e.g. *to be in his mulligrubs*: böse, sauer, murrisch seyn (*ib.*).

mullion. Evidently connected with earlier *monial* (q.v.). OF. has *moilon* as arch. term, though not in precise sense. The form *munnion*, of somewhat later appearance, is app. a corrupt., like *banister* (q.v.). Both *mullion* and *monial* go back ult. to L. *medius*.

mullock [*Austral.*]. Rock without gold, or refuse of gold-workings. Dial. E., from dial. *mull*, mould[1], dust, etc. (cf. *mulligrubs*).

> That ilke fruyt [medlar] is ever lenger the wers
> Til it be roten in mullok, or in stree (Chauc. A. 3872).

multifarious. From Late L. *multifarius*, from L. adv. *multifariam*. ? Orig. of many tongues, from *fari*, to speak (cf. *nefarious*).

multiple. F., Late L. *multiplus* (cf. *double*, *triple*), for *multiplex*, from *multus*, much, many, *plicare*, to fold, whence *multiplicare*, source of F. *multiplier*, E. *multiply*. *Multiplicand* is from the gerund., to be multiplied.

multitude. F., L. *multitudo*, from *multus*. Sense of "numerousness" survives in *multitude of counsellors* (*Prov.* xi. 14, *Vulg. multa consilia*). *Multitudinous*, of the sea, is after Shaks. (*Macb.* ii. 2), and the *ἀνήριθμον γέλασμα* of Aeschylus.

multure [*archaic*]. Miller's toll of flour. OF. *molture* (*mouture*, grist), MedL. *molitura*, from *molere*, to grind.

mum[1]. In *mum's the word*, to *sit mum*. ME. *momme* (*Piers Plowm.*), inarticulate sound, hence fig. silence. Imit., cf. *mumble* and Ger. *mumm*.

mum[2] [*archaic*]. Beer from Germany. Ger. *mumme*. ? From name of a 15 cent. Brunswick brewer.

mumble. ME. *momelen*, frequent. on *mum*[1]; cf. Du. *mommelen*, Ger. *mummeln*.

> Of this matere I mihte momele ful longe
> (*Piers Plowm.* A. v. 21).

Mumbo-Jumbo. WAfr. bogy-man who deals with refractory wives. Described as Mandingo by Moore and Mungo Park. According to a writer in *Notes & Queries* (July 15, 1916), it is for *mama jombo*, the latter being the name of the tree to which the culprit is tied.

mumchance [*archaic*]. Silent, tongue-tied. Orig. (c. 1500) card-game, Ger. *mummenschanz*, of which second element is F. *chance* and first is app. connected with *mummer* (q.v.). Mod. sense due to association with *mum*[1].

mummer. OF. *momeur*, from *momer*, to "mum," i.e. to act in dumb show (see *mum*[1]); cf. Ger. *mumme*, mask, *sich ver-*

mummen, to disguise oneself, put on a mask, because the mummers wore vizards. ? Ult. cogn. with *Momus*.

mummy. F. *momie*, MedL. *mumia*, Arab. *mūmiyā*, embalmed body, from *mūm*, wax. Current sense from c. 1600, but that of medicinal preparation from substance of mummy from c. 1400. It is from this transferred sense, passing into that of glutinous mass, that we have to *beat to a mummy*, now usu. misunderstood.

> It must be very thick and dry, and the rice not boiled to a mummy (Mrs Glasse).

mump [*archaic*]. To beg, sponge Du. *mompen*, to cheat, perh. orig. to mumble (cf. *cant*[2], *maunder*).

mumps. From obs. *mump*, grimace; cf. *mum*[1]. Senses of neck-swelling and melancholy are equally old. Cf. Ger. *mumps*.

> *recchione*: a disease or swelling in the necke called the mumps (Flor.).

mumpsimus. Erron. belief obstinately adhered to. Allusion to story (c. 1500) of illiterate priest who, on being corrected for reading, in the Mass, "quod in ore *mumpsimus*," replied, "I will not change my old *mumpsimus* for your new *sumpsimus*."

> Some be too stiffe in their old *mumpsimus*, others be too busy and curious in their newe *sumpsimus* (Henry VIII, *Speech from the Throne*, 1545).

munch. Imit., perh. partly suggested by F. *manger* and *crunch* (q.v.).

> *I manche, I eate gredylye*: je briffe (Palsg.).

Munchausen. Hero of narrative of impossible lies written (1785) in E. by Raspe. The Ger. form would be *Münchhausen*.

mundane. L. *mundanus*, from *mundus*, world, prob. ident. with *mundus*, clean, orderly (cf. *cosmos*).

mungo. Superior shoddy. Perh. from dial. *mong*, *mung*, mixture, with humorous assim. to name *Mungo*, often applied to a dog in Yorks. The Yorks. legend that the word came from the inventor's "it mun go," is, of course, apocryphal.

mungoose. See *mongoose*.

municipal. F., L. *municipalis*, from *municipium*, city with Roman privileges, from *munus*, gift, office, *capere*, to take. Cf. *common*.

munificent. After *magnificent*, from L. *munificus*, from *munus* (v.s.), *facere*, to make.

muniment. AF., L. *munimentum*, defence, from *munire*, to fortify, applied in MedL. to a title-deed able to be used in defence of rights. In ME. often confused with *monument* (cf. *praemunire*).

> *monymente, or charterys, or oder lyke*: monumen (*Prompt. Parv.*).

munition. F., L. *munitio-n-*, from *munire* (v.s.). See *ammunition*. Hence *munitioneer*, *munitionette*.

> All that fight against her and her munition (*Is.* xxix. 7).
>
> Smoking big cigars and shouting for special Scotch as if he was a blinking munitioneer " (Heard in the train, 1917).

munnion. Incorr. for *mullion* (q.v.).

munshi. See *moonshee*.

muntjak. Small deer (Java). Native *minchek* (Sunda).

mural. F., L. *muralis*, from *murus*, wall. Esp. in *mural crown*, of embattled pattern, granted to soldier who first scaled hostile wall. Cf. hist. *murage*, toll for upkeep of town walls.

murder. AS. *morthor*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *moord*, Ger. *mord*, ON. *morth*, Goth. *maurthr*. The lengthened form is only recorded in AS. & Goth., but MedL. *mordrum*, F. *meurtre* point to its existence in other Teut. langs. Cogn. with L. *mors*, *mort-*, G. *βροτός* (**μροτός*), mortal, Sanskrit *mṛti*, death, Welsh *marw*, Ir. *marbh*, dead.

> Mordre wol out, that se we day by day (Chauc. B. 4242).

mure [*poet.*]. F. *murer*, to wall up, Late L. *murare*, from *murus*, wall. Has influenced to *mew up*. Prob. as a rule aphet. for *immure*.

> *I mure up in stonewall*: jemmure (Palsg.).

murex. L., shell-fish producing (esp. Tyrian) purple; cf. G. *μύαξ*, sea-mussel, and see *mussel*.

> Who fished the murex up?
> What porridge had John Keats?
> (Browning, *Popularity*).

muriatic [*chem.*]. L. *muriaticus*, from *muria*, brine, pickle.

muricated [*biol.*]. Spiny. From *murex* (q.v.).

murk, mirk. ON. *myrkr*, darkness; cf. AS. *mirce*.

murmur. F. *murmurer*, L. *murmurare*. Imit. redupl.; cf. Ger. *murmeln*, G. *μορμύρειν*.

murphy. Potato. Jocular use of familiar Ir. name. The name, sea-warrior, is cogn. with Sc. *Murdoch*, Welsh *Meredith*.

murrain. OF. *moraine*, pestilence (*morine*, carcase), from *mourir*, to die. Not orig. limited to cattle.

> En cele an [1316] fut graunt famine, qe poeple saunz noumbre morerent de feim, et fut auxint graunt morine d'autre gentz (*Fr. Chron. of Lond.*).
>
> Dyvers myshappes of werres and moreyn (Trev. i. 341).

murrey [*archaic*]. Mulberry-coloured. OF. *moré*, from L. *morum*, mulberry.

murrhine. Kind of glass. L. *murr(h)inus*, from *murra*, substance of which precious vases were made.

muscat. Wine, grape. F., Prov., It. *moscato*, having flavour of musk (q.v.). Hence dim. *muscatel*, also archaic *muscadine*, in same sense. Cf. *muscadin* (hist.), lit. musk-comfit, applied to Parisian fop, esp. those of the moderate upper-class party (1794–6).

> *moscato*: sweetened or perfumed with muske. Also the wine muskadine (Flor.).

muscle. F., L. *musculus*, dim. of *mus*, mouse. In all Rom. & Teut. langs. Cf. F. *souris*, "a mouse, also, the sinewie brawn of the armes" (Cotg.), Ger. *maus*, "a muscle, the pulp, the fleshy part, the brawn of the arm or other parts" (Ludw.), Du. *muis*, a mouse, the muscle of the hand, also G. μῦς, mouse, muscle. See also *mussel*. *Muscular Christianity* (1858) is associated esp. with Charles Kingsley.

muscology. From L. *muscus*, moss.

muscovado. Unrefined sugar. Sp. *mascabado*, contracted p.p. of *menoscabar*, to lessen, depreciate, ident. in origin with OF. *meschever* (see *mischief*).

Muscovy. Archaic for Russia. F. *Moscovie*, Russ. *Moscow*. *Muscovy duck*, from tropical America, is an alteration of *musk-duck*.

muse[1]. Noun. F., L. *musa*, G. μοῦσα, ult. cogn. with *mind*. The names of the nine are first recorded in Hesiod.

muse[2]. Verb. Archaic F. *muser*, to loiter, lose one's time (see *amuse*); cf. Prov. *musar*, It. *musare*, in same sense. Perh. connected with *muzzle* (v.i.), but higher senses prob. associated with *muse*[1].

> *musare*: to muse, to thinke, to surmise, also to muzle, to muffle, to mocke, to jest, to gape idlie about, to hould ones musle or snout in the aire (Flor.).

musette. F., bagpipe, dim. of OF. *muse*, in same sense, from OF. *muser*, to play music (q.v.).

museum. L., G. μουσεῖον, seat of the Muses.

mush[1]. Porridge, etc. Orig. US. Ger. *mus*, cogn. with AS. *mōs*, food. Perh. associated with *mash*. Very common in Ger. compds. such as *apfelmus*, *erbsenmus*, "pease porridge" (Ludw.).

mush[2] [*slang*]. Umbrella. Short for *mush-room*.

musha [*Anglo-Ir.*]. Ir. *máiseadh*, lit. if it is so.

mushroom. F. *mousseron*, from *mousse*, moss, prop. applied to variety which grows in moss. For final *-m* cf. *grogram*, *vellum*, *venom*.

> *muscheron, toodys hatte*: boletus fungus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

music. F. *musique*, L. *musica*, G. μουσική (sc. τέχνη), art of the muses. In all Rom. & Teut. langs. To *face the music*, ? like a performer in front of the orchestra, is first quoted by *NED.* from Cecil Rhodes.

> Music has charms to sooth a savage breast (Congreve, *Mourning Bride*, i. 1).
>
> Pictures, taste, Shakespeare, and the musical glasses (*Vic. of Wakef.* ch. ix.).

musk. Scent obtained from gland of musk-deer. F. *musc*, Late L. *muscus*, Late G. μόσχος, Pers. *mushk*, Sanskrit *mushka*, testicle. Applied also to various plants with similar odour, and to numerous musky smelling animals.

musket. In ME. sparrow-hawk, OF. *mousquet*, It. *moschetto*, dim. of *mosca*, fly, L. *musca*; cf. *mosquito*. The hawk was named from its small size. Early fire-arms were given the names of hawks (*falconet*, *saker*), or of serpents and monsters (*culverin*, *dragoon*). F. *mousquet* now means only musket, the hawk sense being replaced by *émouchet*.

> *mousquet*: a musket (hawke, or peece) (Cotg.).

Muslim. See *Moslem*.

muslin. F. *mousseline*, It. *mussolina*, from *Mosul*, on the Tigris, near ruins of Nineveh.

musquash. Musk-rat. NAmer. Ind. (Algonkin). Mod. form has been altered on *musk* from earlier *mussascus* (Capt. John Smith).

mussel. AS. *muscle*, Late L. *muscula*, for *musculus*, little mouse, muscle; cf. Du. *mossel*, Ger. *muschel*, from L.; also L. *murex* (q.v.), from G. μῦς, mouse.

Mussulman, Musulman. Pers. *musulmān*, adj., from *muslim*, Moslem (q.v.), from Arab. For ending cf. *Turcoman*. *Mussulmen*, *Mussulwoman* (Dryden), are due to mistaken association with E. *man*.

must[1]. New wine, etc. AS. *must*, L. *mustum* (sc. *vinum*), fresh wine. See *moist*.

must[2]. Verb. AS. *mōste*, past of *mōt* (see *mote*[2]). Com. Teut. preterito-present verb (cf. *can*, *may*, etc.) not found in ON.; cf. Du. *moet*, Ger. *muss*, Goth. *ga-mōt*. Orig. idea was space, leisure, as in Ger. *musse*, idleness. Now used as present (cf. *ought*), orig. past sense surviving in literary use.

> It was necessary to make a choice. The government must either submit to Rome, or must obtain the aid of the Protestants (Macaulay).

must[3]. Frenzy of elephant, etc. Urdu *mast*, intoxicated, from Pers.

must[4]. Mildew, etc. Back-formation from *musty* (q.v.).

mustachio [*archaic*]. See *moustache*.

mustang. Orig. strayed horse of Sp. conquistadors. Sp. *mesteño*, *mostrenco* both occur in the sense of strayed animal, the former from *mesta*, association of graziers, ? L. *mixta*, the latter perh. from *mostrar*, to show, L. *monstrare*, the finder being expected to advertise a stray horse.

> *mestengo y mostrenco*: a straier; ovis errans (Percyvall).
>
> *mestengo* ou *mostrenco*: appartenent aux foires des bergers; c'est aussi une beste esgarée qui n'a point de maistre, une espave (Oudin).

mustard. OF. *moustarde* (*moutarde*), from *moust* (*moût*), must[1] (q.v.), the condiment being orig. prepared by mixing the seeds with must. The plant is thus named from the preparation. In all Rom. langs. *Mustard-pot* is in Wyc. The *mustard seed*, κόκκος σινάπεως, of *Matt.* xiii. 31 is prob. the black mustard, which grows to a great height in Palestine.

mustee, **mestee**. Half-caste, or esp. offspring of white and quadroon. False sing. from *mestese*, mestizo (q.v.). Cf. *Chinee*, *Portugee*, etc.

muster. First as verb. OF. *mostrer*, *moustrer* (replaced by *montrer*), L. *monstrare*, to show; cf. It. *mostrare*, Sp. *mostrar*; also Du. *monster*, Ger. *muster*, pattern, from F. or It. To *pass muster* was orig. of mil. or nav. inspection. With to *muster up* (e.g. courage) cf. to *enlist* (e.g. the public sympathy).

> Muster your wits, stand in your own defence (*Love's Lab. Lost*, v. 2).

musty. For earlier *moisty*, in same sense. See *moist*. Perh. immediately from Gascon *mousti*. The sense has been affected by F. *moisi*, p.p. of *moisir*, L. *mucēre*, "to be filthie, vinewed, or hoare" (Coop.).

> *mustye as a vessel is or wyne or any other vitayle*: moisi (Palsg.).

Musulman. See *Mussulman*.

mutable. L. *mutabilis*, from *mutare*, to change.

mutch [*dial.*]. Cap. Du. *muts* (see *amice*).

mutchkin [*Sc.*]. About three-quarters of pint. Obs. Du. *mudseken* (*mutsje*), dim. of *muts*, cap (v.s.).

> *mutsje*: a little cap, a quartern (Sewel).

mute. Restored, on L. *mutus*, from ME. *mewet*, F. *muet*, dim. of OF. *mu*, L. *mutus*, ult. cogn. with *mum*[1]. As noun used (17 cent.) of actor playing dumb part. The funeral *mute* is 18 cent.

> A mute is a dumbe speaker in the play.—
> Dumbe speaker! that's a bull
> (Brome, *Antipodes*, v. 4, 1638).

mutilate. From L. *mutilare*, from *mutilus*, maimed; cf. G. μύτιλος, hornless.

mutiny. From obs. verb *mutine*, F. *mutiner*, from *mutin*, rebellious, from OF. *mute*, rebellion (*meute*, pack of hounds), for *muete*, Late L. *movita*, from *movēre*, to move. Cf. F. *émeute*, insurrection.

mutograph, **mutoscope**. Neologisms from L. *mutare*, to change.

mutter. Frequent. formation on imit. sound which appears also in F. *mot* (see *motet*).

mutton. F. *mouton* (OF. *molton*), sheep, of Celt. origin; cf. Gael. *mult*, Ir. *molt*, Welsh *mollt*, ram; perh. ult. cogn. with *mutilate*, in sense of castrate. For limitation of sense cf. *beef*, *pork*, *veal* (see quot. s.v. *beef*).

> *mouton*: a mutton, a weather; also, mutton (Cotg.).

mutual. F. *mutuel*, from L. *mutuus*, cogn. with *mutare*, to change. Orig. of feelings, but now currently for common, as in *Our Mutual Friend*. *Mutual admiration society* was coined by O. W. Holmes.

mutule [*arch.*]. F., L. *mutulus*, modillion.

muzhik. See *moujik*.

muzzle. OF. *musel* (*museau*), snout, dim. of OF. *muse*; cf. It. *muso*, OSp. *mus*. Derived by Diez from L. *morsus*, bite (cf. OF. *jus*, downwards, L. *deorsum*). This etym. is supported by Prov. *mursel*, Bret. *morzeel* (from F.), and ME. var. *mursel*, but is not now generally accepted. Earliest E. sense (Chauc.) is that of contrivance to stop biting. In connection with the etym. proposed by Diez it may be noted that Wyc. has *mussel* as var. of *morsel*.

muzzy [*slang*]. Prob. jocular formation on *muse*[2], *bemused*.

my. Shortened form of *mine* (q.v.), orig. used only before consonants, e.g. *my father*, but *mine enemy*. Ellipt. use as interj., for *my God* (*stars, aunt, hat*), is esp. US.; cf. Norw. Dan. *o du min* (sc. *Gud*).

myall[1]. Austral. aboriginal. Native *mail*, pl. of *namail*, a black, used by the half-civilized natives of their wilder brethren, just as *nigger* is by superior negroes.

myall[2]. Austral. acacia. Native *maiāl*.

myc-, mycet-. From G. *μύκης*, mushroom.

mylodon [*biol.*]. Extinct animal, with cylindrical teeth. From G. *μύλος*, mill-stone. Cf. *mastodon*.

mynheer. Dutchman, lit. my sir (master, lord). See *herr, hoar*. Cf. *mossoo, milord*.

myology [*anat.*]. Study of muscles. From G. *μῦς, μυ-*, mouse, muscle.

myopia. From G. *μύωψ*, from *μύειν*, to shut, *ὤψ*, eye.

myosotis. G. *μυοσωτίς*, from *μῦς, μυ-*, mouse, *οὖς, ὠτ-*, ear.

myriad. G. *μυριάς, μυριάδ-*, from *μυρίος*, countless, whence *μύριοι*, ten thousand. With *myriorama* cf. *panorama*.

myrmidon. Usu. in pl. G. *Μυρμιδόνες*, Thessalian tribe led against Troy by Achilles. Fabled to have been ants (G. *μύρμηξ*, ant) changed into men.

myrobalan. Fruit used in tanning. F., L., G. *μυροβάλανος*, from *μύρον*, unguent, *βάλανος*, acorn, date. Cf. It. Sp. *mirabolano*.

myrrh. AS. *myrra*, L., G. *μύρρα*, of Semit. origin; cf. Arab. *murr*, Heb. *mōr*, cogn. with *mar*, bitter (cf. *marah*). In most Europ. langs.

myrtle. Short for *myrtle-tree* (cf. *bay*[1]), OF. *myrtille*, myrtle berry, dim. from L., G. *μύρτος*, myrtle, Pers. *mūrd*, whence also F. *myrte*, It. Sp. *mirto*.

> For the nettle shal growe the tre that is clepid myrt (Wyc. *Is.* lv. 13).

myself. For *meself*, altered on *herself*, in which *her* was felt as genitive. Cf. *hisself* for *himself*.

mystagogue. L., G. *μυσταγωγός*, initiator into Eleusinian mysteries. See *mystery, pedagogue*.

mystery[1]. Secret, etc. L., G. *μυστήριον*, secret rel. ceremony, cogn. with *μύειν*, to close (lips or eyes). Adopted by LXX. in sense of secret counsel (of God or king) and later rendered *sacramentum* in *Vulg.*, whence theol. sense-development. Adopted also, after F. *mystère*, as name for medieval rel. play. Owing to the fact that these plays were commonly acted by gilds of craftsmen this sense has been associated with *mystery*[2].

mystery[2] [*archaic*]. Handicraft, as in *art and mystery*. Corresponding to F. *métier*, OF. *mestier*, "a trade, occupation, misterie, handicraft" (Cotg.), in which two words are confused, viz. *ministerium*, service, and *magisterium*, mastership. It is from the latter, OF. *maistier* (13 cent.), that the E. word is chiefly derived. It may in fact be regarded almost as a thinned form of *mastery* (cf. *mister, mistress*), a word naturally occurring in connection with the crafts (v.i.). Mod. form is partly due to association with *mystery*[1], with which it has been associated in the sense of secret of a craft, while Tudor puns on the two words are common.

> Et prenoit le dit mestre Fouques pour ses gages et pour la mestrie du mestier xviij den. par jour (*Livre des Mestiers de Paris*).

> That great and admirable mystery, the law (Clarendon, 1647).

mystic. F. *mystique*, L., G. *μυστικός*, from *μύστης*, priest of mysteries. As noun, with ref. to mystical theol., from 17 cent. *Mystify*, F. *mystifier*, has in E. been associated with *mist*.

mythology. F. *mythologie*, Late L., G. *μυθολογία*, from *μῦθος*, fable. In Lydgate. *Myth* is mod.

> Mythology...is in truth a disease of language (Max Müller).

n-. In a few words, e.g. *nickname, newt*, the *n-* belongs to preceding *an*. Loss of *n-* is more common, e.g. *apron, auger, adder, umpire, humble-pie*, etc.

nab. Also *nap*. A cant word of late (17 cent.) appearance. Cf. Sw. *nappa*, Dan. *nappe*, to snatch, colloq. Norw. *knabbe*, perh. cogn. with *knap*[2]. Prob. *nobble* is of kindred origin.

nabob. Arab. *nawwāb*, honorific pl. of *nā'ib*, deputy. Orig. deputy governor, applied also in 18 cent. E. to returned Anglo-Indian with large fortune. For *-b-* cf. F. *nabab*, Port. *nababo*, one of which may be immediate source of our word.

nacarat. Bright orange red. F., Sp. *nacarado*, from *nacar*, nacre (q.v.).

nacelle [*aeron.*]. Of aeroplane. F., car of balloon, lit. skiff, L. *navicella*, dim. of *navis*, ship.

The floor of the nacelle was burnt out (*Royal Flying Corps in War*, 1918).

nacre. Mother of pearl. F., It. *nacchera*, ? from Arab. *nakara*, to hollow out. Orig. applied to the shell.

nadir. F. Sp. It., Arab. *nadīr*, opposite, esp. in *nadīr ez-zemt*, opposite the zenith (q.v.).

nag[1]. Noun. Cf. Du. *negge*; cf. Ger. *nickel*, a dim. of *Nikolaus*, Nicholas, applied to an undersized man or horse.

nagge, or lytyl beeste: bestula, equilus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

nag[2]. Verb. Only dial. till 19 cent. Sw. Norw. *nagga*, to peck, nibble; cogn. with Ger. *nagen*, OHG. *gnagan*, to gnaw (q.v.). Cf. Ger. *necken*, to tease, nag, which is also a dial. word of recent adoption.

nagaika. Russ., whip of *Nogai Tatars* (S. Russ.), perh. named from a famous khan *Nogaï* (13 cent.).

The Cossacks drove off the agitators with their nagaikas (*Daily Chron.* June 22, 1917).

nagor. Senegal antelope. Coined by Buffon (1764).

naiad. F. *naïade*, L., G. *ναιάς*, *ναιάδ-*, cogn. with *νάειν*, to flow.

naik. Now sepoy corporal, orig. governor. Urdu *nā'ik*, Hind. *nāyak*, leader, chief, etc., Sanskrit *nāyaka*, leader.

nail. AS. *nægl*, in both senses. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *nagel*, ON. *nagl*, Goth. **nagls* - (in verb *nagljan*); ult. cogn. with L. *unguis*, G. *ὄνυξ*, Sanskrit *nakha*, OIr. *ingen*. Orig. anat., but secondary sense of pointed spike is developed early in Teut. langs. Cf. relation of L. *ungula* and *unguis*. Also as measure and weight (cf. *clove*[3]). Used in many fig. phrases of obvious origin. *On the nail* refers to the nail of the hand, and must orig. have alluded to drinking fair and square. Cf. F. *payer rubis sur l'ongle*, a variation on *boire rubis sur l'ongle*, to drink out so that the inverted tankard leaves only one red drop of wine on the thumb-nail (see *supernaculum*). The antiquity of the phrase and its early association with the other *nail* are shown by quot. below. To *nail* (*a lie*) *to the counter* alludes to the old-fashioned treatment of spurious coin in banks.

Pro quibus prisis et cariagiis plena fiat solucio super unguem (Robert Bruce, 1326).

nainsook. Fabric. Urdu *nainsukh*, from *nain*, eye, *sukh*, pleasure.

naïve. F., fem. of *naïf*, simple, L *nativus*.

naked. AS. *nacod*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *naakt*, Ger. *nackt*, ON. *nökkvithr*, Goth. *naquaths*, all p.p. formations from a lost verb the root of which appears in L. *nudus*, Sanskrit *nagna*, Russ. *nagói*, OIr. *nocht*. Many of the fig. senses occur in AS., e.g. *naked sword*, *naked word*, the latter being the origin of later *naked truth*. In *naked eye* (cf. It. *occhio nudo*), which dates from the telescope, the adj. has the archaic sense of unarmed (v.i.).

Naked as I am I will assault thee (*Oth.* v. 2).

naker [*hist.*]. Kettle-drum. OF. *nacaire*, Arab. *naqārah*. Medieval crusading word revived by Scott.

namby-pamby. Nickname of *Ambrose Philips* (†1749), whose poetic addresses to infant members of the nobility excited the derision of Pope, Carey, and their friends.

Namby-Pamby is your guide,
Albion's joy, Hibernia's pride.
Namby-Pamby Pilly-pis,
Rhimy-pim'd on missy-mis (Henry Carey, 1726).

name. AS. *nama*. Aryan; cf. Du. *naam*, Ger. *name*, ON. *nafn*, *namn*, Goth. *namō*, L. *nomen*, G. *ὄνομα*, Sanskrit *nāman*, OIr. *ainm*. With *namely*, orig. especially, cf. Ger. *namentlich*, L. *nominatim*. *Namesake* is for earlier *name's sake*, a person named for the sake of someone.

nankeen. From *Nankin* (China), lit. southern capital.

nanny-goat. From *Nanny*, pet-form of *Anne*; cf. *billy-goat*.

nantz [*archaic*]. Brandy from *Nantes* (Loire-Inf.).

nap[1]. To take a short sleep. AS. *hnappian*, cogn. with OHG. *hnafizzan*, in same sense; perh. cogn. with Norw. Dan. *nap*, snap, with idea of quick closing of eyes; cf. colloq. Norw. *nippe*, to take a nap, i.e. to nip the eyes to. Orig. in more dignified sense.

Tha se brydguma ylde, tha hnappudon hig ealle & slepun (AS. *Gosp. Matt.* xxv. 5).

nap[2]. On cloth. Du. *nop*, whence *noppen*, to shear. Orig. the knotty matter removed by the process; ? cogn. with *knob* and dial. *knab*, *nap*, hillock. No doubt introduced by Flem. cloth-workers. Earlier is obs. *nopsack*, mattress stuffed with flock.

nope of a cloth: villus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

nap[3]. Card-game. Short for *Napoleon*.

nape. Ident. with obs. *nap*, bowl, AS. *hnæpp*. Early var. *naupe* points rather to F. *hanap* (see *hamper*), from cogn. OHG. *hnapf*. Prop. the hollow at the base of the skull, as can be seen from the words used for it in other langs., e.g. OF. *chaon*, VL. **cavo-n-*, and Ger. *nackengrube*, lit. neck pit. In NIt. nape is represented by derivatives of *cuppa*, in EF. by derivatives of *fossa*.

nape of the necke: fossette de la teste (Palsg.).

colodra: a deep pan to milk sheep or goats in (Stevens).

colodrillo: the pole of the head, the nape of the neck (*ib.*).

napery. OF. *naperie*, from *nape* (*nappe*), cloth. See *napkin*. Cf. MedL. *naparia*, branch of royal household concerned with the linen, whence name *Napier*.

naphtha. L., G. *νάφθα*; cf. Arab. Pers. *naft*, which may, however, be from G.

Napier's bones. For simplifying calculation. Invented by *Napier* of Merchiston (†1617).

napkin. Dim. from F. *nappe*, cloth, L. *mappa*, *m-* having become *n-* by dissim.

napoo. Regarded by Mr Atkins as a current F. phrase closing a discussion in indefinite fashion. F. *il n'y en a plus*. Cf. the Ger. war-word *naplü*, cognac.

Not the napoo victory ensuing from neutral pressure and semi-starvation, but the full decisive military victory (*Pall Mall Gaz.* Feb. 15, 1917).

nappy [*archaic*]. Foaming, of ale. Prob. from *nap*[2], in allusion to the "head." Cf. F. *vin bourru*, from *bourru*, "flockie, hairie, rugged, high-napped" (Cotg.).

narcissus. L., G. *νάρκισσος*, ? from *νάρκη*, numbness, alluding to narcotic effects.

narcotic. F. *narcotique*, MedL., G. *ναρκωτικός* (v.s.).

nard. OF. *narde* (*nard*), L., G. *νάρδος*, of Oriental origin; cf. Heb. *nēr'd'*, Arab. Pers. *nārdīn*.

Spikenard, or trewe narde (Wyc. *John*, xii. 3).

narghileh. Hookah. Pers. *nārgilēh*, from *nārgīl*, coco-nut, of which the reservoir was orig. made.

nark [*slang*]. As in *copper's nark*, police spy. Romany *nāk*, nose.

narration. F., L. *narratio-n-*, from *narrare*, to relate, from *narus*, for *gnarus*, knowing, acquainted, ult. cogn. with *know*.

narrow. AS. *nearu*, *neqrw-*. Cf. OSax. *naru*. Statement in *NED.* that it is not found in other Teut. langs. overlooks MHG. *nerwen*, to constrict, OHG. *narwa* (*narbe*), scar, orig. fastening together. Franck regards Du. *naar*, dismal, as cogn. The *narrow seas*, opposed to *high* (*broad*) *seas*, are mentioned in 15 cent. The *narrow way* (*Matt.* vii. 14) renders, already in AS., *Vulg. arcta via*. For fig. senses cf. *broad*.

narthex [*arch.*]. Ante-nave. G. *νάρθηξ*, kind of reed. L. *ferula* was used in same sense.

narwhal. Sw. Dan. *narhval*, ON. *nāhvalr*, app. corpse whale, from *nār*, corpse, ? in allusion to colour.

nary [*US. & dial.*]. For *ne'er a*.

nasal. F., MedL. *nasalis*, from *nasus*, nose.

nascent. From pres. part. of L. *nasci*, to be born.

nasturtium. L., nose-twist, from pungency. Cf. F. *nasitort*.

Nomen accepit a narium tormento (Pliny).

nasty. ME. also *nasky*, perh. the older form. Cf. Sw. dial. *naskug*, *nasket*. Origin unknown. For weakening of sense from orig. filthy, disgusting (still in US.), cf. *dirty*.

maulavé: ill-washed; slubbered, nasky, nasty, foule (Cotg.).

natal. L. *natalis*, from *nasci*, *nat-*, to be born.

natation. L. *natatio-n-*, from *natare*, to swim, frequent. of *nare*.

nathless [*archaic*]. AS. *nā thȳ lǣs*, not the less, where *thȳ*, instrument. of *the*, means thereby. Cf. *nevertheless*, which has supplanted the earlier phrase.

nation. F., L. *natio-n-*, from *nasci*, *nat-*, to be born. The old *National Schools* were founded (1811) by the *National Society*. *Nationalist*, now almost monopolized by Ireland, is recorded in proper sense for 1715. *Nationalize*, now much in vogue with those who consider that labour is best avoided by appropriating the results of others' labour, dates in that spec. sense from c. 1870.

native. L. *nativus*, from *nasci*, *nat-*, to be born; cf. *natal*, *nativity*, the latter recorded in late AS., from OF. The zool. limitation to the oyster is curious.

His train of camels, laden with snow, could serve only to astonish the natives of Arabia (Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, ch. lii.).

natron [*chem.*]. F., Sp., Arab. *natrūn*, G. *νίτρον*, nitre, Heb. *nether*.

natterjack [*dial.*]. Kind of toad. Perh. for **atterjack*, from *atter*, poison, as in dial. *attercop*, spider, AS. *ātorcoppe*. Cf. *newt*. The ending is the name *Jack* (q.v.).

natty. Orig. slang. ? From *neat*[2].

nature. F., L. *natura*, from *nasci*, *nat-*, to be born. Has superseded native *kind* in many senses. Orig. sense of the inherent appears in *in the nature of things*. Collect. sense of natural phenomena and objects from 17 cent. *Natural*, imbecile, is for ME. *natural fool* (*idiot*). *Naturalism* in art and literature, i.e. exaggerated realism, is adopted from F. *naturalisme*, popularized in F. by Zola's school. *Naturalize*, in current sense, is 16 cent.

naught, nought. AS. *nāwiht*, no whit. See *aught, not*. Hence *naughty*, worthless, now limited to the nursery.

> The other basket had very naughty [*Vulg.* malus] figs (*Jer.* xxiv. 3).

naumachia. Sham sea-fight. L., G. *ναυμαχία*, from *ναῦς*, ship, *μάχη*, fight.

nausea. L., G. *ναυσία*, sea-sickness, from *ναῦς* (v.s.).

nautch. Urdu, Hind. *nāch*, Prakrit *nachcha*, Sanskrit *nṛtya*, dancing, acting.

nautical. From F. *nautique*, L., G. *ναυτικός*, from *ναύτης*, sailor, from *ναῦς*, ship.

nautilus. L., G. *ναυτίλος*, sailor, from *ναύτης* (v.s.).

naval. F., L. *navalis*, from *navis*, ship.

nave[1]. Of wheel. AS. *nafu*. Aryan; cf. Du. *naaf*, Ger. *nabe*, ON. *nöf*, Sanskrit *nābhi*, nave, navel. See *auger*, *navel*. The wide extension of this word, as of *wheel*, points to early invention of waggons.

nave[2]. Of church. F. *nef*, L. *navis*, ship, cogn. with G. *ναῦς*. Cf. Ger. *schiff*, in same sense. ? From shape ? or from church being regarded poet. as ship (see *anchorite*), ? or from early Christian confusion between G. *ναός*, temple, and *ναῦς*, ship.

navel. AS. *nafela*. Aryan; cf. Du. *navel*, Ger. *nabel*, ON. *nafle*, Sanskrit *nābhīla*; cogn. with L. *umbilicus*, G. *ὀμφαλός*. See *nave*[1], the navel being the nave, or centre, of the body, or rather, the nave being the navel of the wheel.

> He unseam'd him from the nave to the chaps
> And fix'd his head upon our battlements
> (*Macb.* i. 2).

navew. Wild turnip. F. *naveau*, dim. from L. *napus*. Cf. F. *navet*, turnip, once in common E. use.

navicular [*biol. & eccl.*]. Boat-shaped. Late L. *naviculāris*, from *navicula*, dim. of *navis*, ship.

navigate. From L. *navigare*, from *navis*, ship, *agere*, to drive. Hence *navigator*, now *navvy*, applied in 18 cent. to labourer employed in canal construction for inland navigation.

> It was seldom indeed that the bargee or the navigator had much to boast of after a young blood had taken off his coat to him
> (Doyle, *Rodney Stone*, ch. i.).

navvy. See *navigate*.

navy. OF. *navie*. fleet, from *navis*, ship. The *king's* (*royal*) *navy* dates from 16 cent., the word being also used of any fleet or collection of ships, not necessarily of fighting character.

> It is upon the Navy that, under the good Providence of God, the wealth, prosperity and the peace of these Islands and of the Empire do mainly depend (*Articles of War*).

nawab. Urdu form of *nabob* (q.v.).

nay. ON. *nei*, for *ne ei*, not ever (see *ay*). Orig. differentiated in use from *no* (q.v.). Cf. *yea*.

Nazarite. One who has taken certain vows of abstinence (*Numb.* vi.). From L. *Nazaraeus*, from Heb. *nāzīr*, from *nāzar*, to separate, consecrate, oneself. Often confused, as by Shylock (v.i.), with *Nazarene*, inhabitant of *Nazareth*, follower of Jesus of Nazareth.

> Yes, to smell pork! to eat of the habitation which your prophet, the Nazarite, conjured the devil into (*Merch. of Ven.* i. 3).

N.B. L. *nota bene*, note well.

Neanderthaloid [*ethn.*]. From prehistoric skull found (1857) at *Neanderthal* (Rhenish Prussia).

neap. Of tide. AS. *nēp*, in *nēpflōd*. The simplex is recorded only once, app. in sense of helpless, incapable, in phrase *forthganges nēp*, without power of advancing. Origin obscure; ? cf. Norw. dial. *næpen*, hardly touching, *nōpen*, hardly enough.

Neapolitan. Of *Naples*, L., G. *Νεάπολις*, new city.

near. Orig. adv. AS. *nēar*, compar. of *nēah*, nigh (q.v.); or cogn. ON. *nær*, compar. of *nā*. Already often posit. in ME., but compar. sense is still common in 16–17 cents., esp. in *never the near*, none the nearer. As adj. has almost supplanted correct *nigh*. For sense of stingy and other fig. uses cf. *close*. As applied to animals (*near hind leg*, etc.) it means left, because they are led or mounted from that side. Various adv. senses are now usu. replaced by *nearly* (16 cent.).

Nearctic [*geog.*]. Of arctic regions of NAmer. Lit. new Arctic, from G. *νέος*, new.

neat[1]. Noun. Now chiefly in *neat cattle* and *neat's-foot-oil*. AS. *nēat*, cattle. Com. Teut.; cf. obs. Du. *noot*, OHG. *nōz*, ON. *naut*, whence Sc. *nowt*. From root of AS. *nēotan*, to enjoy, possess, cogn. with Ger. *geniessen*. Cf. hist. of *fee*, *pecuniary*, *cattle*.

I could 'a had as upright a fellow as e'er trod on neat's leather (*Misogonus*, iv. 1, c. 1550).

neat[2]. Adj. F. *net*, "neat, clean, pure" (Cotg.), L. *nitidus*, from *nitēre*, to shine. Cf. *net*[2]. Sense of undiluted (spirit), from c. 1800, is evolved from 16 cent. sense of unadulterated (wine).

neath. Aphet. for obs. *aneath*, beneath (q.v.).

neb [*north. & Sc.*]. Beak, bill. AS. *nebb*; cogn. with ON. *nef*, Du. *neb*, and ult. with *snap* and Ger. *schnabel*, beak. Cf. *nib*, and see quot. s.v. *rid*.

nebula. L., mist; cogn. with G. *νεφέλη*, Ger. *nebel*, ON. *nifl*. The *nebular hypothesis* (astron.) was first propounded by Kant.

necessary. F. *nécessaire*, L. *necessarius*, from *necesse* (neut. adj.), needful, from *ne* and *cedere*, *cess-*, to give way. With *necessity knows no law* cf. Ger. *not kennt kein gebot* (Bethmann-Hollweg, Aug. 1914).

Thanne is it wysdom, as it thynketh me,
To maken vertu of necessitee (Chauc. A. 3041).

neck. AS. *hnecca*, nape of the neck. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *nek*, Ger. *nacken*, *genick*, ON. *hnakki*, all meaning nape. *Neck or nothing* implies risking nothing less than one's neck. For *necklace* see *lace*. *Neck-verse* (hist.), usu. first verse of *Ps.* li., by reading which in black-letter criminal could claim "benefit of clergy," is recorded for 15 cent. Mod. to *get it in the neck* appears to allude to "where the chicken got the axe." A further playful variation is "where Maggie wore the beads."

We be clerks all and can our neck-verse
(*Hickscorner*, c. 1500).

Away went Gilpin, neck or nought (Cowper).

With your admirable command of foreign idioms you very possibly know our cant London phrase, "Where Maggie wore the beads." Well, Fritz dear, that is where you are going to get it
(*Globe*, May 24, 1918).

necrology. Obituary. From G. *νεκρός*, dead person, cogn. with L. *necare*, to kill. Cf. *necromancy*, orig. divination by raising the dead, corrupted into MedL. *nigromantia*, F. & E. *nigromancie*, and translated as *black art*; *necropolis*, cemetery; *necrosis*, mortification, esp. of bones, G. *νέκρωσις*.

nigromance: nigromancie, conjuring, the blacke art (Cotg.).

nectar. L., G. *νέκταρ*, drink of the Gods. Hence *nectarine*, orig. adj., as in *nectarine peach*. Cf. *nectary*, honey-secreting organ of plant.

neddy. Donkey. From pet-form of *Edward*. Cf. *cuddy*. In slang also a life-preserver.

need. AS. *nīed*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *nood*, Ger. *not*, ON. *nauth*, Goth. *nauths*. Ground-sense is constraint, necessity. In adv. *needs* the *-s* is by analogy with other adv. genitives. *Needs must* is ellipt. for some such phrase as *needs must who needs shall*. The curious use of *he need* for *he needs* (*needeth*) is due to analogy with the preterite-present verbs (*may*, *dare*, etc.) followed by infin. without *to*. With *the needful* cf. G. *χρῆμα* (in pl.), money, cogn. with *κεχρῆσθαι*, to need.

Nedes must he rin that the devyll dryvith
(Skelton).

We've been most of us taught, in the course of our lives,
That "Needs must when the Elderly Gentleman drives" (*Ingoldsby*).

needle. AS. *nādl*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *naald* (as E. dial. *neeld*), Ger. *nadel*, ON. *nāl*, Goth. *nēthla*; cogn. with Du. *naaien*, Ger. *nähen*, to sew. Is to *get the needle*, quite mod. slang, due to some association with *nettle*, used in similar sense in 18 cent.?

ne'er-do-well. Orig. Sc., hence often written *ne'er-do-weel*.

nefarious. From L. *nefarius*, from *nefas*, wrong, from *fas*, right, lit. (divinely) spoken, from *fari*, to speak.

negative. F. *négatif*, Late L. *negativus*, from *negare*, to say no, deny, from *neg* (= *ne*, as in *negotium*); cf. Ger. *verneinen*, from *nein*. Scient. senses (math., photogr., etc.) as contrast to *positive*.

neglect. From L. *neglegere*, *neglect-*, not to pick up, *legere*. Older is *negligence*, through F. *Négligé* is restored from 18 cent. *negligee*, loose gown.

negotiate. From L. *negotiari*, from *negotium*, business, lit. not leisure, *otium*.

negrillo. Dwarf negro. Sp., dim. of *negro* (q.v.). Cf. *negrito*, also Sp. dim., applied to dwarfish negroid race of Polynesia.

negro. Sp., L. *niger*, *nigr-*, black.

Negus. Ruler of Abyssinia. Native for king. Identified by Purch. with *Prester John*.

negus. First compounded by *Col. Francis Negus* (†1732).

neigh. AS. *hnǣgan*, of imit. origin. Similar forms are found in other Teut. langs.

neighbour. AS. *nēah-gebūr*, lit. nigh boor; cf. obs. Du. *nageboer*, Ger. *nachbar*, ON. *nābūe*. Orig. sense of *neighbourhood* was neighbourly conduct, friendliness. See *bond*[2] and cf. EAngl. *bor*, as used by Mr Peggotty, from Du.

neither. Altered, on *either* (q.v.), from *nauther*, *nouther*, contr. of AS. *nāhwæther*, not whether (q.v.).

nek [*geog.*]. Between hills (SAfr.). Du., neck. Cf. F. *col*, in same sense.

nelly. Largest kind of petrel. From name *Nelly* (*Helen* or *Eleanor*). Cf. *robin*, *magpie*, etc.

nelumbium. Water-bean. Coined by Jussieu (1789) from Singhalese *nelumbu*.

nem. con. L., *nemine contradicente*, no one contradicting.

Nemean. Of Νεμέα, near Argos, abode of lion killed by Hercules.

nemesis. G. *νέμεσις*, from *νέμειν*, to apportion one's due. Personified as goddess of retribution.

nemoral. Of a grove, L. *nemus*, *nemor-*.

nenuphar. Water-lily. MedL., Arab. Pers. *nīnūfar*, *nīlūfar*, Sanskrit *nīlōtpala*, from *nīl*, blue, *utpala*, lotus. Cf. F. *nénufar*, It. Sp. *nenufar*.

neolithic [*geol.*]. Of later stone age. From G. *νέος*, new, *λίθος*, stone. Cf. *neologism*, F. *néologisme*, from G. *λόγος*, word; *neophyte*, F. *néophyte*, Church L., G. *νεόφυτος* (1 *Tim.* iii. 6), new-planted, from *φυτεύειν*, to plant; *neoteric*, recent, up-to-date, G. *νεωτερικός*, from *νεώτερος*, compar. of *νέος*; *neotropical*, of tropical America (cf. *nearctic*).

nepenthe. For earlier *nepenthes*, L., G. *νηπενθές* (sc. *φάρμακον*, *Odyss.* iv. 221), neut. of *νηπενθής*, from *νη-*, neg., *πένθος*, grief.

nephew. F. *neveu*, L. *nepos*, *nepot-*, grandson, nephew, also prodigal. Used in ME. and up to 17 cent. in L. senses and also of descendant in gen. Replaced cogn. AS. *nefa*, which survives as surname *Neve*, *Neave*; cf. Du. *neef*, Ger. *neffe*, ON. *nefi*, Sanskrit *napāt*, classical Pers. *nabīrah*, colloq. Pers. *navādah*. Perh. ult. helpless, thus *nepos* for *ne potis*.

nephritis [*med.*]. G. *νεφρῖτις*, from *νεφρός*, kidney.

ne plus ultra. Trad. inscription on Pillars of Hercules.

nepotism. F. *népotisme*, It. *nepotismo*, from *nepote*, nephew (q.v.). Orig. in allusion to favours conferred by the Pope on his nephews, often euph. for illegitimate sons. E. use of the word dates from the transl. of *Il Nepotismo di Roma* (1667).

> Got my wife to read me in the Nepotisme, which is very pleasant (Pepys, Apr. 27, 1669).

Neptunian [*geol.*]. Of action of water. From L. *Neptunus*, god of the sea. Planet was discovered (1846) by Galle.

nereid. L. *nereis*, *nereid-*, G. *Νηρηίς*, daughter of sea-god *Νηρεύς*, ? cogn. with L. *nare*, to swim.

neroli. Oil from flower of bitter orange. F. *néroli*, from name (*Neroli*) of It. princess to whom its discovery is attributed. Cf. *frangipane*.

nerve. L. *nervus*, sinew. Mod. sense appears in Late G. use of cogn. *νεῦρον* (see *neurotic*). The meaning which our hardier ancestors attached to the word survives in to *strain every nerve*. *Nervous* is occ. used in orig. sense. A *nervous* (*nervy*) individual is illogically one who has no *nerve*.

> *nerveux*: sinewie, full of sinewes; also, strong, stiffe, pithie, forcible (Cotg.).

nescient. From pres. part. of L. *nescire*, from *ne*, not, *scire*, to know.

nesh [*dial.*]. Soft, timid, delicate, etc. AS. *hnesce*; cf. archaic Du. *nesch*, soft, damp, Goth. *hnasqus*, tender. Very common in ME. and still used occ. by writers of the north and Midlands, e.g. in *Festus* by P. J. Bailey, to whom it would have been an every-day word.

> A nesshe answere brekith wrathe
> (Wyc. *Prov.* xv. 1).

ness. Promontory. AS. *næss* or ON. *nes*, cogn. with AS. *nasu*, nose. Cf. *Gris Nez*, of which second element is more prob. ON. *nes* than F. *nez*. See *nose*.

-ness. AS. *-nes(s)*, *-nis(s)*; cf. Du. Ger. *-nis*, Goth. *-nassus*, in which *-n-* is orig. part of stem, real Teut. suffix being *-assus* from weak verbs in *-atjan*. Much used in mod. jocular formations, e.g. *Why this thusness?*

nest. AS. *nest*; cf. Du. Ger. *nest*; cogn. with L. *nidus*, Sanskrit *nīḍa*, Ir. *nead*, Welsh *nyth*. Supposed to be ult. cogn. with *nether* and *sit*. Hence *nestle*, to snuggle into a nest.

Nestor. G. *Νέστωρ*, aged and wise Homeric hero.

Nestorian [*theol.*]. Adherent of *Nestorius*, patriarch of Constantinople (5 cent.).

net[1]. Noun. AS. *nett*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *net*, Ger. *netz*, ON. *net*, Goth. *nati*; ? cogn with L. *nassa*, wicker net.

net[2]. Adj. F., clean, clear, neat (q.v.). *NED.* connects with this the verb to *net* (e.g. *a good round sum*), but this has prob. been affected by *net*[1] (cf. to *bag*, to *hook*, and other sporting metaphors).

nether. AS. *nither* (adv.), whence *neothera* (adj.). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *neder*, Ger. *nieder*, ON. *nithr*, from OTeut. *ni-*, downwards, with compar. suffix; cf. Sanskrit *nitarām*. Now almost replaced, exc. poet., by *lower*, but surviving in place-names and in jocular *nether man* (*garments*, etc.). Cf. also *Netherlands*.

> A copious Englisg and Netherduytch Dictionarie, by Henry Hexham, 1660.

nettle. AS. *netele*; cf. Du. *netel*, Ger. *nessel*. Dim. of earlier form which appears in OHG. *nazza*. To *nettle*, vex, was orig. to beat or sting with nettles.

> I am whipt and scourg'd with rods,
> Nettled, and stung with pismires (1 *Hen. IV*, i. 3).

neume, neuma [*mus.*]. Group of notes in plainsong sung on single syllable. MedL. *neuma*, G. πνεῦμα, breath.

neuralgia. From G. νεῦρον, nerve, ἄλγος, pain. Cf. *neurasthenia*, G. ἀσθένεια, weakness; *neuropath*, *neurotic*, etc., a dismal list of neologisms. See *nerve*.

Neurope [*philately*]. For *New Europe*.

> There is keen competition to obtain "Neurope" stamps—as the issues of the new states are called (*Daily Chron.* Nov. 13, 1919).

neuter. F. *neutre* or L. *neuter*, for *ne*, not, *uter*, either; cf. formation of *neither*. Hence *neutral*, "exempted or excluded from the sphere of warlike operations" (*NED.*), a comforting definition for Belgians.

névé [*Alp.*]. Granular snow not yet absorbed by glacier. Alpine F. dial., VL. **nivatum*, from *nix*, *niv-*, snow.

never. AS. *nǣfre*, for *ne ǣfre*, not ever. In early use emphatic for *not*, as still in *never a word*, *never mind*. *Never so*, as in *Ps.* lviii. 5, is practically equivalent to its app. opposite *ever so*, which has replaced it from 17 cent. For *nevertheless*, orig. written in three words, see earlier *nathless*. *Well, I never* understands *heard of such a thing*. The *Never Never Land*, North Queensland, is dubiously explained (1857) as corrupt. of native name for unoccupied land.

new. AS. *nīwe*. Aryan; cf. Du. *nieuw*, Ger. *neu*, ON. *nȳr*, Goth. *niujis*, L. *novus*, G. νέος, Sanskrit *nava*, Pers. *nū*, Gael. Ir. *nuadh*, Welsh *newydd* (cf. name *Newth*); cogn. with *now*. Pl. noun *news* was coined in 14 cent. after F. *nouvelles* and used by Wyc. to render L. *nova*. *Newspaper* (with *newsletter* in same sense) is recorded for 17 cent., but the thing is much older, for the *Paston Letters* contain an example. *Newsmonger* is in Shaks. (1 *Hen. IV*, iii. 2). *Newfangled* is for earlier *newfangle*, from stem *fang-*, of AS. *fōn*, to take (cf. Ger. *fangen*), orig. sense being ready to grasp at new things. For suffix cf. *nimble*. *New-Englander* is US. citizen from one of the six first States, named (1616) by Capt. John Smith; cf. *New York* (orig. *New Amsterdam*), from *Duke of York* (James II), *New Zealand*, named by Du. navigators from *Zeeland*, lit. sea-land.

> So newefangel been they of hire mete
> And loven novelrie of propre kynde
> (Chauc. F. 618).

newel [*arch.*]. Central pillar of spiral stair. OF. *noiel*, *nouel*, dim. from L. *nux*, *nuc-*, nut. Cf. *noyau*.

newfangled. See *new*.

newfoundland. Dog from *Newfoundland*; cf. synon. F. *terre-neuve*.

> Wylde catts and popyngays of the newfound island (*Privy Purse of Hen. VII*, 1505).
>
> If they will take their course toward the Occident, they shall goe in the backe side of the new found land, which of late was discovered by your Graces subjects (Robert Thorne, to Hen. VIII, 1527).

Newgate. Prison, demolished in early 20 cent., near one of the old gates of London. Hence *Newgate Calendar*, first issued in 1773, *Newgate fringe*, *frill*, fringe of beard worn under chin.

> Two and two, Newgate fashion (1 *Hen. IV*, iii. 3).

newmarket. Coat of sporting type, as worn at *Newmarket*. Cf. *melton*.

newt. For *an ewt*, which became *a newt*; cf. *nickname*. *Ewt* is for *evet*, *eft*, AS. *efete*.

> *nevte or evte*, *wyrme*: lacertus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

next. AS. *nīehst*, superl. of *nēah*, nigh; cf. Du. *naast*, Ger. *nächst*, ON. *næstr*. Many senses, e.g. *the next way*, *next relative*, now usu. replaced by *nearest*.

> It is next kin to an impossibility
> (Roberts, *Voyages*, 1726).

nib[1]. Of pen. Later form of *neb* (q.v.). Orig. (c. 1600) of sharpened point of quill. Hence also cocoa *nibs*.

nib[2] [*slang*]. Gentleman. App. thinned form of *nob*, whence also obs. *nab*. Cf. *bilk*. So

also for jocular *his nibs*, his lordship, we find earlier *his nabs*.

nibble. Frequent. of *nip* (q.v.); cf. Du. *knibbelen*.

niblick. Recorded 1862. Origin unknown. As golf is prob. of Du. origin, I suggest Du. *kneppelig*, from *kneppel*, *knuppel*, "a club, trunchion" (Sewel). Cf. Ger. *knebel*, "a knubble or truncheon, a short club" (Ludw.).

nice. OF., foolish, weak, simple, etc., L. *nescius*, ignorant; cf. It. *nescio*, "a foole, an idiot, a natural, a dolt" (Flor.), Sp. *necio*. Earliest sense, foolish, suggests influence of F. *niais*, for which see *eyas*, while some later senses show confusion with *nesh*. The sense-development has been extraordinary, even for an adj. (cf. *quaint*), and the interpretation of 16–17 cent. examples is often dubious. Current sense (from 18 cent.) has perh. been evolved from that of fastidious, as in *not to be too nice about...*, to which is allied the idea of delicate, as in *a nice point* (*distinction*) and *to a nicety*. In *nice and* it is an adv., now felt as mere intens., e.g. *we must start nice and early*, which orig. meant punctually and early.

Nicene. Of *Nicaea* in Bithynia, where eccl. council (325) dealt with *Arian* (q.v.) controversy and produced the *Nicene Creed*.

niche. F., It. *nicchia*, ? from *nicchio*, mussel shell, L. *mitulus*. For change of init. cf. F. *nèfle*, medlar, It. *nespola*, L. *mespilum*. ? Or rather from VL. **nidiculare*, to nestle; cf. F. *nicher*, VL. **nidicare*.

> *nicchio*: the shell of any shellfish, a nooke or corner. Also such little cubboards in churches as they put images in (Flor.).

nick. App. cogn. with *nock* (q.v.), of which it may in some senses be a thinned form.

> God have mercy for that good dice, yet that came i' th' nick (*Misogonus*, ii. 4, c. 1550).

Nick, Old. From 17 cent. For *Nicholas*. The choice of the name may have been suggested by Ger. *Nickel*, goblin, etc. (v.i.).

nickel. Sw. abbrev. of Ger. *kupfernickel*, copper nickel, in which the second element is Ger. *Nickel*, goblin, pet-form of *Niklaus*, a name given to the deceptive ore (1751) by the Sw. mineralogist Cronstedt. Cf. *cobalt*.

nicknack. For *knick-knack*.

nickname. For *eke-name* (see *eke*), *an eke-name* having become *a neke-name*. Cf. ON. *aukanafn* and see *newt*.

> As moche than he ys to blame
> That geveth a man a vyle ekename
> (*Handlyng Synne*, l. 1531).

> *neekname, or eke name*: agnomen (*Prompt. Parv.*).

nicolo. Kind of onyx. It., for **onicolo*, dim. from L. *onyx*.

nicotine. F., from *Jacques Nicot*, F. ambassador at Lisbon, who sent (c. 1560) some tobacco plants to Catherine de Médicis. His name is a dim. of *Nicolas*.

nictitate. From MedL. *nictitare*, freq̈uent. of *nictare*, to wink.

niddering [*pseudo-archaic*]. Taken by Scott (*Ivanhoe*, ch. xliii.) from an error in early printed edition of William of Malmesbury. Correct form is *nithing*, ON. *nithingr*, from *nith*, envy, cogn. with Ger. *neid*. This was obs. from c. 1300, but has been revived by hist. writers.

nide. Brood or nest of pheasants. F. *nid* or L. *nidus*.

nidification. From L. *nidificare*, to build a nest, *nidus*.

nid-nod. Redupl. on *nod*.

niece. F. *nièce*, VL. *neptia*, for *neptis*; cogn. with AS. *nift*, Du. *nicht*, Ger. *nichte*, etc. See *nephew*, with which it may also be compared for vagueness of meaning.

niello. Black alloy in metal-work. It., L. *nigellus*, dim. of *niger*, black.

niessen. See *nissen*.

Nietzscheism. Doctrine (superman, blond beast, etc.) of *Friedrich Nietzsche* (†1900).

> Mr Weekley has also adopted the foolish idea that Nietzsche gave Germany war-madness; if he had taken the trouble to read Nietzsche and to acquaint himself with the limited spread of Nietzscheism in Germany, he would not have fallen into this popular error (*To-day*, Nov. 11, 1916).

nigella. Plant. L., from *niger*, black. Cf. F. *nielle*, "the herb nigella" (Cotg.).

niggard. First in Chauc., for earlier *nig*, *nigon*, which are app. of Scand. origin; cf. Norw. dial. *gnikka*, *gnigga*, to be stingy, Ger. *knicker*, "one that would shave an egg or flea a louse for covetousness" (Ludw.). Ground-idea is app. that of rubbing, squeezing.

nigger. Earlier *neger*, F. *nègre*, Sp. *negro*, L. *niger*, *nigr-*, black.

niggle. Norw. dial. *nigla*, *nugla*, cogn. with *niggard*.

nigh. Orig. adv. AS. *nēah*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *na*, Ger. *nah*, *nach*, ON. *nā-* in compds.

(see *neighbour*), Goth. *nēhwa*. Hence compar. *near*, superl. *next*.

night. AS. *niht*. Aryan; cf. Du. Ger. *nacht*, ON. *nōtt*, Goth. *nahts*, L. *nox*, *noct-*, G. *νύξ*, *νυκτ-*, Sanskrit *nakta*, OIr. *nocht*. The fact that the Aryans have a common name for night, but not for day (q.v.), is due to the fact that they reckoned by nights (v.i.). Of this we have a trace in *fortnight*, *sennight*, as in Ger. *Weihnachten*, Christmas. In *nightingale*, the *-n-* is intrusive. The earlier form is *nightegale*, AS. *nihtegale*, from genitive of *niht* and *gale*, singer, from *galan*, to sing, cogn. with *yell*; cf. Ger. *nachtigall*. The *nightjar* is named from the whirring, "jarring," sound made by the male when the female is brooding. The second element of *nightmare* is an obs. name for demon, AS. *mare*, cogn. with obs. Du. *mare*, Ger. dial. *mahr*, ON. *mara*, Pol. *mora*. This is also the second element of F. *cauchemar*, nightmare, from OF. *caucher*, to trample (cf. *incubus*, *hagridden*). In Du. *nachtmerrie* we have the same popular association as in E. With *nightshade*, AS. *nihtscada*, cf. Du. *nachtschaduwe*, Ger. *nachtschatten*, the second element perh. referring to narcotic properties.

Spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum sed noctium finiunt (Caesar, *De Bello Gallico*, vi. 18).

Nec dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant. Sic constituunt, sic condicunt: nox ducere diem videtur (Tacitus, *Germania*, xi. 2).

nigrescent. From pres. part. of L. *nigrescere*, to become black, *niger*.

nihilism. From L. *nihil*, nothing, from *ne* and *hilum*, ? the black speck in a bean. In most Europ. langs., but pol. sense chiefly developed in Russ. Turgenev uses *nihilist* in *Fathers and Sons*.

nilgai. See *nylghau*.

nil. L., contr. of *nihil*, nothing. See *nihilism*.

nill. Verb. AS. **nyllan*, neg. of *will*. Now only in *willy-nilly*, will he, nill he; cf. L. *nolens-volens*.

Nil we, wil we, we sal mete (*Cursor Mundi*).

nilometer. Altered on *-meter* from G. Νειλο-μέτριον, Nile measure.

nimble. Formed with agent. suffix *-el* from AS. *niman*, to take, a Com. Teut. verb (cf. obs. Du. *nemen*, Ger. *nehmen*, ON. *nema*, Goth. *niman*) which was replaced in E. by *take* (q.v.), but survived till 17 cent., esp. in slang. See *numb*. Orig. sense was quick at grasping; hence, alert, active, etc., the sense of cogn. Norw. Dan. *nem*. For intrusive *-b-* cf. *thimble*.

capax, qui multum capit: andgetul, numul, gripul (*Voc.*).

nimbus. L., cloud, usu. poet. and used of "a clowde that gods discended in" (Coop.), ? due to mixture of *imber*, rain, and *nebula*, cloud.

nimiety. Late L. *nimietas*, from *nimis*, too much.

There's a nimiety—a too-muchness—in all Germans (Coleridge).

niminy-piminy. Imit. of mincing utterance; perh. partly suggested by *namby-pamby* (q.v.). See *jiminy*.

Nimrod. Now only of a "mighty hunter before the Lord," but earlier (16 cent.) of a "mighty one in the earth" (*Gen.* x. 8–9).

nincompoop. Earlier (17 cent.) *nickumpoop*. First element may be from *Nicodemus*, used in F. for a fool (cf. *noddy*), or from *Nicholas*. With second cf. Du. *poep*, fool, slang E. *poop*, duffer, to *poop*, cheat. Hence *nincompoop* appears to be formed like *tomfool*. *Poopnoddy* is found in same sense.

nine. AS. *nigon*. Aryan; cf. Du. *negen*, Ger. *neun*, ON. *nīu*, Goth. *niun*, L. *novem*, G. *ἐννέα*, Sanskrit *navan*, Pers. *nuh*, OIr. *noí-n*. *Up to the nines* is for earlier *to the nine(s)*, used by Burns in sense of perfectly, *to a T*. The origin of the phrase is obscure, but the *Book of St Albans*, in the sections on blasonry, lays great stress on the *nines* in which all perfect things (orders of angels, virtues, articles of chivalry, differences of coat armour, etc.) occur. Cf. earlier *to the ninth* (degree), with idea of perfection. The *nine points of the law* which constitute possession were earlier (17 cent.) *eleven*. As *neat* (*grand*, *right*) *as ninepence* is 19 cent. *Ninepins* is 16 cent.

Wonder last but nine night nevere in toune (Chauc. *Troilus*, iv. 588).

No man passeth by, whatsoever he be,
But those crows beknave him to the ninth degree (Heywood, *Epigrams*, 1562).

ninny. Pet-form of name *Innocent*, with allusion to fig. sense of adj. from which it comes. Cf. Walloon *inochain*, *ninoche*, in same sense, and, for degeneration of sense, *silly*, *natural*, F. *benêt*, *crétin*.

Innocent: Innocent, Ninny (a proper name for a man) (Cotg.).

Niobe. Emblem of grief. G. Νιόβη, daughter of Tantalus, changed into stone while weeping for her children.

nip. Earlier also *gnip*, *knip*; cf. Ger. *kneifen*, *kneipen* (from LG.), also Sw. *knipa*, Dan. *knibe*, to pinch. A *nip* (of gin) is short for *nipperkin*, a small measure, app. of Du. origin; cf. Du. Ger. *nippen*, to sip, also Ger. *kneipe*, tavern, *kneipen*, to booze. *Nipperkin* occurs in the transl. of Schouten in Purch. Perh. orig. idea is as in Ger. *schnaps* (q.v.), for which *knips* is used in dial. *Nipper*, small boy, was orig. a thief or pickpocket, one who "pinched" other people's property. All these words belong to a Teut. root containing the idea of pinching.

> And divers dying give good gifts,
> But their executors nip them
> (*Coblers Prophesie*, 1594).

> *nypper*: a cut-purse: so called by one Wotton, who in the year 1585 kept an academy for the education and perfection of pickpockets and cut-purses.... He that could take out a counter, without noise of any of the bells, was adjudged a judicial nypper
> (Grose).

nipple. Earlier *neble* (Palsg.). App. dim. of *neb*.

nirvana. Buddhist name for extinction of individual and absorption into the divine. Sanskrit *nirvāna*, blowing out, extinction, from *vā*, to blow.

nisi [*leg.*]. L., unless, lit. if not (other cause, etc. is shown). Cf. *nisi prius* (*justitiarii ad assisas capiendas venerint*).

nissen [*neol.*]. Army hut. ? From inventor's name.

> In a nissen hut or a pill-box
> (*Punch*, Apr. 17, 1918).

nit. Egg of louse. AS. *hnitu*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *neet*, Ger. *niss*, ON. *gnit*; cogn. with G. κονίς, κονιδ-, Czech *knida*, Russ. *gnida*, Welsh *nedd*.

nithing [*obs.*]. See *niddering*.

nitid. L. *nitidus*, from *nitēre*, to shine.

nitre. F., L. *nitrum*, G. *νίτρον*; prob. of Oriental origin; cf. Heb. *nether*, rendered *νίτρον* by LXX. and *nitrum* in *Vulg.* (*Jer.* ii. 22). Hence *nitrogen*, generating nitre (cf. *oxygen*, *hydrogen*).

nix [*slang*]. Colloq. Du. & Ger., for *nichts*, nothing.

Nizam. Urdu *nizām*, Arab. *niḍam*, order, arrangement. As title of ruler of Hyderabad it is short for *nizām-al-mulk*, governor of the empire. Also adopted in Turk. as name for "regular" troops.

no. The adj., as in *nobody*, *no room*, is for earlier *none* (q.v.), the *-n* being orig. dropped before consonant and kept before vowel (e.g. *none other gods*, *of none effect*). Here belongs *whether or no*, earlier *or non*, a noun being understood. The adv. represents ME. *nō*, for *ne ō*, southern form of *nā*, for *ne ā*, not ever (see *ay*, *nay*). In ME. it is a stronger negation than *nay*, as *yes* is a stronger affirmation than *yea*. The neg. *ne* is Aryan.

nº. Abbrev. of It. *numero* (see *number*).

Noachian. Of Noah. *Noah's ark*, in toy sense, is first quoted by *NED.* from *Cricket on the Hearth*.

nob. Head, etc. Later spelling of *knob*. In sense of swell, "tuft," it is the same word, the suggestion that it is short for *nobleman* being contradicted by Sc. *nab*, in same sense, earlier than our *nob*. So also Sc. has *knabbie*, for *nobby*, smart, etc.

nobble [*slang*]. To "get at" (e.g. a race-horse, the electorate, etc.). App. a mod. frequent. of *nab*.

Nobel prize. Established by will of *Alfred Nobel*. See *dynamite*.

noble. F., L. *nobilis*, from root (*g*)*nosc-*, to know; cf. *notable*. The coin called a *noble* was first minted temp. Ed. III. Among arts esp. applied to fencing and boxing.

> Richard Tarlton, master of the noble syence of deffence (*NED.* c. 1588).

nock. Orig. (14 cent.) horn end of a longbow, also *notch* of an arrow. Perh. ident. with Du. *nok*, Ger. *nock*, tip, point. But the Rom. langs. use derivatives of L. *nux*, nut, both for the *nock* of the longbow and the *notch* of the cross-bow; and in the latter sense we find also Du. *noot*, Ger. *nusz*, and even E. *nut*. Unsolved.

nocturnal. Late L. *nocturnalis*, from *nocturnus*, from *nox*, *noct-*, night.

nod. Prob. an E. word, but not found before Chauc. Of obscure origin. With sense of dozing, from nodding of the head which accompanies sleepiness, cf. F. *niquet*, midday nap, from *niquer*, to nod, Ger. *nicken*. The *land of Nod* is a punning allusion to *Gen.* iv. 16.

> Indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus
> (Hor. *De Art. Poet.* 359).

noddle. First in late ME., and not orig. jocular (cf. *pate*). ? Evolved from earlier *noll*, AS. *hnoll*, crown of the head, by analogy with such pairs of words as *pool*, *puddle*.

> *nodyl, or nodle of the heed, or nolle*: occiput
> (*Prompt. Parv.*).

noddy [*archaic*]. Simpleton. ? Pet-form of *Nicodemus*. I have not found this name in E. in required sense, but *nicodème* is F. for a fool, prob. a reminiscence of a part played in some medieval mystery. Cf. *nincompoop*, and see *booby*.

> Do you like the name of Nicodemus? Think it over. Nick or Noddy (*Mutual Friend*, ch. v.).

node. L. *nodus*, knot. Also dim. *nodule*.

noetic. Of the mind. G. *νοητικός*, from *νόησις*, from *νοεῖν*, to perceive. Cf. *nous*.

nog[1]. Peg, stump, snag, etc. Cf. ME. *knag*, in same sense.

nog[2]. Strong ale. An EAngl. word of unknown origin. ? Back-formation from *noggin*.

noggin. Small drinking vessel or measure. Analogy of *peg* suggests connection with *nog*[1]. Cf. *piggin*.

> Towe pegenes...towe noogenes (*Manch. Inventory*, 1605, in *Chetham Misc.* 1915, p. 10).

noil. Short refuse wool-combings. A very familiar word in Bradford. ? An OF. dim. of *nœud*, knot, L. *nodus*.

noise. F., now only in *chercher noise*, to pick a quarrel. Of doubtful origin. L. *nausea* fits the form but hardly the sense.

noisette. Rose. First raised in America by a *Mr Noisette*.

noisome. From obs. *noy* for *annoy* (q.v.). Now usu. of smells, but orig. in wider sense of harmful.

> The sword, and the famine, and the noisome [*Vulg.* malus] beast (*Ezek.* xiv. 21).

nolens volens. L., cf. *willy-nilly*.

noli me tangere. L., touch me not (*Vulg. John*, xx. 17).

nolle prosequi [*leg.*]. L., to be unwilling to pursue. Of a suit abandoned by plaintiff or prosecutor.

nomad. L., G. *νομάς*, *νομάδ-*, from *νέμειν*, to pasture.

no-man's-land. In early use esp. a piece of waste ground outside north wall of London, used for executions. Now esp. land between opposing trenches.

> Quaedam domina nomine Juliana...fuit combusta apud Nonemanneslond extra Londonias (*NED.* 1320).

nom de plume. Used in E. for F. *nom de guerre*, pseudonym, lit. war-name.

nomenclator. L., a steward or official who announced visitors to his master, and esp. an election helper who prompted the candidate for office as to the names and peculiarities of those whom he was trying to humbug. From *nomen*, name, *calare*, to proclaim.

nominal. L. *nominalis*, from *nomen*, *nomin-*, name. Hence *nominalism*, system of philosophy opposed to realism. Cf. *nominative*, the naming case. *Nominee* is badly formed from *nominate* by analogy with *payee*, *lessee*, etc.

nomology. Science of law or rule, G. *νόμος*.

-nomy. G. *-νομία*, from *νόμος*, law.

non. L., not, in some L. phrases, e.g. *non possumus*, we cannot, *non sequitur*, it does not follow, *non est* (*inventus*), he is not (found), *non compos* (*mentis*), not master (of one's mind). Also very common as prefix, in which case it often represents F. *non*, from L. With L. *non*, for **ne-unum*, cf. Ger. *nein*, no, for **ne-ein*, not one.

nonage. OF. *non age*, state of being under age.

nonagenarian. From L. *nonagenarius*, from *nonageni*, ninety each.

nonagon. Irreg. formation, after *pentagon*, etc., from L. *nonus*, ninth. Cf. *nonary*, L. *nonarius*.

nonce. In ME. *for the nanes*, *nones*, where *the nanes* is for earlier *then anes*, the once (q.v.), *then* being for AS. dat. *thām*. Cf. *newt*, *nickname*, and see *once*.

> A cook they hadde with hem for the nones,
> To boille the chiknes with the marybones (Chauc. A. 379).

nonchalant. F., pres. part. of *nonchaloir*, not to care, from L. *non* and *calēre*, to be hot.

non-com. For *non-commissioned officer*. Cf. F. *sous-off(icier)*.

nonconformist. Orig. (early 17 cent.) clergyman of Church of England refusing to conform with certain ceremonies. After Act of Uniformity (1662) applied to those who were ejected from their livings. The *nonconformist conscience* first blossomed (c. 1890) in connection with Parnell's amours.

nondescript. Coined (17 cent.) in scient. sense of not hitherto described.

none. AS. *nān*, for *ne ān*, not one. As adj. reduced to *no*, exc. in a few archaic phrases before vowel (*none other*, *of none effect*). In *none the better* (*worse*, *less*, etc.), which is found from c. 1800, it appears to be a vague imit. of F. *n'en* in such sentences as *il n'en est pas moins vrai que...*, it is none the less true that....

nonentity. Coined (17 cent.) on *entity* (q.v.).

nones [*eccl.*]. F., L. *nonae*, ninth day before Ides, from *nonus*, ninth. Also Church service at ninth hour, about 3 p.m. See *noon*.

nonesuch. For *none such*. Now usu. *nonsuch*.

> Therefore did Plato from his None-Such banish Base poetasters (Sylv. *Urania*).

nonjuror [*hist.*]. Clergyman deprived of benefice for refusing to take oath of allegiance to William and Mary (1689). See *jury*.

nonpareil. F., for *non pareil*, VL. **pariculus*, dim. of *par*, equal.

nonplus. L. *non plus*, not more. From scholastic disputation.

> *il y perdit son latin*: he was there gravelled, plunged, or at a Non plus (Cotg.).

non plus ultra. For *ne plus ultra*.

nonsense. Cf. F. *non-sens*, not sense.

nonsuch. See *nonesuch*.

nonsuit. Orig. cessation of suit by withdrawal of plaintiff (cf. *nolle prosequi*), now by action of judge.

noodle. From 18 cent. ? Variation on *noddy*.

nook. Orig. corner. Chiefly north. & Sc. Cf. Norw. dial. *nok*, hook, bent figure, ? cogn. with *neck*.

noon. AS. *nōn*, L. *nona* (sc. *hora*), orig. about 3 p.m., but early shifted back to midday. Also in other Teut. langs., and, in sense of Church service, in Rom. langs. (see *nones*).

noose. App. from pl. of OF. *no*, *nou* (*nœud*), knot, L. *nodus*.

nopal. Sp., Mex. *nopalli*, cactus.

nor. Contr. of ME. *nother* (see *neither*). Cf. *o'er*, *e'er*, etc.

nordenfelt. Obs. machine-gun. From name (*Nordenfeld*) of Sw. inventor. Cf. *gatling*, *maxim*.

Nordic [*ethn.*]. ModL. *Nordicus*, of the north.

Norfolk. AS. *Northfolc*. Fuller records the fact that the inhabitants are called "dumplings" from their favourite dish. *Norfolk Howard*, bug, dates from an advertisement in the *Times* (June 26, 1862) announcing assumption of this name by one *Joshua Bug*. *Norfolk jacket* is late 19 cent.

normal. L. *normalis*, from *norma*, carpenter's square. *Normal school* (*college*) is after F. *école normale*, a Republican foundation (1794).

Norman. Orig. in pl., OF. *Normanz*, pl. of *Normand*, Teut. *north man*. Application to a style of architecture, called *roman* in F., is not much earlier than 1800. *Norman*, F. dial. of Normandy, should be distinguished from *Anglo-Norman*, its further development in this country.

norn. One of three Fates in Scand. myth. ON. *norn*, app. cogn. with Sw. dial. *norna*, *nyrna*, to warn secretly (cf. hist. of *fate*). First E. occurrence in Bishop Percy (18 cent.).

Norroy. Third King of Arms, whose jurisdiction is north of the Trent. AF. *nor-roy*, *-rey*, north king.

Norse. Du. *noorsch*, for *noordsch*, from *noord*, north. *Old Norse* is chiefly represented by Old Icelandic, which preserves the most archaic form of the Scand. langs. Owing to isolation, ModIcelandic has not greatly changed from it. *Norseman* appears to be due to Scott.

north. AS. *north*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *noord*, Ger. *nord*, ON. *northr*. Also borrowed, with other points of compass, by Rom. langs., e.g. F. *nord*, It. Sp. *norte*.

> The voiage to the North West...by Martyn Furbusher (*Privy Council Acts*, 1577).

Northumbrian [*ling.*]. AS. dial. spoken *north* of the *Humber*.

Norwegian. Earlier *Norvegian* (from MedL. *Norvegia*), altered on *Norway*, lit. north way, a name from the viking period; cf. ON. *suthrvegar*, Germany, *austrvegr*, the Baltic countries.

nose. AS. *nosu*, cogn. with Du. *neus*. The more usual Teut. form is represented by AS. *nasu*; cf. obs. Du. *nase*, Ger. *nase*, ON. *nös*, L. *nasus*, Sanskrit *nās* (dual), nostrils. To *pay through the nose* seems to be a playful variation on to *bleed*, in money sense, in which the metaphor was orig. surgical. *Nosegay* is from obs. *gay*, bright object, pretty ornament, a substantival use of adj. *gay*.

> And (as it chaunst) the selfe same time she was a sorting gayes
> To make a poisie (Golding's *Ovid*, 1565).

> He may be led by the nose as quietly as the tamest beare in the Garden
> (Glapthorne, *Hollander*, i. 1, 1640).

> The king is pleased enough with her; which, I fear, will put Madam Castlemaine's nose out of joynt (Pepys, May 31, 1662).

> *he cut off his nose to be revenged of his face*: said of one who, to be revenged on his neighbour, has materially injured himself (Grose).

nosology. Science of disease, G. *νόσος*.

nostalgia. Home-sickness. From G. *νόστος*, return home, *ἄλγος*, pain. Cf. *neuralgia*.

nostoc [*bot.*]. Genus of algae. Name invented by Paracelsus.

Nostradamus. Soothsayer. Latinized name of *Michel de Nostredame*, F. physician and prophet (†1566).

Nostra damus, cum falsa damus, nam fallere nostrum est;
Et cum falsa damus, nil nisi nostra damus
(Jodelle).

nostril. AS. *nosthȳrl*, nose-hole. Cf. *thrill* and dial. *thirl*, to pierce.

His nosethirles blake were and wyde
(Chauc. A. 557).

nostrum. L., neut. of *noster*, our (unfailing remedy). From the patter of the quack doctor.

not. Unstressed form of *naught, nought*. See *aught*.

notable. F., L. *notabilis*, from *notare*, to note. For sense of prominent man (F. hist.) cf. *noble*.

notary. F. *notaire*, L. *notarius*, clerk, secretary, from *notare*, to note. Cf. *notation*, L. *notatio-n-*.

notch. App. for **otch*, F. *hoche*, earlier *oche, osche*, Prov. *osca*, whence ME. *ochen*, to cut, dent. The *n-* may be the indef. art., as in *newt, nickname*, or may be due to association with *nock*. Formerly used of a run at cricket, "scored" on a stick, e.g. at Muggleton (see *muff*).

oche: a nick, nock, or notch; the cut of a tally
(Cotg.).

note. F., L. *nota*, mark, ? cogn. with *nomen*, name. Earliest sense is mus., as in to *change one's note*. Very common in 16–17 cents. for characteristic, distinctive quality, and now much overworked (with *atmosphere, technique*, etc.) in intellectual jargon. Sense of small document arises from that of memorandum jotted down briefly.

nothing. Orig. written as two words. With *nothingarian* cf. *anythingarian*.

notice. F., L. *notitia*, from *notus*, from *(g)noscere*, to know. Cf. *notify*, F. *notifier*, L. *notificare*.

notion. L. *notio-n-* (v.s.). Esp. common in neg. construction with *of*. US. sense of miscellaneous articles springs from that of clever invention.

Machines for flying in the air and other wonderful notions (Evelyn).

notorious. From MedL. *notorius*, from *notus*, known (v.s.), cf. F. *notoire*, It. Sp. *notorio*.

notwithstanding. From *not* and *withstand*, to oppose, the word now app. governed by the prep. being really the subject of the verb, e.g. *notwithstanding this* is "this not opposing." Cf. archaic F. *nonobstant*, L. *non obstante* (abl. absolute).

Not that withstanding she ansuered in this maner e
(*NED.* c. 1500).

nougat. F., Prov., VL. **nucatum*, from *nux, nuc-*, nut; cf. Sp. Port. *nogada*.

nought. AS. *nōwiht*, var. of *nāwiht*. Now usu. represented by *naught, not*. See *aught*.

noumenon. G. *νοούμενον*, neut. of pres. part. pass. of *νοεῖν*, to apprehend. Introduced by Kant in contrast to *phenomenon*.

noun. AF. form of OF. *non* (*nom*), L. *nomen*, name (q.v.).

nourish. F. *nourrir, nourriss-*, L. *nutrire*, to feed. See *nurse*. For fig. senses cf. *cherish, foster*.

nous. G. *νοῦς*, mind. Curiously common in dial.

novel. OF. (*nouveau*), L. *novellus*, dim. of *novus*, new. In sense of fiction orig. applied to short tales, F. *nouvelles*, such as those of Boccaccio, and in 17–18 cents. still contrasted with the *romance*, or long novel.

A novel is a kind of abbreviation of a romance
(Lord Chesterfield).

November. L. *november* or *novembris* (sc. *mensis*), from *novem*, nine. Replaced native *blōt-mōnath*, sacrificial (blood) month.

novenary. L. *novenarius*, from *novem*, nine.

novercal. L. *novercalis*, of a step-mother, *noverca*, ? from *novus*, new.

novice. F., L. *novitius*, from *novus*, new. Orig. of probationer in rel. order.

now. AS. *nū*. Aryan; cf. Du. OHG. ON. Goth. Sanskrit *nu*, G. *νῦν*, L. *nunc*. Use of *now* (*then*) to introduce command goes back to AS. For *nowadays* see *a-*.

Heugh Beamond is dead; wherffor I wolde ye had hys roome nowe or never (*Paston Let.* iii. 137).

Nowel [*archaic*]. F. *Noël*, Christmas, L. *natalis* (sc. *dies*); cf. It. *natale*, Sp. Port. *natal*, whence *Natal* (SAfr.), discovered on Christmas Day.

nowhere. See *no, where*, and cf. obs. *no whither* (2 *Kings*, v. 25).

noxious. From L. *noxius*, from *noxa*, harm, from *nocēre*, to hurt.

noyade [*hist.*]. Wholesale drowning of royalists by Carrier at Nantes (1794). F., from *noyer*, to drown, L. *necare*, to kill. For restriction of sense cf. E. *starve*.

noyau. Liqueur. F., kernel, OF. *noial, noiel*, dim. of *noix*, L. *nux, nuc-*, nut; cf. Prov. *nugalh*, corresponding to Late L. *nucalis*.

nozzle. Dim. of *nose*.

nuance. F., from *nuer*, to shade, from *nue*, cloud, VL. **nuba* for *nubes*.

nub, nubble, nubbly. Vars. of *knob*, etc. Cf. Ger. *knubbe*, knot on a tree.

nubile. F., L. *nubilis*, marriageable, from *nubere*, to marry.

nuchal [*anat.*]. Of the nape. From MedL. *nucha*, Arab. *nukhā*, spinal marrow, whence It. Sp. *nuca*, F. *nuque*, nape.

nucleus. L., kernel, from *nux*, *nuc-*, nut.

nude. L. *nudus*. Orig. (16 cent.) as law term, later adopted as art euph. for naked.

nudge. Cf. Norw. dial. *nugga*, to push. Perh. cogn. with *knock*.

nugatory. L. *nugatorius*, from *nugari*, to trifle.

nuggar. Large boat on Upper Nile. Native name.

nugget. From Austral. gold-fields (c. 1850). App. from E. dial. *nug*, lump, block, ? var. of *nog*[1]. Not connected with *niggot*, a misprint for *ingot* in North's *Plutarch*.

nuisance. OF., from *nuire*, *nuis-*, to harm, VL. **nocere* for *nocēre*, cogn. with *necare*, to kill. Current sense perh. affected by obs. *noyance*, aphet. for *annoyance*.

> Keepe us from his [Satan's] nusance (Hoccleve).
>
> My book inveighing against the nuisance of the smoke of London (Evelyn, 1661).

null. F. *nul*, L. *nullus*, for *ne ullus*, not any. Orig. leg., as in *null and void*. Cf. *annul*, *nullify*, *nullifidian*, of no faith.

nullah [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Hind. *nālā*, watercourse, ravine.

numb. AS. *numen*, p.p. of *niman*, to take (see *nimble*); cf. Norw. *nummen*, numb, Ger. *benommen*, stunned. See also the earlier *benumb*, from which *numb* is usu. a back-formation. Hence *num(b)skull*.

> *nommyn, or takyn with the palsy*: paraliticus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

number. F. *nombre*, L. *numerus*, cogn. with G. νόμος, law, νέμειν, to distribute. In all Rom. & Teut. langs., e.g. Du. *nommer*, Ger. *nummer*. In sense of order F. uses *numéro*, from It., whence our abbreviation *No. Number one*, oneself, is recorded c. 1700. Mus. sense (*mournful numbers*) is from 16 cent. The *Book of Numbers* contains a census of the Israelites.

numbles [*archaic*]. See *humble-pie*.

numdah [*Anglo-Ind.*]. See *numnah*.

numeral. Late L. *numeralis*, from *numerus*, number. Cf. *numerate*, *numerical*. *numerous*.

numismatic. F. *numismatique*, from L. *numisma*, *nomisma*, G. νόμισμα, current coin, from νομίζειν, to have in use, from νόμος, law, usage, from νέμειν, to distribute.

nummary. L. *nummarius*, from *nummus*, coin, cogn. with *numerus*, number.

nummulite [*zool.*]. Disk-shaped fossil. From L. *nummulus*, small coin (v.s.).

numnah. Horsecloth, pad under saddle. Var. of *numdah* (Anglo-Ind.), Urdu *namdā*, from Pers. *namad*, carpet, rug.

numskull. See *numb*.

nun. AS. *nunne*, Church L. *nonna*, fem. of *nonnus*, monk. These are orig. pēt-terms for elderly people and belong to the baby lang. of remote antiquity; cf. It. *nonno*, *nonna*, grandfather, grandmother, Sanskrit *nanā*, "mammy." Also borrowed afresh in ME. from F. *nonne*, whence Du. Ger. *nonne*. Cf. hist. of *abbot*, *Pope*.

nunatak [*geog.*]. Peak over inland ice of Greenland. From Sw., into which it was introduced from Eskimo by Nordenskjöld.

Nunc dimittis. L., now dismissest thou. Song of Simeon (*Vulg. Luke*, ii. 29).

nuncheon [*dial.*]. ME. *noneshench*, noon draught, AS. *scenc*; cf. Ger. *schenken*, to pour out, obs. E. *skinker*, drawer, tavern-waiter (from Du.). Shortened *nunch* is also current in dial. See *lunch-eon*, which has been affected by it in form and sense. Cf. also synon. dial. *nammet*, i.e. noon-meat.

> *ressie*: an afternoones nunchion or drinking (Cotg.).
>
> Munch on, crunch on, take your nuncheon,
> Breakfast, supper, dinner, luncheon
> (Browning, *Pied Piper*).

nuncio. It. (*nunzio*), L. *nuntius*, *nuncius*, messenger, whence also F. *nonce*, "a nuntio, messenger, tiding-bringer; and particularly an embassador from the Pope" (Cotg.).

nuncupative. Of will made orally instead of by writing. From L. *nuncupare*, to mention by name, from *nomen*, name, *capere*, to take. For vowel cf. *occupy*.

nunky. Playful for *uncle*. Cf. obs. *nuncle* (*Lear*, i. 4), *naunt*, due to wrong separation of *mine uncle*, *mine aunt* into *my nuncle*, *my naunt*.

> Send me word how my nawnte is dysposyd, now the dettes be payd, to perform my nonkilles wyll (*Stonor Let.* 1467).

nuptial. F., L. *nuptialis*, from *nuptiae*, wedding, from *nubere*, *nupt-*, to wed; cogn. with G. νύμφη, bride.

nurse. ME. *nurice, norice,* F. *nourrice,* foster-mother, L. *nutrix, nutric-,* from *nutrire,* to nourish. Orig. what is now called a wet-nurse. Older form survives in name *Norris.* The verb, ME. *nursh, norsh,* contr. of *nourish,* has been assimilated to the noun. For fig. senses cf. *cherish, nourish.*

And he cam to Nazareth, where he was noursed [Wyc. norischid] (Tynd. *Luke,* iv. 16).

nutrix: a nourice; a nourcerie or place where men plant and graffe trees or hearbes, to the ende afterwarde to remove them and set them in a garden or orcharde (Coop.).

nurture. F. *nourriture,* nourishment, also in OF. training, education, which is earliest E. sense.

nut. AS. *hnutu.* Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *noot,* Ger. *nuss,* ON. *hnot;* cogn. with OIr. *cnú,* Gael. *cnù, cnò,* but not with L. *nux.* To *be* (*dead*) *nuts on* (Grose) seems to be evolved from earlier to *be nuts* (i.e. an enticement) *to,* recorded in a letter from Sir Edward Stafford to Burghley (1587), with which we may cf. US. *as good as pie.* Current slang use of *nut* seems to have arisen from earlier contemptuous sense, *an old nut,* where *nut* prob. means head; cf. *a silly chump.* In AustralE. a *nut* meant (1882) "a long, lank, lantern-jawed, whiskerless youth" (*NED.*). *Nuthatch,* ME. *notehach,* means nut-hacker, the bird having a special gift for breaking nuts. *Nutmeg* is ME. *notemugge,* of which second element is OF. *mugue,* usu. *muguette* (now *noix muscade*), musk nut; cf. Ger. *muscatnuss.* The phon. relation of *mugue* to *musc* is obscure. It has a mod. F. derivative *muguet,* lily of the valley. *In a nutshell* is allusive to the copy of the Iliad which, according to Pliny, was minute enough to be thus contained.

He [Cicero] wroot alle the gestes of Troye sotelliche, as it myghte be closed in a note schale (Trev. iv. 141).

couplot de bois: a woodden sole, or nut for a scrue (Cotg.).

nutation. Slight oscillation of earth's axis. L. *nutatio-n-,* from *nutare,* to nod, frequent. of *nuere,* cogn. with G. *νεύειν.*

nutriment. L. *nutrimentum,* from *nutrire,* to nourish. Cf. *nutrition, nutritious.*

nux vomica. MedL., irreg. from *vomere,* to vomit.

nuzzle. Frequent. formation from *nose,* but, in sense of nestling, cuddling up to, associated with *nursle,* frequent. of *nurse.*

nyctalopia. Late L., from G. *νυκτάλωψ,* used by Galen for blind by night, G. *νύξ, νυκτ-,* night, *ἀλαός,* blind, *ὤψ,* eye. Misunderstood as seeing best by night.

nylghau, nilgai. Pers. *nīl,* blue (cf. *anil*), *gāw,* ox, cow (q.v.).

nymph. F. *nymphe,* L., G. *νύμφη,* bride, nymph. From first sense comes med. *nymphomania.* Cf. *nympholepsy,* enthusiasm, after *epilepsy.*

o, oh. Not found in AS. Partly a natural interj., partly adopted from L.

o' [*prep.*]. Represents both *of* (*o'clock, will o' the wisp*) and *on* (*o' nights*).

O'. Ir. *ó, ua,* descendant, grandson; cf. Gael. *ogha,* whence Sc. *oe, oy,* grandchild.

oaf. Earlier also *auph, ouph,* vars. of *elf* (q.v.). Orig. of a changeling.

The flannelled fools at the wicket,
The muddied oafs at the goal (Kipling).

oak. AS. *āc.* Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *eik,* Ger. *eiche,* ON. *eik.* With *Oakapple Day* (May 29), day of Restoration of Charles II, cf. *Royal Oak,* allusive to tree in which he hid (Sep. 6, 1651) after Worcester. The *Oaks,* race founded in 1779, is named from an estate near Epsom.

to sport oak: to shut the outward door of a student's room at college (Grose).

oakum. AS. *ācumbe, ēcumbe,* off combing; cf. OHG. *āchambi.* Orig. coarse refuse of flax. First element is *ā-, ē-,* privative prefix. See *comb, unkempt.* For formation cf. *offal.*

oar. AS. & ON. *ār.* A viking word. With *oarsman,* for earlier *oarman,* cf. *huntsman, steersman,* etc. To *rest upon one's oars* is mod. for to *lie upon one's oars.*

fretillon: a little busie-bodie, medler, Jacke-stickler; one that hath an oare in everie mans boat (Cotg.).

oasis. L., G. *ὄασις,* of Egypt. origin; cf. Copt. *ouahe,* dwelling-place, from *ouih,* to dwell.

oast [*local*]. AS. *āst,* cogn. with Du. *eest,* and ult. with L. *aestas,* summer, Ir. *aedh,* heat. Orig. kiln in gen., now for malt or hops.

oat. "A grain, which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people" (Johns.). AS. *āte,* with no known cognates. The fact that it is usu. pl., while all other cereals are sing., suggests that orig. sense was the single grain and not the plant. The Com. Teut. name for the cereal is represented by Sc.

haver (see *haversack*). With *wild oats*, typical, from 16 cent., of crop that one will regret sowing, cf. fig. use of F. *folle avoine*.

oath. AS. *āth*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *eed*, Ger. *eid*, ON. *eithr*, Goth. *aiths*; cogn. with OIr. *oeth*. For later sense cf. *swear*.

ob-. L. prep. *ob*, with gen. sense of towards, against. Also *oc-*, *of-*, *op-*.

obbligato [*mus.*]. It., obliged, i.e. indispensable accompaniment.

obdurate. L. *obduratus*, p.p. of *obdurare*, to make hard, *durus*.

obeah, obi. A WAfr. word, with senses of *juju*.

obedient. OF., from pres. part. of L. *oboedire*, to obey (q.v.).

obeisance. F. *obéissance*, obedience, from *obéir*, to obey. With usual E. sense, found in Chauc., cf. *reverence*, but this meaning is not found in F. and is due to confusion with archaic *abaisance* (q.v.).

obelisk. F. *obélisque*, L., G. ὀβελίσκος, dim. of ὀβελός, spit, pointed pillar, also used of a critical mark (— or ÷) placed against a passage of doubtful authenticity, as E. *obelisk* is of a reference mark (†).

obese. L. *obesus*, p.p. of *obedere*, to eat all over. For transition of sense cf. *drunk(en)*.

obey. F. *obéir*, L. *oboedire*, from *audire*, to hearken (cf. Ger. *gehorchen*, to obey, from *horchen*, to hearken).

obfuscate. From L. *obfuscare*, *offuscare*, to darken, from *fuscus*, dark. Cf. F. *offusquer*.

obi. See *obeah*.

obit. OF., L. *obitus*, departure, decease, lit. a going to meet, from *obire*. Obs. exc. in (abbrev.) *post-obit(um)*.

obiter. L., by the way, *ob iter*. Hence *obiter dictum*, orig. in law, expression of opinion not regarded as binding or decisive.

obituary. MedL. *obituarius*. See *obit*.

object. First as noun. MedL. *objectum*, thrown in the way, from *obicere*, *object-*, from *jacere*, to throw. Cf. synon. Ger. *gegenstand*. Used, as early as Shaks., with *of pity* (*derision*, etc.) understood. *Objective*, contrasted with *subjective*, in philosophy, etc., is MedL. *objectivus*, but its currency is from Ger. Mil. sense, short for *objective point*, is from F.

> It lacks what the Anglo-German jargon calls objectivity (J. S. Phillimore).

objurgate. From L. *objurgare*, from *jurgare*, to scold, quarrel, from *jus*, *jur-*, law, *agere*, to do, etc.

oblate[1]. Person devoted to religious work. L. *oblatus*, used as p.p. of *offerre*, to offer. Cf. *oblation*.

oblate[2]. Flattened at poles, as earth. MedL. *oblatus*, formed on its opposite *prolate*.

oblation. L. *oblatio-n-*, from *offerre*, *oblat-*, to offer.

oblige. F. *obliger*, L. *obligare*, from *ligare*, to bind. Pronounced *obleege* by old-fashioned people within living memory.

oblique. F., L. *obliquus*, slanting, indirect. Cf. L. *licinus*, bent.

obliterate. From L. *oblit(t)erare*, to blot out, efface, from *lit(t)era*, letter, script.

oblivion. OF., L. *oblivio-n-*, from *oblivisci*, to forget; ? cogn. with *levis*, light, smooth.

oblong. L. *oblongus*, from *longus*, long.

obloquy. Late L. *obloquium*, speaking against, from *loqui*, to speak.

obmutescence. From L. *obmutescere*, from *mutescere*, to become dumb, *mutus*.

obnoxious. L. *obnoxiosus*, from *obnoxius*, exposed to harm, *noxa*. Still occ. in orig. passive sense.

obnubilate. To dim, etc. From L. *obnubilare*, from *nubes*, cloud.

oboe. It., F. *hautbois*, hautboy (q.v.).

obol, obolus. Coin. F. *obole*, L., G. ὀβολός.

obscene. F. *obscène*, L. *obscaenus*, ? from *caenum*, mud.

obscure. F. *obscur*, L. *obscurus*, from root *scu-*, Sanskrit *sku*, to cover; cf. L. *scutum*, shield, G. σκευή, dress. *Obscurant* was introduced (c. 1800) from Ger., the name being applied to the opponents of *aufklärung*, enlightenment.

obsecrate. From L. *obsecrare*, to entreat in the name of something holy, *sacer*.

obsequies. F. *obsèques*, MedL. *obsequiae*, due to confusion between L. *exequiae*, exequies (q.v.), and *obsequium*, service (v.i.).

obsequious. F. *obséquieux*, L. *obsequiosus*, from *sequi*, to follow. For degeneration of sense cf. *officious*.

observe. F. *observer*, L. *observare*, from *servare*, to guard, keep. Orig. to attend to a law, custom, religious practice, etc. For sense of mention cf. *remark*.

> The new observatorie in Greenewich Park (Evelyn, 1676).

obsess. From L. *obsidēre*, *obsess-*, to sit down (*sedēre*) before, besiege. Cf. *beset*. In current use a 19 cent. revival.

obsidian. Volcanic glass. L. *obsidianus*, misprint in early editions of Pliny for *obsianus*, named from resemblance to stone found in Ethiopia by one *Obsius*.

obsolete. L. *obsoletus*, p.p. of *obsolescere*, to grow out of use, from *solēre*, to be accustomed.

obstacle. F., L. *obstaculum*, from *obstare*, to stand in the way. *Obstacle race* was coined (1869) by the Hon. Secretary of the London Athletic Club.

obstetric [*med.*]. From L. *obstetricius*, from *obstetrix*, *obstetric-*, midwife, from *obsistere*, *obstit-*, to stand by. Cf. *midwife*.

obstinate. L. *obstinatus*, p.p. of *obstinare*, to persist, from *obstare*; cf. *obstacle*.

obstreperous. From L. *obstreperus*, from *obstreperare*, to make a noise, *strepitus*, against.

> I heard him very obstropulous in his sleep
> (*Roderick Random*, ch. viii).

obstruct. From L. *obstruere*, *obstruct-*, to build up against. Parliamentary *obstruction* was invented (c. 1880) by the Irish party.

obtain. F. *obtenir*, VL. **obtenire*, for *obtinēre*, from *tenēre*, to hold. For intrans. sense (*custom obtains*) cf. similar use of to *hold*.

obtest. From L. *obtestari*, to call to witness, *testis*.

obtrude. L. *obtrudere*, from *trudere*, to thrust.

obturate. From L. *obturare*, to stop up.

obtuse. F. *obtus*, L. *obtusus*, p.p. of *obtundere*, to beat against, blunt, from *tundere*, to beat, strike. For fig. senses cf. *acute*.

obumbrate. From L. *obumbrare*, to overshadow, from *umbra*, shade.

obverse. L. *obversus*, p.p. of *obvertere*, to turn towards.

obviate. From Late L. *obviare*, to meet, from *via*, way. For current sense cf. to *meet a difficulty*. Cf. *obvious*, from L. *obvius*, what meets one in the way.

ocarina. Mus. instrument of terra cotta. From It. *oca*, goose, L. *auca* (**avica* from *avis*, bird), in allusion to shape.

occasion. F., L. *occasio-n-*, falling towards, juncture, from *occidere*, *occas-*, to fall, from *ob* and *cadere*, to fall.

occident. F., from pres. part. of L. *occidere*, to fall, set (v.s.). Cf. *orient*.

occiput. L., back of the head, from *ob* and *caput*.

occlude. From L. *occludere*, from *ob* and *claudere*, to close.

occult. L. *occultus*, p.p. of *occulere*, to conceal, from *ob* and an unrecorded verb cogn. with *celare*, to conceal.

occupy. From F. *occuper*, L. *occupare*, to take possession of, from *ob* and *capere*, to seize, with vowel change as in *nuncupate*. For *-y* cf. *bandy*[1], *levy*, *parry*. Etym. sense survives in mil. lang. Acquired gross sense in 16 cent., and hence, though occurring in *A.V.*, almost fell out of use between c. 1600 and Cowper.

> Like heretics we occupy other men's wives
> (*Hickscorner*, c. 1500).

> A captain! God's light! these villains will make the word as odious as the word "occupy," which was an excellent good word before it was ill sorted
> (*2 Hen. IV*, ii. 4).

occur. L. *occurrere*, to run against, from *ob* and *currere*, to run. *Occurrence*, incident, was orig. pl. of *occurrent* (cf. *accidence*).

ocean. F. *océan*, L., G. ὠκεανός, stream supposed to encompass the world. Earlier the *ocean sea*, or *sea of ocean*, as opposed to the Mediterranean and other inland seas.

ocellus [*biol.*]. Usu. in pl. L., dim. of *oculus*, eye.

ocelot. Tiger-cat. F., abridged by Buffon from Mex. *tlalocelotl*, from *tlalli*, field, *ocelotl*, jaguar.

och. Interj., Ir. Gael.; cf. *ochone*, *ohone*, Gael. *ochóin*, Ir. *ochón*, alas.

ochlocracy. Rule by the mob, G. ὄχλος.

ochre. Earlier *oker*, F. *ocre*, L., G. ὦχρα, from ὠχρός, pale yellow.

-ocracy. See *-cracy*; *-o-* is from first element of compds.

octad. Eight. L., G. ὀκτάς, ὀκτάδ-. Cf. *octagon*, from γωνία, angle; *octahedron*, from ἕδρα, seat.

octant. Late L. *octans*, *octant-*; cf. *quadrant*, *sextant*. With *octarchy* cf. *heptarchy*. With *octateuch*, first eight books of *OT.*, cf. *pentateuch*, *hexateuch*. Oldest sense of *octave*, F., L. *octavus*, eighth, from *octo*, eight, is the eighth day, or period of eight days, after a Church festival. *Octavo* is for *in octavo*, the sheet being folded so as to make eight leaves; cf. *folio*, *quarto*. *Octette* (mus.) is after *duet*, *quartette*.

October. L. *october* or F. *octobre*, eighth (month). Replaced AS. *winterfylleth*, ? from *fyllan*, to fell. With *octobrist*, Russ. moderate conservative connected with abortive revolution of October 1905, cf. *septembrist*.

> It is most important to avoid any clash between the octobrist and cadet sections
> (*Daily Chron.* March 17, 1917).

octogenarian. From L. *octogenarius*, from *octogeni*, eighty each.

octopus. G. ὀκτώπους, from ὀκτώ, eight, πούς, foot.

octoroon. Person having one eighth negro blood. Irreg. formed from L. *octo*, eight, after *quadroon*.

octroi. Town duties. F., from *octroyer*, to grant, VL. **auctoricare*, to authorize.

ocular. L. *ocularis*, from *oculus*, eye; cf. *oculist*, F. *oculiste*. Esp. in *ocular demonstration* (cf. *eyewitness*).

od. Hypothetical force supposed to pervade nature and explain mesmerism, etc. Arbitrary coinage of Reichenbach (†1869). Also *odyl*.

odalisque. F., Turk. *ōdaliq*, female slave in seraglio, from *ōdah*, chamber, hall.

odd. ON. *odda-*, as in *odda-mathr*, odd man, umpire (q.v.), *odda-tala*, odd number, from *oddi*, point, angle, triangle; cogn. with AS. *ord*, point, tip, OHG. *ort*, point, angle, whence Ger. *ort*, place. Sense-development starts from the unpaired one of three, extends to the general opposite of *even*, and finally to what appears solitary or unique. For noun use of *odds*, difference, etc., orig. used as sing., cf. *news*. The betting and sporting senses are in Shaks. (*Haml.* v. 2, *Rich. II*, i. 1). *Odds and ends*, for earlier *odd ends*, may have been influenced by *ort* (q.v.). *Oddity* and *oddment* are 18 cent. formations. The *Oddfellows* originated at Manchester (c. 1813), the name having previously been used of various convivial societies.

ode. F., Late L. *oda*, G. ᾠδή, for ἀοιδή, from ἀείδειν, to sing. Cf. *odeum*, theatre for music, L., G. ᾠδεῖον, whence F. *odéon*.

odic. From *od* (q.v.).

odious. F. *odieux*, L. *odiosus*, from *odium*, from *odi*, I hate.

odontic. Of the teeth. G. ὀδοντικός, from ὀδούς, ὀδόντ-, tooth.

odour. F. *odeur*, L. *odor-em*; cf. G. ὄζειν, to smell. In Wyc. (*Rev.* v. 8). *Odour of sanctity*, F. *odeur de sainteté*, alludes to belief in fragrance exhaled by the bodies of the holy after death.

odyl. See *od*.

odynometer. Measurer of pain, G. ὀδύνη.

odyssey. Long adventurous journey. G. Ὀδύσσεια, Homeric poem relating adventures of Ὀδυσσεύς, Ulysses.

oecist [*hist.*]. Founder of ancient G. colony. G. οἰκιστής, from οἶκος, house.

oecumenical. Universal, esp. of councils of early Church. From G. οἰκουμενικός, belonging to ἡ οἰκουμένη, the inhabited (earth), from οἶκος, house, dwelling.

oedema [*med.*]. G. οἴδημα, from οἰδεῖν, to swell.

Oedipus. G. Οἰδίπους, lit. swollen foot, Theban hero who solved riddle of Sphinx. For name cf. E. *Puddifoot*.

oenomel. Drink of wine and honey. Also fig. G. οἰνόμελι, from οἶνος, wine, μέλι, honey.

oenothera. Plant. L., G. οἰνοθήρας, lit. wine catcher (v.s.).

oesophagus. G. οἰσοφάγος, gullet, of which second element is app. cogn. with φαγεῖν, to eat.

of, off. AS. *of*. Aryan; cf. Du. *af*, off, Ger. *ab*, off, away, ON. Goth. *af*, L. *ab*, G. ἀπό, Sanskrit *apa*, away from. *Off* is the stressed form and is often used for *of* in dial. The *off*, right, in speaking of horses and vehicles (see *near*), is extended to cricket, *on* being adopted as its opposite from phrase *off and on*. The latter is prob. naut., of a ship sailing on alternate tacks away from and towards the shore. *Off colour* appears to have been first applied to gems. Orig. sense of *offhand* is forthwith, extempore; hence, without ceremony. Vulg. *what are you doing of?* is for *what are you in the doing of?*

> I was writing of my epitaph (*Timon*, v. 1).

offal. For *off fall*; cf. Du. *afval*, Ger. *abfall*, "the garbage in butchers-shops" (Ludw.). Now (March, 1918) oddly familiar.

> We are not surprised that the fastidious are beginning to object to the use of the term "offal" to describe their meat rations
> (*Daily Chron.* Feb. 27, 1918).

offend. OF. *offendre* (replaced by *offenser*), L. *offendere*, to strike against, stumble, from *ob* and *-fendere*. *The offensive* (mil.) is F. *l'offensive* (sc. *partie*). *Peace offensive* was used (1917) of Ger. intrigue for stalemate; cf. *potato offensive* (1918).

> The time has come for a great evangelical offensive
> (A. C. Dixon, Mar. 30, 1919).

offer. AS. *offrian*, L. *offerre*, from *ob* and *ferre*, to bear, an early loan from Church L.; cf. Du. *offeren*, Ger. *opfern*, to sacrifice. Gen. senses rather from F. *offrir*, VL. **offerire*, for *offerre* (cf. *proffer*). *Offertory*, orig. anthem, Late L. *offertorium*, is from Late L. *offertus*, for *oblatus*. Sense of collection in church is quite mod.

> Wel koude he rede a lessoun or a storie,
> But alderbest he song an offertorie (Chauc. A. 709).

office. F., L. *officium*, service, duty, prob. from *opus*, work, *facere*, to do. Orig. sense

in *kind office*. For eccl. sense cf. *service*. Sense of place for transaction of business is in Chauc. (D. 1577). Current sense of *officer*, in ME. any public servant, is from 16 cent. *Officious*, F. *officieux*, L. *officiosus*, friendly, serviceable (cf. *obsequious*), preserves its orig. good sense in diplomacy, being used for informally friendly as opposed to *official*.

officinal. Of herbs, drugs. From L. *officina*, workshop, laboratory, for *opificina*, from *opifex*, *opific-*, workman, from *opus*, work, *facere*, to do.

officious. See *office*.

offing [*naut.*]. From *off*.

offspring. AS. *ofspring*, from *of* and *spring*; cf. *offshoot*.

offuscate. See *obfuscate*.

oft, often. AS. *oft*. Com. Teut.; cf. obs. Du. *ofte*, Ger. *oft*, ON. *oft*, *opt*, Goth. *ufta*. Lengthened in ME. to *ofte* before consonant, *often* before vowel. *Oft* survives poet. and in compds. (*oft-times*, *oft-told*), also in *many a time and oft*.

ogdoad. Set of eight. Late L., G. ὀγδοάς, ὀγδοάδ-, from ὀκτώ, eight.

ogee. Curve (~). From F. *ogive* (q.v.), "an ogive, or ogee in architecture" (Cotg.).

ogham, ogam. Ancient Ir. alphabet. Ir. *ogham*, from myth. inventor *Ogma*.

ogive [*arch.*]. F., earlier also *augive*. ? From Sp. *auge*, highest point, Arab. *auj*, apogee, G. ἀπόγαιον, ? or ult. from L. *alveus*, channel, trough (whence F. *auge*, trough), ? from grooving.

ogle. Late 17 cent. cant word. LG. *oegeln*, frequent. of *oegen*, to look at, from *oege*, eye (q.v.). Cf. Ger. *liebäugeln*, "to ogle, to smicker, to look amorously, to cast sheeps-eyes, to cast amorous looks" (Ludw.).

ogre. F., first used, and prob. invented, by Perrault in his *Contes de Fées* (1697). It occurs in OF. in sense of pagan (? orig. Hungarian), but this is not likely to have been known to Perrault.

oh. See *o*.

ohm. Unit of electrical resistance. From Ger. physicist *G. S. Ohm* (†1854). Cf. *ampère*.

-oid. G. -οειδής, from εἶδος, form.

oidium. Fungus attacking vine. ModL. dim. from G. ᾠόν, egg.

oil. OF. *oile* (*huile*), L. *oleum*, orig. oil of olive (q.v.). Also as early Church word (consecrated oil) in the Teut. langs., e.g. AS. *ele* (see *anele*), Du. *olie*, Ger. *öl*. Often allusive to night study as in *midnight oil* (17 cent.), also to aggravation or appeasement in *oil on flame* (*troubled waters*). To *strike oil* (US.) is to bore successfully for petroleum. *Oilskin* is 19 cent.

ointment. ME. *oynement*, OF. *oignement*, from *oindre*, *oign-*, to anoint, L. *ungere*. Altered on obs. *oint*, to anoint, from p.p. of above verb.

o.k. For *orl korrect*. US. since 1790.

okapi. Central Afr. animal resembling zebra and giraffe, discovered (1900) by Sir H. H. Johnston. Native name.

-ol [*chem.*]. Extended use of ending of *alcohol*.

old. AS. *eald* (Merc. *ald*). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *oud*, Ger. *alt*, ON. *ellri* (compar.), Goth. derivative *altheis*. Orig. a p.p., cogn. with L. *alere*, to nourish, whence *altus*, high, orig. nourished, grown. Prob. sense of measurement, as in *ten years old*, preceded the absolute use. Intens. and endearing senses occur early (v.i.), and Satan is called *se ealda* in AS. As noun only in *of old*, whence adj. *olden* in *olden time*.

Gode olde fyghtyng was there (*NED.* c. 1440).

oleaginous. F. *oléagineux*, from L. *oleaginus*, from *olea*, olive tree.

oleander. MedL., whence F. *oléandre*, It. *oleandro*, OSp. *eloendro*. Late L. *lorandrum*, explained by Isidore as a corrupt., influenced by *laurus*, laurel, of *rhododendron*; cf. F. *laurier rose*, oleander. Further affected by assim. to L. *olea*, olive tree.

oleaster. L., from *olea*, olive tree.

olefiant. Only in *olefiant gas*, choke damp. Coined (1795) by Du. chemists to mean oil-producing.

olent. From pres. part. of L. *olēre*, to smell.

oleograph. Printed imit. of oil-painting. From L. *oleum*, oil.

oleomargarine. Earlier name of *margarine* (v.s.).

olfactory. From L. *olfacere*, to cause to smell, *olēre*; from *odor*, smell, with Sabine *-l-* for *-d-* (cf. *lingua*, *lacrima*).

olibanum. Aromatic gum. MedL., whence F. *oliban*, It. Sp. *olibano*. Corrupt., ? by association with L. *oleum*, oil, of Late L. *libanus*, frankincense, G. λίβανος.

oligarchy. F. *oligarchie*, Late L., G. ὀλιγαρχία, from ὀλίγος, few, ἄρχειν, to rule.

olio [*cook.*]. Altered from Sp. *olla* or Port. *olha*, hotch-potch, L. *olla*, pot, jar. Cf. *olla podrida*.

olive. F., L. *oliva*, olive, olive-tree; cogn. with G. ἐλαία. *Olive-branch*, child, is allusive to *Ps.* cxxviii. 4 (*PB.*). Quot. below is somewhat earlier than *NED.* in complexion sense.

> He is of complexion neither white nor blacke, but of a middle betwixt them; I know not how to expresse it with a more expressive and significant epitheton than olive (Coryat, 1615).

oliver [*techn.*]. Tilt-hammer. ? From surname *Oliver*.

Oliver. See *Roland*.

olland [*dial.*]. Ploughland lying fallow. For *old land*.

> Fields which ought to be ploughed and are still olland or stubble (*Daily News*, Apr. 27, 1917).

olla podrida. Sp., lit. rotten pot; hence, hotch-potch, lit. or fig. From L. *olla*, pot, *putridus*, rotten. Cf. *pot-pourri*.

-ology. G. λογία, from λόγος, word, with connecting *-o-* of first element. Cf. *-doxy*, *-ism*.

> Don't pin your faith too much to ologies and isms (*John Bull*, Apr. 28, 1917).

Olympian, Olympic. Of *Olympus*, mountain in Thessaly, abode of gods; or of *Olympia*, in Elis, scene of games. Hence also *olympiad*, space of four years between celebrations of *Olympic games*, starting from 776 B.C.

omadhaun [*Ir.*]. Ir. *amadán*, fool.

ombre [*archaic*]. Card game. F. *ombre*, *hombre*, Sp. *hombre*, L. *homo*, *homin-*, man.

omega. Last letter of G. alphabet (*Rev.* i. 8). G. ὦ μέγα, big o. In Tynd.

> I am alpha and oo, the bigynnyng and endyng (Wyc. *Rev.* i. 8).

omelet-te. F., earlier *amelette*, still in dial., metath. of *alemette*, altered from *alemelle*, *alamelle*, due to wrong separation of *la lamelle* (cf. F. *la boutique* for *l'aboutique*, L. *apotheca*), L. *lamella*, dim. of *lamina*, thin plate. Cf. F. *flan*, thin disk of metal, also omelet, flawn (q.v.). *Amulet*, *aumelette*, etc., were earlier common in E.

> Alumelle [*var.* alumette] frite au sucre (*Ménagier de Paris*, 14 cent.).

omen. From 16 cent. L., OL. *osmen*, of unknown origin.

omer. Tenth part of ephah (*Ex.* xvi. 33). Heb.

omit. L. *omittere*, from *ob* and *mittere*, to send. Cf. F. *omettre*.

omnibus. From F. *voiture omnibus* (c. 1828), carriage for all, dat. pl. of L. *omnis*. Cf. F. *train omnibus*, stopping train. Hence used as term for all-comprising, general, etc., as in *omnibus box* (theat.). A "plural" *omnibi* is recorded in an advt. in the *Field*, Sep. 11, 1897.

omnifarious. From L. *omnifarius*, as *multifarious* (q.v.).

omnipotent. F., L. *omnipotens*, *omnipotent-*, from *omnis*, all, *potens*, powerful. Cf. *almighty*.

omniscience. MedL. *omniscientia*, all knowledge. See *science*.

omnium gatherum. For earlier (15 cent.) *omnigatherum*, mock-L., from *gather*.

omnivorous. See *-vorous*.

omophagous. Eating raw flesh. From G. ὠμός, raw (see *-phagous*).

omoplate. Shoulder-blade. F., G. ὠμοπλάτη, from ὦμος, shoulder, πλάτη, blade.

omphalos. Centre, hub, etc. G. ὀμφαλός, navel.

on. AS. *an*, *on*. Aryan; cf. Du. *aan*, Ger. *an*, ON. *á*, Goth. *ana*, G. ἀνά, Zend *ana*. See *off* and *a-*.

onager. L., G. ὄναγρος, from ὄνος, ass, ἄγριος, wild. Hence fem. *onagra*, pseudo-L.

onanism. From name *Onan* (*Gen.* xxxviii. 9).

once. ME. *ones*, *anes*, genitive of *one* (q.v.). For spelling cf. *nonce*, *pence*. With dial. *onst* cf. *against*, *amongst*, etc.

one. AS. *ān*, of which unstressed form gave E. *an*, *a*. WAryan; cf. Du. *een*, Ger. *ein*, ON. *einn*, Goth. *ains*, L. *unus*, G. dial. οἰνός, OIr. *óen*. Pronunc. with init. *w-* (cf. dial. *wuts* for *oats*) was orig. W. & S.W. dial. (Tynd. was a Glouc. man), becoming gen. current c. 1700, but not affecting compds. *alone*, *only* (cf. also colloq. *good un*, *young un*). The use of *one* as indef. pron. has been influenced by unrelated F. *on*, L. *homo*. *One-sided* was adapted by De Quincey from Ger. *einseitig* (cf. *many-sided*). *Oner*, the epithet applied to Sally Brass by the marchioness, is regarded by *NED.* as from *one*, with idea of unique; ? but cf. dial. *wunner* for *wonder*.

> Then won of the twelve, called Judas Iscarioth, went unto the chefe prestes (Tynd. *Matt.* xxvi. 14).

oneiromancy. Divination by dream, G. ὄνειρος.

onerous. F. *onéreux*, L. *onerosus*, from *onus*, *oner-*, burden.

onion. F. *oignon*, L. *unio-n-*, unity, also a large pearl, an onion, from the successive layers being regarded as forming unity, in contrast with the garlic, or clove-leek (see *clove*[1]).

only. First as adj. AS. *ānlic*, one like.

onomasticon. Vocabulary of names. G. *ὀνομαστικόν* (sc. *βιβλίον*), from *ὄνομα*, name.

onomatopoeia. G. *ὀνοματοποιΐα*, from *ποιεῖν*, to make (v.s.). Used by E. poet. theorists of 16 cent.

onslaught. Du. *aanslag* or Ger. *anschlag*, enterprise, from *slagen*, *schlagen*, to strike, slay. Form and sense have been influenced by obs. *slaught*, slaughter, slaying, cogn. with Ger. *schlacht*, battle. A 17 cent. word from the Low Countries. Cf. obs. mil. *slaught-beam*, barrier, Ger. *schlagbaum*.

> *anschlag*: entreprise, wird sonderlich im kriege gebrauchet, wenn etwas gegen eine festung, oder sonsten gegen den feind unternommen wird (Fäsch, *Kriegs-Lexicon*, 1735).

onto. For *on to*, indicating motion. Cf. *into*.

ontology. Study of being. From *ὄν*, *ὄντ-*, pres. part. neut. of *εἶναι*, to be.

onus. L., burden.

onward. From *on* and *-ward* (q.v.).

onymous. Having a name. Coined (18 cent.) on its opposite *anonymous*.

onyx. L., G. *ὄνυξ*, finger-nail, onyx-stone.

oof [*slang*]. Short for Yiddish *oof-tish*, for Ger. *auf (dem) tisch(e)*, on the table. Cf. to *plank down*. Hence *oof-bird*, with allusion to "golden eggs."

oolite [*geol.*]. Concretionary limestone. F. *oolithe*, from G. *ᾠόν*, egg, *λίθος*, stone.

oology. Study of birds' eggs (v.s.).

oom. Du., uncle, as in *Oom Paul*, President Kruger. Cf. Ger. *oheim*, E. dial. *eme*, AS. *ēam*, and see *uncle*.

oomiak. Eskimo, woman's boat. Cf. *kayak*.

> The canoe is called "kaiak," or man's boat, to distinguish it from "umiak," the woman's boat (Falc.).

oorali. One of the many forms of *curare* (q.v.).

Oordoo [*ling.*]. See *Urdu*.

ooze. The noun represents (1) AS. *wōs*, juice, sap, now only of tan-vat, whence verb to *ooze*, (2) AS. *wase*, mud, cogn. with ON. *veisa*, stagnant pool, whence Norw. dial. *veisa*, mud-bank. For loss of *w-* cf. dial. *'ooman*. The second word has been confused with AS. *gewæsc*, alluvium (the *Wash*). *Richard atte Wase*, of Norfolk, is mentioned in *Patent Rolls* (13 cent.).

> Right as weodes wexen in wose and in donge (*Piers Plowm.* C. xiii. 229).

O.P. [*theat.*]. Side of stage *opposite prompter*.

opah. Fish. Prob. native name of Guinea coast.

opal. L., G. *ὀπάλλιος*; cf. Sanskrit *upala*, gem.

opaque. ME. *opake*, L. *opacus*; now spelt after F. *opaque*.

ope, open. *Ope* is shortened (cf. *awake*) from AS. *open* (adj.). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *open*, Ger. *offen*, ON. *opinn*; prob. cogn. with *up*. With *open-handed* cf. *close-fisted*. Naut. to *open* (Purch.), come in view of, is evolved from adj. in naut. sense of unobstructedly visible.

> Our economic rise has been in a very real sense due to the British policy of the open door (Zimmermann, *Mitteleuropa*).

opera. It., L., cogn. with *opus*, *oper-*, work. A 17 cent. borrowing. First in Evelyn.

> They sometimes entertaine the people [of Siena] with "operas" as they call them (Evelyn).

> Strange to see this house, that used to be so thronged, now empty since the opera begun (Pepys, July 4, 1661).

operation. F. *opération*, L. *operatio-n-*, from *operari*, from *opus*, *oper-*, work. In Chauc. Surgical sense from 16 cent. Later is *operate* (c. 1600). *Operative*, workman, is 19 cent. (cf. F. *ouvrier*, L. *operarius*).

operculum [*biol.*]. L., lid, from *operire*, to cover.

operose. L. *operosus*, laborious, from *opus*, *oper-*, work.

ophicleide. F. *ophicleïde*, coined (early 19 cent.) from G. *ὄφις*, serpent, *κλείς*, *κλειδ-*, key, the instrument being a development of the earlier "serpent."

ophidian. Of snakes. From G. *ὀφίδιον*, dim. of *ὄφις* (v.s.). Cf. *ophiophagus*, snake-eater, scient. name of hamadryad (snake); *ophite*, serpentine rock, also name of early Christian sect reverencing serpent as embodiment of wisdom.

ophthalmia. Late L., G. *ὀφθαλμία*, from *ὀφθαλμός*, eye. From 14 cent.

opiate. MedL. *opiatus*, from *opium*.

opinion. F., L. *opinio-n-*, from *opinari*, to be of opinion; cf. *inopinus*, unexpected. With current sense of *opinionated*, orig. holding a spec. opinion, cf. F. *opiniâtre*, obstinate.

opisthograph. Manuscript written on back as well as front. From G. *ὄπισθεν*, behind.

opium. L., G. *ὄπιον*, poppy-juice, dim. of *ὀπός*, vegetable juice.

opodeldoc. Medical plaster. Coined by Paracelsus (16 cent.), perh. from above. Cf. *nostoc*.

opoponax. Gum-resin. L., G. *ὀποπάναξ*, from *ὀπός*, vegetable juice, *πανακής*, all healing. Cf. *panacea*.

opossum. NAmer. Ind. name, variously spelt from c. 1600. With *possum* cf. *coon*.

oppidan. L. *oppidanus*, from *oppidum*, town. Now chiefly of Eton boys lodged in town as opposed to "collegers."

oppilate [*med.*]. To obstruct. From L. *oppilare*, from *ob* and *pilare*, to ram.

opponent. From pres. part. of L. *opponere*, to place against, from *ob* and *ponere*.

opportune. F. *opportun*, L. *opportunus*, from *ob* and *-portunus* as in *importune* (q.v.). *Opportunist* is F. *opportuniste*, coined (1876) by Rochefort in ref. to Gambetta and his followers.

oppose. F. *opposer*, compd. of *poser*; see *pose*. *Opposite* is immediately from L. *oppositus*, p.p. of *opponere*. *Opposition* in pol. sense is 18 cent. (Burke).

oppress. F. *oppresser*, MedL. *oppressare*, from L. *opprimere*, *oppress-*, from *ob* and *premere*, to press.

opprobrium. L., from *ob* and *probrum*, infamy.

oppugn. From L. *oppugnare*, from *ob* and *pugnare*, to fight.

opsimathy. Learning late in life. G. *ὀψιμαθία*, from *ὀψέ*, late, *μανθάνειν*, to learn.

opt. F. *opter*, L. *optare*, to choose; cf. *adopt*, *co-opt*. Hence *optative* (gram.), mood of wishing, *option*.

optic. F. *optique*, MedL., G. *ὀπτικός*, from *ὀπτός*, visible, from stem *ὀπ-*, as in *ὤψ*, eye, *ὄψομαι*, I shall see.

optime. L., best (adv.), esp. in *Senior* (*Junior*) *Optime*, 2nd (3rd) class in math. tripos, Camb.

optimism. F. *optimisme*, coined (1737) by the Jesuit editors of the *Mémoires de Trévoux*, from use by Leibnitz of L. *optimum* (cf. *maximum*, *minimum*) in connection with his theory that this is the "best of all possible worlds." The vogue of the word is due to Voltaire's satire *Candide ou l'optimisme* (1759). Cf. *pessimism*.

option. See *opt* and *local*.

opulent. F., L. *opulentus*, from *ops*, *op-*, resources, wealth; cf. Sanskrit *apnas*, wealth.

or[1]. Conj. Contr. of ME. *other*, replacing AS. *oththe*, cogn. with OHG. *edo*, *odo* (*oder*), Goth. *aiththau*. The contr. took place in the second term of an alternative; cf. *nor*, and see *either*.

> Other in the worlde other in religion, other clerk other lewed (*Ayenbite of Inwit*, 1340).

or[2] [*archaic*]. Sooner. Northern form of *ere* (q.v.), with which it forms an app. pleon. in *or ere*, altered from *or ever* by confusion between *ere* and *e'er*.

or[3] [*her.*]. Gold, yellow. F., L. *aurum*.

orache. Plant. ME. also *orage*, *arache*, etc., F. *arroche*, L. *atriplex*, *atriplic-*, G. *ἀτραφάξυς*; cf. It. *atrepice*.

oracle. F., L. *oraculum*, divine pronouncement, from *orare*, to speak, pray, from *os*, *or-*, mouth. Hence to *work the oracle*, allusive to tricks by which response was produced.

oral. From L. *os*, *or-*, mouth.

orange. F., Sp. *naranja* (Port. *laranjã*), Arab. *nāranj*, Pers. *nārang*; cf. It. *arancia*, earlier *narancia*, Hind. *nārangī*, Sanskrit *nāraṅga*; also MedL. *arangia*, *arantia*, altered to *aurantia* by association with *aurum*, gold, which perh. also explains F. *orange* for **arange*. Loss of *n-* is due to confusion with indef. art.; cf. *adder*, *apron*, etc. Pers. has also *turunj*, whence Catalan *taronge*.

Orange. French town (Vaucluse), formerly capital of small principality, which passed (1530) to House of Nassau, whence came William III of England. Hence *Orangemen*, Ir. secret society founded (1795) by the *Orange Lodge* of Freemasons at Belfast, with *orange* colours as punning allusion.

orang-outang. Malay *ōrang ūtan*, man of the woods. In most Europ. langs.

> Javani...nomen ei induunt ourang outang, quod hominem silvae significat (*NED.* 1631).

orator. ME. *oratour* (Chauc., Wyc.), OF. (*orateur*), L. *orator-em*, from *orare*, to speak, from *os*, *or-*, mouth.

oratorio. It. Orig. (16 cent.) semi-dramatic mus. service in the *oratory*, chapel for prayer, of St Philip Neri at Rome, to which belonged also the earliest *oratory*, brotherhood of priests. Church L. *oratorium*, from *orare*, to speak, pray (v.s.).

orb. F. *orbe*, L. *orbis*, circle, disk, etc. Hence *orbit*, *orbicular*. Poet. sense of eye springs from that of eyeball, perh. influenced by that of star, planet.

orc, **ork**. F. *orque*, L. *orca*, cetacean. Vaguely used, by association with L. *Orcus*, hell, of myth. monsters in gen.

Orcadian. From L. *Orcades*, the Orkneys.

orchard. AS. *ortgeard*, ? pleon. formation from VL. *ortus*, for *hortus*, garden, and cogn. AS. *geard*, yard, garth; cf. Goth. *aurtigards*. ?Or first element from Teut. by-form of *wort*[1] (q.v.); cf. AS. *wyrtgeard*.

orchestra. L., G. *ὀρχήστρα*, space where chorus danced, from *ὀρχεῖσθαι*, to dance.

orchid. Coined (1845) by Lindley from ModL. *orchideae* (Linnaeus), incorr. formed from L., G. *ὄρχις*, testicle, from shape of tuber.

orchil. See *archil*.

ordain. From tonic stem (*ordein-*) of OF. *ordener* (replaced by *ordonner*), L. *ordinare*, from *ordo, ordin-*, order. Earliest (13 cent.) in eccl. sense. Cf. *ordination*.

ordeal. Revived by 16 cent. antiquaries from AS. *ordāl, ordēl*, judicial test, with artificial spelling and pronunc. (v.i.). Second element is ident. with *deal*[1], *dole*[1], first is only E. survival of prefix *or-*, out, cogn. with Du. *oor-*, Ger. *ur-*, Goth. *us-*; cf. Du. *oordeel*, Ger. *urteil*, judgment, decision, not in the restricted sense which is alone found in AS.

Whe'r so you list by ordal or by oth
(Chauc. *Troil.* iii. 1046).

order. F. *ordre*, L. *ordo, ordin-*, from *ordiri*, to begin (to weave). For ending cf. *coffer*. Earliest E. sense (13 cent.) is eccl., as in *holy orders*, to *take orders*, *order of the Temple*, springing from the old belief in the nine *orders* of angels. This is extended to the *order of the Garter, Bath*, etc. Etym. sense of sequence, arrangement, appears in *in order to* (*that*), with which cf. archaic to *take order*.

ordinal. Late L. *ordinalis*, from *ordo, ordin-* (v.s.). In spec. sense of book of rules represents MedL. *ordinale*.

ordinance. OF. *ordenance* (replaced by *ordonnance*), from *ordener*, to ordain.

ordinary. OF. *ordinarie* (*ordinaire*), L. *ordinarius*, from *ordo, ordin-* (v.s.). Eccl. sense of churchman exercising independent authority descended to that of chaplain of Newgate. Naut. sense, now chiefly in *laid up in ordinary*, was orig. regular reserve staff in charge of vessel in harbour. *Farmers' ordinary* is evolved from F. sense of regular allowance. For depreciatory meaning, as in *ordinary* (not *able*) *seaman*, cf. F. *vin ordinaire*.

ordinaire: an ordinarie; a bishop (or his chauncelor, &c.) within his diocesse; also, an ordinarie table, dyet, fare (Cotg.).

ordination. See *ordain*.

ordnance. Contr. of *ordinance* in spec. sense of mil. supplies in gen., now usu. restricted to artillery. The *Board of Ordnance*, first established temp. Hen. VIII, is responsible for maps.

ordure. F., from OF. *ord*, disgusting, etc., L. *horridus*.

ore. Sense from AS. *ōra*, ore, cogn. with Du. *oer*; form from AS. *ār*, brass, bronze, cogn. with obs. Du. *eer*, MHG. *ēr*, ON. *eir*, Goth. *aiz*; cf. L. *aes, aer-*, brass.

oread. L., G. *ὀρειάς, ὀρειάδ-*, mountain nymph, from *ὄρος*, mountain.

orectic. Appetitive. G. *ὀρεκτικός*, from *ὀρέγειν*, to stretch out.

orfray. See *orphrey*.

organ. F. *organe*, L. *organa*, neut. pl., from G. *ὄργανον*, instrument, cogn. with *ἔργον*, work. Earliest E. sense is mus., the word being found, in L. form, in AS. Wider sense in *organic, organize*, etc.

El miliu de li suspendimes nos organes
(*Oxf. Psalter*, 12 cent.).

organdie. Muslin. F. *organdi*, ? connected with *organzine*.

organzine. Silk thread. F. *organsin*, It. *organzino*, ? from *Urgandisch*, Chin. silk market.

orgasm. F. *orgasme*, "an extreme fit, or expression of anger" (Cotg.), from G. *ὀργᾶν*, to swell, be excited.

orgeat. F., sirup, from *orge*, barley, L. *hordeum*. A Prov. word.

orgies. F., L., G. *ὄργια*, secret rites, esp. of Dionysos.

orgulous [*archaic*]. F. *orgueilleux*, from *orgueil*, pride, of Teut. origin; cf. It. *orgoglio*. Revived by Southey and Scott.

oriel. OF. *oriol*, MedL. *aureolum*, by dissim. for Late L. *aulaeolum*, from *aulaeum*, curtain, but used rather as dim. of *aula*, hall. The *oriel* was orig. a side chapel or little sanctum (v.i.).

aulaeolum: sacellum, ab *aula*, ecclesia (Duc.).

A l'uis [entrance] de la chambre out un oriol fermé,
Droit devers le chardin [garden]
(*Vie de S. Thomas*, 12 cent.).

orient. F., from pres. part. of L. *oriri*, to rise; cf. *occident*. *Orient pearl* is for earlier *pearl of orient*, F. *perle d'orient*, i.e. from the East. *Orientation*, now much overworked, is adapted from F. *s'orienter*, to take one's bearings, prop. to face the east, whence also Ger. *orientierung*.

It [the Russ. revolution] has changed the face of the earth and the orientation of human society
(*Daily News*, Apr. 7, 1917).

orifice. F., Late L. *orificium*, from *os, or-*, mouth, *facere*, to make.

oriflamme [*hist.*]. F., OF. *orie flame*, L. *aurea flamma*, golden flame, name of sacred banner of St Denis.

Gefreiz d'Anjou i portet l'orieflambe (*Rol.* 3093).

origan-um. Wild marjoram. F. *origan*, L. *origanum*, G. *ὀρίγανον*, ? from *ὄρος*, mountain, *γάνος*, brightness.

Origenist [*theol.*]. Follower of *Origen* of Alexandria, Christian Father (3 cent.).

origin. F. *origine*, L. *origo*, *origin-*, from *oriri*, to rise. *Original* occurs first (c. 1300) in *original sin*.

oriole. Bird. OF. *oriol* (replaced by *loriot*, for *l'oriot*), L. *aureolus*, golden.

Orion. G. *Ὠρίων*, giant of G. myth. slain by Artemis.

orison. AF. *oreison*, F. *oraison*, as *oration* (see *orator*). Revived (c. 1800) by romantics.

ork. See *orc*.

Orleanist [*hist.*]. F. *orléaniste*, partisan of *Duke of Orleans*, younger brother of Louis XIV, and his descendants.

orlop [*naut.*]. Orig. deck covering whole of hold. Earlier (15 cent.) *overlop*, Du. *overloop*, from *overloopen*, to run over (see *leap*). See also quot. s.v. *bilge*.

ormer. Mollusc, sea-ear. Channel Isl. F., L. *auris maris*. Also called *oreille de mer*.

ormolu. F. *or moulu*, lit. ground gold, from p.p. of *moudre*, OF. *moldre*, L. *molere*.

ornament. Restored from ME. *ournement*, F. *ornement*, L. *ornamentum*, from *ornare*, to adorn, ? contr. of *ordinare*. Has absorbed also ME. *aornement*, OF., from *aorner*, L. *ad-ornare*. Application to persons (*ornament of the bar*, etc.) is 16 cent.

> The synne of aornement, or of apparaille
> (Chauc. I. 432).

ornithology. From G. *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθ-*, bird. Cf. *ornithorhynchus*, duck-billed platypus (Austral.), from G. *ῥύγχος*, bill.

orography, **orology**. From G. *ὄρος*, mountain.

oronoco, **oronooko**. Tobacco, from Virginia, and prob. not connected with river Orinoco.

orotund. Playful coinage from L. *ore rotundo* (v.i.), one syllable being lost by dissim. (cf. *heroi-comic*).

> Graiis ingenium, Graiis dedit ore rotundo
> Musa loqui (Hor. *Ars Poet.* 323).

orphan. Late L. *orphanus* (*Vulg.*), G. *ὀρφανός*, from **ὀρφός*, bereft, cogn. with L. *orbus*.

Orphic. G. *Ὀρφικός*, from *Ὀρφεύς*, myth. musician of Thrace, later regarded as philosophical adept.

orphrey, **orfray** [*archaic*]. Rich embroidery. False sing. from ME. & OF. *orfreis* (*orfroi*), from L. *aurum* and an obscure second element. The older form app. survives in *orris*, trade-name for various kinds of embroidery, etc.

orpiment. Yellow arsenic. F., L. *auripigmentum*, pigment of gold.

orpin. Plant. F., app. shortened from *orpiment*, with which it is synon. in OF.

orpington. Breed of fowls from village in Kent. Cf. *dorking*.

orra [*Sc.*]. Odd, as in *orra man*. Var. of ME. *odde*; cf. dial. *imperence* and see *moral*. *Orra woman* as offic. designation for single woman is found in 16 cent. Sc.

orrery. Invented (c. 1700) by George Graham and named after Charles Boyle, *Earl of Orrery* (Cork).

orris. Esp. in *orris-root*. Ident. with *iris*, form having perh. been affected by association with *liquorice*, *licoris*, both plants having sweet root. The It. is *irios*, app. from G. *ἴριος ῥίζα*, where *ἴριος* is a var. genitive of *ἶρις*.

> The nature of the orrice is almost singular: for there are but few odoriferous roots
> (Bacon, *Sylva*).

ort [*archaic*]. Fragment of food. Usu. in pl. Cf. archaic Du. *orete*, *ooraete*, LG. *ort*, Sw. dial. *orāte*, in which first element is cogn. with *or-* of *ordeal* and second with *eat*.

> *oor-æte*, *oor-ete*: reliquiae, fastidium pabuli sive cibi, esca superflua (Kil.).

orthodox. F. *orthodoxe*, L., G. *ὀρθόδοξος*, from *ὀρθός*, straight, right, *δόξα*, opinion, from *δοκεῖν*, to seem. Spec. epithet of Eastern (Greek) Church. Cf. *orthoepy*, G. *ἔπος*, *ἐπε-*, word; *orthography*, G. *γράφειν*, to write; *orthopaedy*, G. *παιδίον*, child, *παιδεία*, rearing; *orthopterous*, G. *πτερόν*, wing.

ortolan. F., Prov., It. *ortolano*, lit. gardener, L. *hortulanus*, from *hortus*, garden.

> *ortolano*: a gardner, an orchard keeper. Also a kinde of daintie birde in Italie (Flor.).

orvietan [*hist.*]. Antidote, "Venice treacle." F. *orviétan*, It. *orvietano*, from *Orvieto* (It.), where inventor lived.

oryx. Scient. name of gemsbok. G. *ὄρυξ*, pick-axe, earlier applied to NAfr. antelope with pointed horns, vaguely used by LXX. and *Vulg.* (*Deut.* xiv. 5) and hence by Wyc. and Coverd.

Oscan [*ling.*]. Ancient It. dial. akin to L.

oscillate. From L. *oscillare*, to swing.

oscitant. Drowsy. From pres. part. of L. *oscitare*, to yawn, from *os*, mouth, *citare*, to put in motion, frequent. of *ciēre*, to stir.

osculate. From L. *osculari*, from *osculum*, kiss, lit. little mouth (v.s.).

osier. F., of unknown origin. Cf. Late L. (8 cent.) *ausaria*, *osaria*, bed of willows.

Osmanli. Of *Osman*, Turk. pronunc. of Arab. *Othmān*. See *Ottoman*.

osmium [*chem.*]. From G. ὀσμή, odour.

osmosis. Intermixture, diffusion. From G. ὠσμός, thrust, push.

osmund. Fern. F. *osmonde* (12 cent.), of unknown origin.

osnaburgh [*archaic*]. Fabric from *Osnabrück* (Westphalia). Cf. *holland*, *arras*, etc.

> Four hundred elles of osenbriges very fine (Hakl. xi. 28).

osprey. Ult. L. *ossifraga*, lit. bone-breaker (cf. *saxifrage*), whence also F. *orfraie*, for **osfraie*. Neither the late appearance (15 cent.) in E. & F. nor the forms are at present explained.

> The eagle, and the ossifrage, and the ospray (*Lev.* xi. 13).

osram [*neol.*]. Electric lamp with filament of *osmium* and *wolfram*.

osseous. From L. *osseus*, from *os*, *oss-*, bone.

Ossianic. Of *Ossian*, anglicized by MacPherson from Gael. *Oisin*, name of bard whose works he claimed to have collected and translated (1760–3).

ossifrage. See *osprey*.

ossuary. After *mortuary* from L. *os*, *oss-*, bone; cf. F. *ossuaire*.

ostensible. F., MedL. *ostensibilis*, from *ostendere*, *ostens-*, to show, compd. of *tendere*, to stretch. With *ostensory*, monstrance, cf. F. *ostensoir*, MedL. *ostensorium*.

osteology. From G. ὀστέον, bone.

ostiary [*eccl.*]. Doorkeeper. L. *ostiarius*, from *ostium*, door; cf. *usher*.

ostler. Ident. with *hostler*, OF. *hostelier*, from *hostel* (q.v.). Orig. inn-keeper, but early associated with *'osses*.

> 'Osses soon will all be in the circuses,
> And if you want an ostler, try the work'uses (E. V. Lucas).

ostracize. G. ὀστρακίζειν, from ὄστρακον, earthen vessel, potsherd, because name of person whose banishment was voted was written on piece of pottery. Perh. orig. shell (see *oyster*).

ostreiculture. See *oyster*.

ostrich. OF. *austruce*, *austruche* (*autruche*), VL. *avis struthio*, from Late G. στρουθίων, ostrich; cf. Sp. *avestruz*. The simplex appears in It. *struzzo*, Ger. *strauss*, AS. *strȳta*, whence name *Strutt*. In class. G. usu. ὁ μέγας στρουθός, lit. the big sparrow. Often used allusively to supposed habit of the bird of hiding its head in the sand when cornered.

> How long the German, Austrian and Turkish peoples will be content to bury their heads in this official sand (*Westm. Gaz.* Oct. 3, 1918).

Ostrogoths. Late L. *Ostrogothi*, East Goths, who ruled in Italy 493–555. See *Easter*, *Goth*.

other. AS. *ōther*. An Aryan compar. formation; cf. Du. Ger. *ander*, ON. *annar*, Goth. *anthar*, Sanskrit *antara*, and prob. L. *alter*, *alius*, G. ἄλλος. Loss of Teut. *-n-* before spirant is reg. in E. (cf. *tooth*, *five*). Formerly used, like OF. *autre*, for second. Dial. *tother* is due to wrong separation of ME. *thet* (that) *other*; so also we find commonly *the tone* and *a nother*. For *otherguess* see *guess*[2].

> If he had not been in drink, he would have tickled you othergates than he did (*Twelfth Night*, v. 1).

otiose. L. *otiosus*, from *otium*, ease; cf. F. *oiseux*.

otology. Study of the ear, G. οὖς, ὠτ-.

ottava rima [*metr.*]. It. eight-lined stanza, lit. eighth rime.

otter. AS. *oter*, *ottor*. Aryan; cf. Du. Ger. *otter*, ON. *otr*, G. ὕδωρ, water, ὕδρα, hydra, water-snake, OPers. *udra*, otter; ult. cogn. with *water*. Also used, in the Great War, of paravane fitted to merchant-ship.

otto. Obs. bicycle. From inventor's name (1877).

Ottoman. From Arab. *Othmān*, founder (c. 1300) of Turk. dynasty, which took over (1517) the Caliphate from the last Abasside Caliph of Cairo. Cf. *Osmanli*. Hence *ottoman* (c. 1800), suggesting an oriental couch.

> The moonie standards of proud Ottoman (Sylv. i. 2).

otto of roses. See *attar*.

oubliette [*hist.*]. Secret dungeon. F. (14 cent.) from *oublier*, to forget, VL. **oblitare*, from *oblivisci*, *oblit-*, to forget. App. introduced by Scott.

ouch [*obs.*]. Brooch, clasp, etc. For *nouch* (cf. *auger*, *apron*), OF. *nouche*, OHG. *nuscha*. Of Celt. origin; cf. OIr. *nasc*, ring.

> And they were set as thikke of nouchis
> Full of the fynest stones faire (Chauc. *House of Fame*, iii. 260).

> Thou shalt make them to be set in ouches of gold (*Ex.* xxviii. 11).

ought[1] [*dial.*]. For *nought*, as in *oughts and crosses*. *An ought* is for *a nought* (v.s.), helped by the suggestion of O.

ought[2]. Verb. Past tense of *owe* (q.v.). As auxil. verb it represents the past subjunctive. Use of p.p. survives in vulg. *you hadn't ought to* (= F. *vous n'auriez pas dû*). Cf. similar use of F. *devoir*, lit. to owe.

Cicero...ought all he had unto learning (Florio's *Montaigne*, ii. 12).

ounce[1]. Weight. F. *once*, L. *uncia*, twelfth of pound or foot; cf. *inch*[1].

ounce[2]. Animal. F. *once*, for OF. *lonce* (taken as *l'once*), VL. **luncea*, for *lyncea*, from *lynx*; cf. It. *lonza*, "a beast called an ounce, a panther or cat of mountaine" (Flor.), Sp. *onza*.

our. AS. *ūre*, for *ūsere* (cf. *us*), genitive of *wē*. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *ūser*, Ger. *unser*, Goth. *unsara*. For reg. formation of possess. pronouns from genitive of pers. pronouns cf. F. *leur*, L. *illorum*. *Ours* is a double possess. of ME. formation. For dial. *ourn* (due to *mine*, etc.) cf. *hisn*, *hern*.

His conversacioun is in hevene, as ouren shulden be (Wyc.).

ourali. See *curari*.

ousel. See *ouzel*.

oust. AF. *ouster*, OF. *oster* (*ôter*), ? VL. **haustare*, from *haurire*, *haust-*, to drain. Cf. *exhaurire*, "to pille, robbe, or take from one all that he hath" (Coop.). L. *obstare*, to hinder, has also been suggested, but sense-relation is difficult.

out. AS. *ūt*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *uit*, Ger. *aus*, ON. Goth. *ūt*. *Outer* is a ME. formation differentiated in sense from orig. *utter*. Verb to *out*, expel, now slangy, is in AS. With *out and out*, *out and away*, cf. *far and away*. With ellipsis of verb *out* acquired interj. force which survives in *out upon*. *Outing* is used by Barbour for an expedition.

Normant escrïent "deus aïe"!
La gent englesche "ut ut" escrie (Wace, describing Battle of Hastings).

owt, *owt*: interjeccio (*Prompt. Parv.*).

outcaste. From *caste* (q.v.). Formation influenced by *outcast*.

outfit. Used in US. for anything, from a pocket-knife to a railway.

out-Herod. To exaggerate a part, *Herod* being stock braggart and bully of early rel. drama.

I could have such a fellow whipped for o'er doing Termagant; it out-herods Herod (*Haml.* iii. 2).

outland. AS. *ūtland*, out land, foreign country. Hence *outlandish*, orig. foreign, with sense-development as in *strange*, *uncouth*. *Outlander* (c. 1600) is adapted from Du. *uitlander*.

Most excellent outlandish linnen cloth (Purch.).

outlaw. ON. *ūtlagi*, from *ūtlagr*, outlawed, banished.

output. Till c. 1880 techn. term in iron and coal trades.

outrage. F., from *outre*, beyond, L. *ultra*; cf. It. *oltraggio*, E. *going too far*. Occ. misused as though compd. of *rage*.

outrance. F., only in *à outrance*, from *outrer*, to go beyond (v.s.). Altered in E. to *utterance* (*Macb.* iii. 1), still in use as archaism.

outré. F., exaggerated (v.s.).

outrecuidance [*archaic*]. Arrogance. Archaic F., from *outrecuider*, L. *ultra cogitare* (cf. *overweening*). Revived by Scott (*Ivanhoe*, ch. ix.).

outrigger [*naut.*]. Altered, on *rig*[1], from earlier *outligger* (15 cent.), which is prob. Du. *uitlegger*, lit. outlyer, though this is not recorded so early.

On each side of them [canoes] lye out two pieces of timber (Drake).

These are generally called by the Dutch, and by the English from them, out-lagers (Dampier).

outsider. In disparaging sense (not in *NED.*) from early application to horse "outside the favourites."

outskirt. Now only in pl. From 16 cent. See *skirt*.

outspan [*SAfr.*]. Du. *uitspannen*, to out span, unharness team.

outstrip. From 16 cent. See *strip*[2].

outward. See *-ward*.

ouzel, **ousel**. AS. *ōsle*, blackbird, cogn. with Ger. *amsel*, with very numerous dial. forms, OHG. *amsala*, of which first element may be cogn. with (*yellow-*)*hammer* (q.v.).

oval. F., from L. *ovum*, egg, cogn. with G. ᾠόν. Cf. *ovate*, L. *ovatus*; *ovary*, F. *ovaire*.

ovation. L. *ovatio-n-*, triumph on smaller scale, from *ovare*, to exult, rejoice, prob. imit. of shout.

oven. AS. *ofn*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *oven*, Ger. *ofen*, ON. *ofn*, Goth. *aúhns*; cogn. with G. ἰπνός, oven, furnace, Sanskrit *ukha*, cooking-pot, which was no doubt orig. meaning.

over. AS. *ofer*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *over*, Ger. *ober*, *über*, ON. *yfer*, Goth. *ufar*; cogn. with G. ὑπέρ, L. *super*, Sanskrit *upari*. These

are all orig. compar. formations from element which appears in E. *up*.

overbear. Orig. naut., of an overwhelming wind.

> But y^e^ easte wynde shal overbeare the in to the myddest off the sea (Coverd. *Ezek.* xxvii. 26).

overboard. Two words in AS. See *board*.

overcast. Orig. to cover, as with a garment; now only of sky.

> *ovyr caste*, or *ovyr hyllyd*: pretectus, contectus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

overcoat, overshoe. Orig. US., after Ger. *überrock, überschuh*.

overcome. Orig., in AS., to catch up, overtake.

overhaul. Orig. naut., to slacken a rope so as to take off strain, later to pull rigging apart for examination. In sense of overtake it replaces earlier *overhale*.

overlap. See *lap*[1].

overlook. For double sense cf. *oversee*. In dial. used of "evil eye."

> Vile worm, thou wast o'erlooked even in thy birth (*Merry Wives*, v. 5).

overman. Used for Ger. *übermensch* in early transl. of Nietzsche. Replaced by *superman*.

> Nietzsche's overman can only be admired so long as he is an overman (*Times*, Sep. 2, 1914).

overplus. Partial transl. of F. *surplus* (q.v.).

overreach. Orig. to reach beyond. Current fig. sense from 16 cent.

override. Orig. to trample under foot, like bandit cavalry. Cf. *overrun*.

oversea(s). Substituted, during the Great War, for *colonial* (troops), objected to by some. In gen. adj. sense Burke uses *ultramarine*.

> The Overseas Settlement Office, as the Emigration Department is now called (*Daily Chron.* Mar. 9, 1920).

oversee. AS. *ofersēon*, to superintend, also to fail to notice; cf. double sense of *oversight*. For first sense cf. *survey, supervise*.

overset. Reg. word for *capsize* (q.v.) up to c. 1760. Cf. *overturn*.

overshoe. Cf. *overcoat*.

overshoot. Orig. from archery, to *overshoot the mark*.

overslaugh [*mil.*]. Passing over one's ordinary turn of duty. Du. *overslag*, from *slaan*, to strike; cf. Ger. *überschlagen*, to omit, skip. In gen. sense in US.

overt. OF., p.p. of *ovrir* (*ouvrir*), app. L. *aperire*, early influenced by opposite *covrir* (*couvrir*), to cover (q.v.). For other examples of association of opposites cf. *grief, render*.

overtake. Orig. of running down and catching fugitive; cf. etym. sense of *surprise*.

overture. OF. (*ouverture*), opening, from *ouvrir*. See *overt*.

overween. Now usu. in adj. *overweening*, from AS. *ofer-wenian*, to become insolent. See *ween*, and cf. *outrecuidance*.

overwhelm. See *whelm*.

oviparous. From L. *oviparus*, from *ovum*, egg, *parere*, to bring forth.

owe. AS. *āgan*, to have, own. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *ēgan*, OHG. *eigan*, ON. *eiga*, Goth. *aigan*. A preterite-present (cf. *can, may, dare*) which survives only in E. & Scand. (Sw. *äga*, Dan. *eie*, to have, own). Current sense has been evolved like that of *have* in *I have to pay* (*go, confess*, etc.), but orig. sense, which is very common in Shaks., survives in dial. See *own, ought*.

> This is no mortal business, nor no sound
> That the earth owes (*Temp.* i. 2).

Owenism. System of *Robert Owen*, communistic theorist (†1858).

owl. AS. *ūle*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *uil*, Ger. *eule*, ON. *ugla*. Orig. imit. of cry; cf. L. *ulula*, owl, *ululare*, to howl. *Drunk as an owl* refers to blinking solemnity of bird. *Owlet* is altered on *owl* from earlier *howlet* (q.v.).

own. AS. *āgen, āgen*. Orig. p.p. of *owe* (q.v.); cf. OSax. *ēgan*, Ger. *eigen*, ON. *eiginn*, Goth. *aigan*. From *mine own*, etc., was formed ME. *my nown*, with which cf. Sc. *nainsell*, for *ownself*. With to *hold one's own* (14 cent.) cf. mod. *on one's own* (responsibility, etc.). Verb to *own* is AS. *āgnian*, from adj. Sense of confessing, "owning up," is evolved from that of acknowledging possession and resultant responsibility.

ox. AS. *oxa*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *os*, Ger. *ochse*, ON. *uxe*, Goth. *auhsa*; cogn. with Welsh *ŷch*, Sanskrit *ukshan*. Pl. *oxen* is only survival in current E. of AS. weak pl. in *-an*.

oxalic. F. *oxalique* (Morveau and Lavoisier, 1787), from G. ὀξαλίς, from ὀξύς, sour, acid.

Oxford Movement. High Church movement of Pusey, Newman, Hurrell Froude, etc. at *Oxford* (c. 1853). Cf. *Tractarian*.

oxgang [*hist.*]. AS. *oxangang*, bovate (q.v.). The eighth part of a carucate (q.v.).

oxide. F., coined (1787) by Morveau and Lavoisier from G. ὀξύς, sour, with ending of *acide*.

oxlip. For *oxslip*, AS. *oxanslyppe*. See *cowslip*.

Oxon. Signature of bishop of Oxford (v.i.).

Oxonian. From MedL. *Oxonia*, from *Oxenford*, Oxford. Cf. *Cantab*.

> Then he asked me and I were cantibrygion. I sayd no, I was an oxonian (*NED*. 1540).

oxter [*Sc. & north.*]. Armpit. From AS. *ōxta*, *ōhsta*; cf. Du. *oksel*, Ger. *achsel*, OIr. *oxal*, L. *axilla*.

oxygen. F. *oxygène* (Lavoisier), from G. ὀξύς, sour, -γεν-, producing.

oxymoron [*rhet.*]. Association of incongruous terms, as in *pet aversion*, *splendide mendax*. Neut. of G. ὀξύμωρος, pointedly foolish, from ὀξύς, sharp, μωρός, foolish.

> His honour rooted in dishonour stood,
> And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true
> (Tennyson).

oxytone [*gram.*]. Accented on last syllable. G. ὀξύτονος, with acute (v.s.) accent. See *tone*.

oyer and terminer [*leg.*]. Commission of judges, to hear and decide. AF. *oyer*, OF. *oïr* (*ouïr*), L. *audire*. Hence also the crier's *oyez* or *o yes!*

oyster. OF. *oistre*, *uistre* (*huître*), L., G. ὄστρεον, cogn. with ὀστέον, bone, shell.

ozokerit. Fossil resin, "native paraffin." Ger., coined (1833) by Glocker, from G. ὄζειν, to smell, κηρός, bees-wax.

ozone. F., from G. ὄζειν, to smell.

Ps and Qs, to mind one's. App. from confusion between *p* and *q* of children learning to write.

pa. Cf. *papa*.

paauw. Bustard (SAfr.). Du., peacock (q.v.).

pabulum. L., cogn. with *pasci*, to feed.

paca. SAmer. rodent. Sp., from Tupi (Brazil).

pace. ME. *pas*, F., L. *passus*, from *pandere*, *pass-*, to stretch. To *put through one's paces* is to show the qualities of a horse. With suggestion of speed in to *go the pace*, orig. in hunting, cf. *apace*.

pace. Abl. of L. *pax*, *pac-*, peace, as in *pace tua*, with all deference to you. Hence *pace Mr Churchill*, etc.

pacha. See *pasha*.

pachisi. Board-game in India. From Hind. *pach(ch)īs*, twenty-five.

pachyderm. G. παχύδερμος, from παχύς, thick, δέρμα, skin. Adopted as biol. term (1797) by Cuvier.

pacific. F. *pacifique*, L. *pacificus*, peace-making, from *pax*, *pac-*, peace, *facere*, to make. The ocean was named (c. 1500) by Magellan.

pacifist. A clumsily formed word, perh. first in F. *pacifiste*. The correct form would be *pacificist*.

> As quarrelsome as a pacifist (*Windsor Mag.*).

pack. Early (13 cent.) loan from Du., due to the wool-trade with Flanders; cf. Du. LG. *pak*, whence also Ger. *pack*; ? cogn. with *bag*. Also borrowed by Rom. langs. (v.i.), in which, as in Teut. langs., it is commonly associated with hurried departure, e.g. F. *faire son paquet = trousser bagage*. Used of cards from 16 cent., of hounds from 17 cent. In to *pack a jury* there has been contact with obs. *pack*, to make secret arrangements, prob. a vulgar pronunc. of *pact* (cf. *feckless*).

package. Orig. the act of packing.

packet. AF. dim. of *pack*. Hence F. *paquet*, It. *pacchetto*, Sp. *paquete*. *Packet-boat* was orig. (17 cent.) for carrying mails (cf. F. *paquebot*, from E.). It was earlier called *post-bark*, *post-boat*.

pact. OF. (*pacte*), L. *pactum*, from *paciscere*, *pact-*, to covenant, cogn. with *pangere*, *pact-*, to fasten.

Pactolian. Of *Pactolus*, G. Πακτωλός, river of Lydia with golden sands.

> Apostles of super-indemnities preaching blue ruin for the enemy combined with Pactolian payments (*Obs.* June 1, 1919).

pad[1]. Cushion, etc. In 16 cent. sense of elastic cushion of foot (of camel, etc.) is app. cogn. with obs. Du. *pad*, *patte*, "palma pedis, planta pedis" (Kil.), LG. *pad*, and perh. with Ger. *pfote* (see *paw*). F. *patte*, Prov. *pauta* are of Teut. origin. This sense is late in E. and can hardly have given the gen. meaning. With *padding* in literary sense cf. *bombast*.

pad[2]. In *footpad* (q.v.). Cant word from 16 cent. Du. *pad*, road, path (q.v.). Obs. *pad*, highwayman, later *padder*, is for *gentleman of the pad*. With *pad*, horse, cf. *roadster*. See also *hoof*.

> *pad*: the high way, and a robber thereon; *a pad*: an easy pacing horse (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

pad[3]. Basket. Var. of dial. *ped* (see *pedlar*).

paddle[1]. Noun. Orig. (c. 1400) spade-like implement, e.g. *Deut.* xxiii. 13, where it

renders *Vulg. paxillus*. First used in current sense by Capt. John Smith. ? Corrupted from F. *pale, pelle*, shovel, L. *pala*, used of blade of oar or of paddle-wheel. A tract on Florida (1563) describes the native oars as "made after the fashyon of a pęele" (see *peel*[4]). To *paddle one's own canoe* is attributed to Abraham Lincoln.

paddle[2]. Verb. App. from *pad*[1] in sense of foot, paw. Cf. LG. *paddeln*, to tramp, and synon. F. *patouiller, patauger*, from *patte*, paw (q.v.).

patouiller: to slabber, to padle, or dable in with the feet (Cotg.).

paddock. Alteration (from 16 cent.) of earlier *parrock*, AS. *pearroc*. See *park*. For change of consonant cf. *pediment*.

puddock, or *purrock*: a small inclosure (Worlidge).

paddy. Malay *pādī*, rice in the straw, prob. cogn. with *batta* (q.v.).

Paddy. Irishman. Short for *Padraig, Patrick*, patron saint of Ireland. Also *Paddy-whack*, explained (1811) as a stout, brawny Irishman. This is also used of (presumably Irish) frenzy of rage and often reduced to *paddy*.

paddymelon. Small kangaroo. Corrupt. of Austral. native name.

padishah. Pers. *pādshāh* (in Turk. *pādishāh*), of which first element is Sanskrit *pati*, lord, ruler. Title of Shah of Persia, also given to Sultan of Turkey and other Eastern potentates. See *shah*.

padlock. From 15 cent. First element is of unknown origin. The only *pad* which is old enough is dial. *pad*, frog, toad, AS. *padde*, and the application of animal names to mech. devices is very common, but it is hard to see connection. ? From orig. shape.

padre. It. Sp. Port., L. *pater*. Title of regular clergy. Its use in E. for army or navy chaplain comes from Port. via Anglo-Ind. Cf. *tank*. In Purch. *padre* occurs passim for Jesuit missionary.

padrone. Master of Mediterranean trading-ship, employer of child-musicians, etc. It., MedL. *patro-n-*, for L. *patronus*. Cf. F. *patron*, the guv'nor.

paduasoy [*archaic*]. Alteration of earlier (17 cent.) *poudesoy*, F. *pou-de-soie, pout-de-soie*, with first element of unknown origin. The alteration is due to confusion with obs. *Padua say*, from obs. *say*[2], serge, manufactured at *Padua*. For a similar corrupt. cf. *mantua*.

paean. L., G. *παιάν*, hymn, chant, from *Ἰὼ Παιάν*, init. words of invocation to Apollo under name *Παιάν*, Homeric name of physician of gods.

paederast. Sodomite. G. *παιδεραστής*, from *παῖς, παιδ-*, boy, *ἐραστής*, lover.

paeon [*metr.*]. Foot with one long and three short syllables. Attic G. *παιών*, paean (q.v.).

pagan. L. *paganus*, rustic, from *pagus*, canton, district. The trad. view that the rel. sense was due to the lingering of paganism in the rural districts is shown by mod. research to be incorrect, as *paganus*, non-Christian, occurs at a date when paganism was still the recognized religion of the Empire. The Roman soldier used *paganus*, "yokel," as contemptuous name for a civilian, or for an incompetent soldier (v.i.), and, when the early Church adopted *miles* (*Christi*), in the fig. sense of soldier (of Christ), *paganus* was also taken over from colloq. L., as its natural opposite, to connote one who was not a good soldier of Christ. Thus the sense has developed from that of the Kiplingesque "lousy civilian," or the more mod. "d—d conchy." See *NED.* vii. 2. *Addenda*, and Gibbon, ch. xxi., Note q.

Mox infensius praetorianis "vos" inquit "nisi vincitis, pagani, quis alius imperator, quae castra alia excipient?" (Tac. *Hist.* iii. 24).

Apud hunc [sc. Christum] tam miles est paganus fidelis quam paganus est miles infidelis (Tertullian).

page[1]. Lad, etc. F.; cf. It. *paggio*, Sp. *page*, MedL. *pagius*. Origin obscure. Prob. L. *pathicus*, G. *παθικός*, boy kept for unnatural vice, lit. sufferer. Cf. *Ganymede*, which, besides being used allusively for page, has given obs. *catamite*, synon. with *pathicus*. The word has varied in dignity according to its senses, but was app. at first contemptuous.

page[2]. Of a book. F., L. *pagina*, from root *pag-* of *pangere*, to fasten.

pageant. ME. *pagyn* (Wyc.), AL. *pagina*. It is uncertain whether the earlier sense was scene, tableau, or the wooden structure (often on wheels like the pageants of Lord Mayor's Show) on which popular drama was enacted. If the latter, the sense corresponds exactly with that of L. *pegma*, G. *πῆγμα*, movable scaffold for theatrical use, which is cogn. with L. *pagina*, page (roots *pag-, πηγ-*, to make fast). The form represents L. *pagina*, which, however,

is not found in the required sense exc. in AL. (v.s.).

pegma: a stage or frame whereon pageantes be set and caried (Coop.).

pagination. F., from *paginer*, to number pages, from L. *pagina*, page[2].

pagne. Loin-cloth, etc. F., Sp. *paño*, L. *pannus*, cloth.

pagoda. Earlier (16 cent.) *pagod*, Port. *pagode*, prob. corrupted from Pers. *but-kadah*, idol house. It was also applied to an idol and to a coin, app. from design stamped on it, whence Anglo-Ind. allusions to *shaking the pagoda-tree*, i.e. getting rich quick in India.

They are Indian and heathenish money, with the picture of a divell upon them, and therefore are called pagodes (*NED.* 1598).

pagurian. Hermit crab. From L., G. πάγουρος, lit. hard tail.

pah[1]. Interj. Natural exclamation of disgust (*Haml.* v. 1).

pah[2], **pa**. Native fort in New Zealand Maori, from *pā*, to block up.

Pahlavi, Pehlevi [*ling.*]. Archaic Persian. Pers. *Pahlavi*, Parthian, name given by followers of Zoroaster to lang. of their sacred books.

pail. AS. *pægel*, small measure, would give mod. form; but OF. *paele* (*poêle*), frying-pan, etc., L. *patella*, dim. of *patina*, dish, would explain final *-e* always found in ME. Neither etymon will account for sense.

paillasse, palliasse. F. *paillasse*, from *paille*, straw, L. *palea*. Cf. *pallet*[1].

paillette. Spangle. F., dim. of *paille*, straw (v.s.).

pain. F. *peine*, L. *poena*, penalty. Orig. sense in *pains and penalties*, *under pain of*. With to *take pains*, *for one's pains*, etc., cf. similar use of *trouble*. See *pine*[2].

The honourable knight, Sir Walter Raleigh, returning from his paineful and happie discovery of Guiana (Hakl.).

paint. F. *peint*, p.p. of *peindre*, L. *pingere*; cf. *faint*, *taint*, etc. To *paint the town red* is US.

painter [*naut.*]. ME. *peyntour* (14 cent.), rope or chain by which anchor is held to ship's side, now called *shank-painter*. Current sense from c. 1700. OF. *pentour*, *pentoir*, *pantoire*, etc., used in naut. lang. of various suspensory tackle, ult. from *pendre*, to hang, L. *pendere*. *Cutting the painter*, allusive to separation of colonies from Empire, is late 19 cent., but the phrase is much older (c. 1700) in sense of sending off unceremoniously.

pair. F. *paire*, L. *paria*, neut. pl. of *par*, equal, peer. In ME. used also for a set, as still in *pair of steps* (*stairs*), whence the *two-pair front* (*back*) of lodging-houses. Verb to *pair*, mate, is first in Shaks. (*Wint. Tale*, iv. 4).

pal. E. Gipsy; cf. Turk. Gipsy *pral*, *plal*, brother; ult. cogn. with Sanskrit *bhrātṛ*, brother.

palace. F. *palais*, L. *palatium*; cf. It. *palazzo*, Sp. *palacio*. Orig. applied to imperial residences on *Mons Palatinus* at Rome, prob. from stake (*palus*) enclosure. With mod. *picture-palace* cf. *gin-palace*, recorded 1835 ("Boz").

paladin. F., It. *paladino*, L. *palatinus*, of a palace. Orig. applied to Charlemagne's twelve peers. The substitution of the It. word for OF. *palaisin* was due to the popularity of the It. poets of the Renaissance.

palaeography, paleography. From G. παλαιός, ancient. Cf. *palaeolithic*, from λίθος, stone; *palaeontology*, from G. ὄντα, neut. pl. of ὤν, being; *palaeozoic*, from ζωή, life.

palaestra. L., G. παλαίστρα, from παλαίειν, to wrestle.

palafitte. Lake-dwelling. F., It. *palafitta*, from *palo*, stake, pale[1], *fitto*, fixed.

palanquin. Port. (c. 1500), supposed to be nasalized from Hind. *pālkī* (whence E. *palkee*), Sanskrit *paryaṅka*, *palyaṅka*, bed. The Port. form is app. due to association with Sp. *palanca*, pole for carrying weights, cowlstaff, VL. *palanga*, G. **φαλάγγη* (pl. only), whence also F. *palan*, lifting tackle, etc. Some authorities regard the latter source as the true origin of the word and its resemblance to Hind. *pālkī* as accidental. Sir T. Roe has *palankee*, a compromise between the two words.

palate. Restored spelling of OF. & ME. *palat*, *palet*, L. *palatum*, cogn. with *palear*, dewlap.

palatial. From L. *palatium*, palace (q.v.).

palatine [*hist.*]. F. *palatin*, L. *palatinus*, from *palatium*, palace. Orig. of the imperial palace of the Caesars. In E. hist. (*earl*, *county*) it indicates quasi-royal authority. In Ger. hist. of the *Palatinate* of the Rhine (see *palsgrave*). In sense of fur tippet, F. *palatine*, from the *Princess Palatine*, wife of Duke of Orleans (17 cent.).

palaver. Port. *palavra*, word, speech, L. *parabola*, parable (q.v.), whence also Sp. *palabra*, F. *parole*. Used by Port. travellers

of parleys with natives in WAfr., and brought thence by E. sailors. Cf. *fetish*.

pale[1]. Noun. F. *pal*, L. *pālus*, stake, ult. cogn. with *pangere*, to fix. Hence *palings*. In sense of limit, boundary, esp. in *within* (*outside*) *the pale*, and often with ref. to the *English Pale* in Ireland. Also (her.) vertical band.

> Tithe was paid for the first time within the pale after the synod of Cashel
> (Magee, *Speech on Disestablishment of Irish Church*, 1869).

pale[2]. Adj. F. *pâle*, from L. *pallidus*, from *pallēre*, to be pale.

paleography. See *palaeography*.

Palestine soup. See *artichoke*.

paletot. F., OF. *paltoc*, *palletoc*, whence ME. *paltok*; cf. Sp. *paletoque*. Origin obscure. First element is app. OF. *palle*, cloak, L. *palla*.

palette. F., dim. of *pale*, shovel, oar-blade, L. *pala*.

palfrey. OF. *palefrei* (*palefroi*), Late L. *palafredus*, by dissim. from Late L. *parafredus*, *paraveredus*, from G. παρά, beside, L. *veredus*, light horse, of Celt. origin and cogn. with Welsh *gorwydd*, horse. Cf. It. *palafreno*, Sp. *palafren*, both corrupted by association with L. *frenum*, bridle; also Du. *paard*, Ger. *pferd* (OHG. *pharifrid*). For dissim. of *r-r* to *l-r* in Rom. forms cf. *pilgrim*.

Pali [*ling.*]. Early literary form of Sanskrit. Short for Sanskrit *pāli-bhāshā*, lang. of canonical texts, lit. line language.

palikar [*hist.*]. Greek or Albanian mil. chief, esp. in War of Independence. ModG. παλικάρι, lad, from G. πάλλαξ, youth. First in Byron.

palimpsest. Parchment twice written on. G. παλίμψηστος, from πάλιν, again, ψῆν, to rub smooth.

palindrome. Word or phrase spelt alike backward or forward, e.g. *Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor*. G. παλίνδρομος, from πάλιν, again, δραμεῖν, to run. Cf. *palingenesis*, re-birth; *palinode*, recantation.

paling. See *pale*[1].

palisade. F. *palissade*, formed by analogy with other mil. words in *-ade* (q.v.) from *palisser*, to fence, from *palis*, pale, from *pal*, stake. See *pale*[1].

palkee. See *palanquin*.

pall[1]. Noun. AS. *pæll*, cloak, pall, L. *pallium*. Earlier gen. sense survives in poet. and hist. use only. Used in connection with funerals from 15 cent., but not necessarily of mourning colour.

pall[2]. Verb. Aphet. form of *appal* (q.v.) in etym. sense of losing colour, and hence flavour. Cf. *peal* for *appeal*. Now only fig.

> *this drinke wyll pall, if it stande uncovered all nyght*: ce boire s'appallyra, etc. (Palsg.).

Palladian [*arch.*]. Of *Andrea Palladio*, Roman architect (†1580).

palladium[1]. L., G. παλλάδιον, image of Pallas Athene, supposed to protect citadel of Troy. Hence, national safeguard.

> They hadde a relik, heet Palladion,
> That was hir trust aboven everychon
> (Chauc. *Troil.* i. 153).

palladium[2] [*chem.*]. Metal. Named (1803) by discoverer, Wollaston, in honour of recently discovered asteroid *Pallas*. Cf. *cerium*.

pallet[1]. Straw mattress. AF. *paillette*, dim. of F. *paille*, straw, L. *palea*. Cf. *paillasse*.

pallet[2]. In various techn. senses; ident. with *palette*.

palliasse. See *paillasse*.

palliate. From Late L. *palliare*, to disguise, from *pallium*, cloak.

> Surmyse set foorth and palliated with the vesture... of a professed veritee (Hall's *Chron.*).

pallid. L. *pallidus*. See *pale*[2].

pallium. L., cloak, etc. See *pall*[1].

pall-mall [*hist.*]. OF. *palemail*, It. *pallamaglio*, lit. ball mallet (from a Lombard form of Teut. *ball*), name of game popular in 16–17 cents., in England esp. after Restoration; also applied to path or walk where it was played. Evelyn seldom speaks of a French town without some description of its *mall* (q.v.) or *pallmall*. Hoby (1551) calls the game *palla-malla*.

> So I into St James's Park, where I saw the Duke of York playing at pele-mele, the first time that ever I saw the sport (Pepys, Apr. 2, 1661).
>
> I walked in the Parke, discoursing with the keeper of the Pell Mell, who was sweeping of it
> (*ib.* May 16, 1663).

pallor. L.; see *pale*[2].

palm[1]. Tree. AS. *palm*, L. *palma*, a transferred use of *palma*, palm of the hand (v.i.), from the spreading fronds. An early Christian introduction. In most Europ. langs., and usu. applied also to the willow branches used as substitute for the Eastern tree. In early use as emblem of victory, e.g. to *bear* (*carry off*) *the palm*. With *Palm*

Sunday, found in AS., cf. F. *Pâques fleuries*, lit. flowery Easter. *Palm-oil* is recorded punningly in sense of bribe in 17 cent. (see *palm*[2]).

In the most high and palmy state of Rome (*Haml.* i. 1).

palm[2]. Of hand. Restored from ME. *paume*, F., L. *palma* (v.s.), cogn. with G. παλάμη and AS. *folm* (see *fumble*). F. differentiates in spelling *palme*, of tree, *paume*, of hand, the former being a learned word. In E. often used in connection with bribery (v.i.), esp. in to *grease one's palm*. To *palm* (*off*) is from juggling, cheating at cards, etc. *Palmistry* is in Lydgate (*pawmestry*).

Let me tell you Cassius, you yourself
Are much condemned to have an itching palm (*Jul. Caes.* iv. 3).

palma Christi. Castor-oil plant. From shape of leaves. See *palm*[1].

God prepared a gourd [*marg.* palmcrist] (*Jonah*, iv. 6).

palmate [*biol.*]. Web-footed, etc. L. *palmatus*, from *palma*, palm[2].

palmer [*hist.*]. OF. *palmier*, *paumier*, MedL. *palmarius*, from *palma*, palm[1]; cf. It. *palmiere*, Sp. *palmero*. Orig. pilgrim returning with palm-branch gathered in Holy Land. The *palmer-worm* (*Joel*, i. 4) is nicknamed from wandering habits.

palmetto. Altered, as though It., from Sp. *palmito*, dwarf fan-palm (see *palm*[1]).

palmiped [*biol.*]. L. *palmipes*, *-ped-*, palm-footed. Cf. *palmate*.

palmyra. Kind of palm-tree. Port. *palmeira* or Sp. *palmera*, from L. *palma*, with mod. spelling erron. associated with *Palmyra* (Syria).

palpable. F., Late L. *palpabilis*, from *palpare*, to feel, handle gently. For sense-development cf. *tangible*.

A hit, a very palpable hit (*Haml.* v. 2).

palpebral [*anat.*]. Late L. *palpebralis*, from *palpebra*, eyelid, cogn. with *palpitare*.

palpitate. L. *palpitare*, frequent. of *palpare*. See *palpable*.

palsgrave [*hist.*]. Count palatine. Archaic Du. *paltsgrave* (*paltsgraaf*), MHG. *pfalzgrave* (*pfalzgraf*), lit. palace count. Ger. *pfalz*, hist. palace, now usu. Palatinate, is OHG. *phalanza*, VL. **palantium*, for *palatium*, palace. Cf. *landgrave*, *margrave*.

palstave [*antiq.*]. Kind of celt. ON. *pālstafr*, lit. spade stave, but this may be folk-etym. for AS. *palstr*, spike.

palsy. Contr. of OF. & ME. *paralisie*, VL. **paralysia*, for *paralysis* (q.v.); cf. It. *paralisia*, Sp. *perlesía*.

A man was criplidi n parlesie [*vars.* parlesi, palesy palsy] (*Cursor Mundi*).

palter. From 16 cent. App. frequent. of an unrecorded verb to **palt*. Both this word and *paltry* belong to a word *palt*, rag, app. of LG. origin, and occurring in Fris., Dan., Sw., etc., traces of which are also found in the Rom. langs. (see quot. 2, s.v. *paltry*). Cf. dial. E. *palt*, rubbish. For a semantic parallel cf. the F. series below.

chippe: an old clout, rag, or patch (Cotg.).

chipoter: to dodge, miche, paulter; trifle, &c. (*ib.*).

chipoterie: doging, miching, paultering; trifling, fidling, foolish medling (*ib.*).

paltry. Orig. noun, rubbish, etc. For adj. use and sense-development cf. *trumpery*. See *palter*.

[They] cloute up with stable straw, and such paltry, the reuynes, breaches, and decayes (*NED.* 1566).

paltone: a paltry knave, a dodging varlet, a wrangling companion (Torr.).

paludal [*med.*]. Of a marsh, L. *palus*, *palud-*. Cf. *palustral*, from L. *palustris*.

paly [*her.*]. F. *palé*, from *pal*, pale[1].

pam [*archaic*]. Short for F. *pamphile*, card-game, knave of clubs; cf. Sc. *pamphie*, *pawmie*, in same sense. Synon. Norw. Dan. *fil* preserves the second syllable. L. *Pamphilus* is G. Πάμφιλος, beloved of all. Cf. *pamphlet*. *Pam* was also used as nickname of *Lord Palmerston* (†1865).

pampa. Sp., Peruv. *bamba*, *pampa*, steppe, flat. Usu. in pl., e.g. *pampas-grass*.

pamper. Orig. to cram with food. Frequent. of obs. *pamp*, *pomp*; cf. Ger. dial. *pampen*, Bav. *pampfen*, to gorge. WFlem. *pamperen* has same meaning. ? Ult. cogn. with *pap*.

I was not to be what Mrs Joe called "Pompeyed" (*Great Exp.* ch. vii.).

pampero. SAmer. wind. Sp., from *pampa* (q.v.).

pamphlet. AL. *panfletus* (14 cent.), from OF. *Pamphilet*, name of MedL. amatory poem *Pamphilus, seu de Amore* (12 cent.), taken as type of small book. With this title cf. OF. & ME. *Catonet*, distichs of pseudo-Cato, *Esopet*, Aesop's Fables. Spec. sense of small polemical brochure is later and has been adopted in F. The above etym. is confirmed by the surname *Pamphlett*, which also represents the medieval dim. of *Pamphilus*, e.g. *John Panfelot* (*Pat. R.* 13 cent.). See also *pam*.

pan. AS. *panne*. WGer.; cf. Du. *pan*, Ger. *pfanne*. Borrowed from Teut. by most Europ. langs. Some authorities consider it a very early loan from VL. *panna* for L. *patina*. In early fire-arms applied to the part that held the priming, whence *flash in the pan*, ignition not accompanied by discharge. Also used, esp. in SAfr., of depression in ground. Verb to *pan out* (US.) is from the washing out of gold-bearing gravel in a pan. *Pancake* occurs as symbol of flatness from c. 1600. See also *pantile*.

pan-. G. πᾶν, neut. of πᾶς, all; also *pant-*, *panto-*. *Pan-* is common in mod. pol. formations, esp. *Pan-German*, *Pan-Slavonic*. The association of this word with the name of the Arcadian god Πάν has led to his being later regarded as personification of nature.

panacea. L., G. πανάκεια, from πανακής, all-healing, from ἰᾶσθαι, to heal.

panache [*archaic*]. Plume. F., It. *pennacchio*, from *penna*, feather.

panada. Pulped food. Sp. *panada* or It. *panata*, from L. *panis*, bread.

panama. Misnomer for hat made in SAmer., not at *Panama*.

pancratium. Athletic contest. L., G. παγκράτιον, from παν-, all, κράτος, strength.

pancreas. Sweetbread. G., lit. all flesh, κρέας.

panda. Racoon-like animal from Nepal. Native name.

pandanus. Tree. Latinized from *pandang* (18 cent.), Malay *pandan*.

> The weird pandanus trees, standing on their high wooden stilts (Beatrice Grimshaw).

Pandean. In *Pandean pipes*: Irreg. from *Pan*. See *pan-*.

pandect. F. *pandecte*, L., G. πανδέκτης, all receiver, from δέχεσθαι, to receive. Orig. the compendium of Roman law compiled under Justinian (6 cent.).

pandemic. Universal, esp. of disease. Cf. *endemic*, *epidemic*, and see *pan-*.

pandemonium. Coined by Milton (*Par. L.* i. 756). See *pan-*, *demon*.

pander. G. Πάνδαρος, prince who trad. acted as amatory agent between his niece Chryseis (Cressida) and the Trojan Troilus. Chaucer took the story from Boccaccio. Now usu. as verb, to *pander to*.

pandit. See *pundit*.

pandora [*archaic*]. It., L. *pandura*, G. πανδοῦρα, mus. instrument ascribed to the god *Pan*, but prob. a perversion of some Eastern word. See *banjo*, *mandolin*.

Pandora. First mortal woman, made by Vulcan and endowed with gifts by all the gods and goddesses. The gift of Zeus was a box, containing, according to the earlier version, all human ills, according to the later, all blessings, of which only hope was saved at the opening of the box by Epimetheus. G. Πανδώρα, all-gifted.

pandour [*hist.*]. Brutal Croatian soldier. Serbo-Croat. *pandūr*, earlier *bandūr*, found in most SSlav. langs., and ult. from MedL. *banderius*, one under a banner (q.v.). Orig. a local force raised (1741) by Baron Trenck and afterwards incorporated in the Austrian army. For the word's travels cf. *hussar*.

pandy [*chiefly Sc.*]. Stroke on hand with cane, etc. Short for L. *pande palmam* (*manum*), hold out your hand. Cf. *query*.

Pandy [*hist.*]. Rebel sepoy (Indian Mutiny, 1857). *Pande*, a Brahmin name very common among high-caste sepoys, one of the name being the first to kill an officer at Barrackpur (March 29, 1857). Cf. *Fritz*, *Dago*, etc.

> In front of the line of the 34th swaggers to and fro a sepoy named Mungul Pandy
> (Fitchett, *Great Mutiny*).

pane. F. *pan*, L. *pannus*, cloth, rag. Used in ME., like F. *pan*, of any flat section or surface, whence current sense. Cf. *panel*.

> *pan*: a pane, piece, or pannell of a wall, of wainscot, of a glasse-window, &c.; also, the skirt of a gown; the pane of a hose, of a cloak, &c. (Cotg.).

panegyric. F. *panégyrique*, L., G. πανηγυρικός, from πανήγυρις, general assembly, from παν-, all, ἀγορά, assembly.

panel. OF. (*panneau*), dim. of *pan* (see *pane*). Orig. sense survives in *panel* (lining) of a saddle. In ME. esp. used of strip of parchment containing names of jurymen (*Piers Plowm.* B. iii. 315), whence verb to *empanel*. Hence mod. application to list of doctors accepting government conditions. With commonest current sense cf. that of *pane*.

pang. Altered (15 cent.) from *prang*, for earlier *prong* (q.v.), with *-r-* lost as in *Biddy* (*Bridget*), *Fanny* (*Frances*). Used esp. of *pangs of death* (*childbirth*). For ground-sense of constriction cf. *anguish*, *angina*.

> As thow the prongys of deth dede streyn here hert root (*NED.* 1447).

pangenesis. Coined (1868) by Darwin to express his hypothesis of hereditary cells.

pangolin. Scaly ant-eater. Malay *peng-gōling*, roller, with ref. to habit of rolling itself into a ball.

panic[1]. Kind of grass. F. *panique* or L. *panicum*.

panic[2]. Terror, etc. Orig. adj., as in *panic terror*. F. *panique*, L., G. πανικός, of *Pan* (see *pan-*). From belief that mysterious sounds causing groundless fear were due to *Pan*.

panicle [*bot.*]. Cluster. L. *panicula*, dim. of *panus*, swelling, ear of millet.

panification. F., from *panifier*, to make into bread, L. *panis*.

panjandrum. Burlesque title coined (1775) by Foote in the nonsense story, "She went into the garden to cut a cabbage-leaf, etc.," extemporized to test Macklin's memory.

> The great panjandrum himself, with the little round button at top (Foote).
>
> It becomes immaterial to us whether the Germans... democratize their institutions or lay themselves at the feet of a Teutonic Panjandrum
> (*Westm. Gaz.* Sep. 29, 1917).

panlogism. Ger. *panlogismus*, coined (1853) by Erdmann to express Hegel's philosophy.

pannage [*hist.*]. Right of pasturing swine. AF. *panage*, OF. *pasnage*, Late L. *pastionaticum*, from *pastio-n-*, from *pascere*, *past-*, to feed.

pannier. F. *panier*, L. *panarium*, bread-basket, from *panis*, bread. Also applied in F. & E. to basket-like contrivances for enlarging the hips. With *pannier*, waiter in Inner Temple, cf. "*boots*," "*buttons*," etc.

pannikin. Coined (19 cent.) from *pan* after *mannikin*, or, as it is app. a Suff. word, it may have been borrowed from Du. Cf. *cannikin*.

panoply. G. πανοπλία, complete suit of armour of the ὁπλίτης, heavily-armed soldier, from ὅπλα, arms.

> Διὰ τοῦτο ἀναλάβετε τὴν πανοπλίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ
> (*Eph.* vi. 13).

panopticon. Coined (1791) by Bentham as name for ideal circular prison in which captives could be always watched. See *pan-*, *optic*.

panorama. Coined (c. 1789) by patentee, R. Barker, from G. ὅραμα, view, from ὁρᾶν, to see.

pan-pipe. See *pan-*, *Pandean*.

pansophy. Universal knowledge. From G. πάνσοφος, all wise.

pansy. F. *pensée*, "a thought,...also, the flower paunsie" (Cotg.), from *penser*, L. *pensare*, frequent. of *pendere*, to weigh. Cf. *forget-me-not*.

pant. App. shortened from OF. *pantaisier*, later also *pantiser*, ? VL. **phantasiare*, to have the nightmare. Cf. synon. F. *panteler*, also of obscure formation.

pant-. See *pan-*.

Pantagruelian. From *Pantagruel*, hero of Rabelais' burlesque romance (16 cent.).

pantalettes. Dim. formation from *pantaloons*. Chiefly US.

pantaloon. F. *pantalon*, It. *pantalone*, name of comic old Venetian in the stock It. comedy, from *Pantaleone*, popular saint in Venice and favourite Venet. name. Cf. *harlequin*, *columbine*, *scaramouch*. Hence *pantaloons*, from costume of character (cf. *knickerbockers*). In US. of trousers in gen. and often shortened to *pants*, the latter adopted in shop-E. as euph. for men's drawers.

> The lean and slipper'd pantaloon
> (*As You Like It*, ii. 7).
>
> The thing named "pants" in certain documents,
> A word not made for gentlemen, but "gents"
> (O. W. Holmes).

pantechnicon. Coined (1830) from G. παν- and τεχνικός, relating to the arts, as name of bazaar in Motcomb St., Belgrave Sq., which was later converted into a store-house for furniture. Now usu. short for *pantechnicon van*.

pantheist. Coined (1705) by Toland from G. παν-, all, θεός, god. Hence F. *panthéiste*, *panthéisme* (c. 1712), the latter being re-adopted by E.

pantheon. G. πάνθειον, temple dedicated to all the gods (v.s.). Esp. that at Rome, orig. built (c. 25 B.C.) by Agrippa and later made into a Christian church. Later sense of memorial to national heroes began at the Church of St Geneviève, Paris.

panther. F. *panthère*, L. *panthera*, G. πάνθηρ, pop. explained as all-animal, but prob. of Oriental origin.

pantile. Prop. tile curved in such a way that the roof presents alternately ridges and channels, or "pans." Cf. Ger. *pfannenziegel*. Also incorr. for Flem. paving-tiles, e.g. the orig. *Pantiles* at Tunbridge Wells. In 18 cent. applied to country dissenting chapels, roofed like cottages. Hence to *pantile*, build chapels.

> Some of these [dissenters] had pantiled [i.e. built chapels] at Preston
> (Macfarlane, *Reminiscences*, p. 258).

pantisocracy. Community of universal equality. App. coined by Southey. See *pan-*, *isos*(*celes*), *-cracy*.

pantler [*archaic*]. Altered on *butler* from ME. *pantener*, for *panter*, OF. *panetier*. See *pantry*.

panto-. See *pan-*.

pantofle [*archaic*]. F. *pantoufle*, whence also Du. Ger. *pantoffel*; cf. It. *pantofola*, Sp. *pantuflo*. In 17 cent. often *pantable*. Origin unknown.

pantograph. Copying-machine. F. *pantographe* (early 18 cent.), all writing. Also incorr. *pentagraph* as though from G. πεντα-, five.

pantomime. F., actor in dumb show, L., G. παντόμιμος, all mimic. The E. Christmas pantomime, from 18 cent., is evolved from the conventional It. comedy with its stock actors, harlequin, pantaloon, etc.

pantomime: an actor of many parts in one play, one that can represent the gesture and counterfeit the speech of any man (Blount).

pantoum. Malay verse-form, imitated by mod. F. & E. poets. Malay *pantun*.

pantry. OF. *paneterie*, MedL. *panetaria*, from *panis*, bread, cogn. with *pasci*, to feed. For extension of sense cf. *larder*.

pants. See *pantaloon*.

pap. In both senses, breast-nipple, child's food, from baby lang. Numerous parallels are found in other langs. Though not recorded early it belongs of course to the most remote ages of speech. Cf. *papa*, *mamma*.

papa. F.; cf. It. *pappa* and borrowed forms in other langs., e.g. US. *poppa*. Orig. a baby word, regarded as courtly in 17 cent., later relegated again to the nursery. Cf. Turk. *baba*, father, and see *pap*, *pope*.

pappa: pap for children. Also the first word children use, as with us dad or daddie or bab (Flor.).

papacy. MedL. *papatia*. Cf. *papal*, F., Church L. *papalis*; *papist*, F. *papiste*, MedL. *papista*. See *pope*.

papaverous. Of the poppy, L. *papaver*.

papaw. WInd. fruit. Sp. Port. *papayo*, whence also F. *papaye*; of Carib origin. Now found also in Malay archipelago, whither the plant was taken in 16 cent.

paper. F. *papier*, L., G. πάπυρος, Nile-rush from which paper is made. Of Egypt. origin. In most Europ. langs. Cf. *book*, *code*, *library*, *Bible*. For *newspaper* from 17 cent. The trade of the *paper-hanger* is a reminder of the fact that wall-papers were preceded by "hangings."

I have heard the fame of paper-hangings, and had some thought of sending for a suit
(Lady M. Montagu, 1749).

papier-mâché. Lit. F. for "chewed paper," from *mâcher*, L. *masticare*. An E. trade-word, unknown in F., and prob. intended to mean "mashed" paper. Cf. *équestrienne*, *sacque*.

papilionaceous. Of the butterfly, L. *papilio-n-*.

papilla [*anat.*]. Nipple, etc. L., dim. of *papula*, blister, etc., of imit. origin (cf. *bubble*).

papist. See *papacy*. Always in hostile sense.

papoose. Red Ind. baby. Native (Algonkin) word. From 17 cent.

papoosh. Var. of *babouche* (q.v.).

pappus [*bot.*]. Downy appendage. G. πάππος.

papyrus. See *paper*.

par[1]. L., equal. Esp. in *on a par with*, *below par*, the latter a Stock Exchange figure of speech.

par.[2] Journalistic for *paragraph*. Cf. *ad* for *advertisement*.

par-. F., L. *per-*, through. Now usu. altered back to *per-*, e.g. *perfect* replaces ME. *parfit*.

para. Coin. Turk. *pārah*, piece, portion.

Pará. Brazil. port on Amazon, whence rubber, etc.

para-[1]. G. παρα-, from παρά, by the side of, cogn. with E. *far*.

para-[2]. F., It. *para*, imper. of *parare*, to ward off, parry, L. *parare*, to make ready.

parabasis. G. παράβασις, digression, from παραβαίνειν, to step aside.

parable. OF. *parabole*, L., G. παραβολή, comparison, putting beside, application, from παραβάλλειν, to throw beside. Cf. *palaver*, *parole*. Has ousted AS. *bīspell*, at first used as transl.

parabola [*math.*]. See *parable*. "The use of παραβολή, application, in this sense is due to Apollonius of Perga, c. 210 B.C., and, with him, referred to the fact that a rectangle on the abscissa, having an area equal to the square on the ordinate, can be 'applied' to the latus rectum, without either excess (as in the hyperbola), or deficiency (as in the ellipse)" (*NED.*).

Paracelsian. Of *Paracelsus*, name assumed by P. A. T. von Hohenheim, Swiss physicist, etc. (1493–1541), as a kind of transl. (L. *celsus*, high) of his own name.

parachute. F. See *para-*[2], *chute*. Coined by Blanchard, F. aeronaut. Recorded in E. 1785.

Paraclete. F. *paraclet*, Church L., G. παράκλητος, intercessor, lit. one called to help, from παρακαλεῖν, to call in. Cf. *advocate*. See *comforter*.

parade. F., It. *parata*, "a warding or defending; a dighting or garish setting forth" (Flor. 1611), from L. *parare*, to prepare, etc. Cf. Sp. *parada*, "a staying or stopping, also a standing or staying place" (Minsh.), which has supplied some of the senses. First in Blount (v.i.).

parade: an appearance or shew, a bravado or vaunting offer; it is also a term of war, and commonly used for that appearance of souldiers in a garrison about two or three of the clock in the afternoon, etc. (Blount).

paradigm. F. *paradigme*, L., G. *παράδειγμα*, pattern, from *παραδεικνύναι*, to show side by side.

paradise. F. *paradis*, L., G. *παράδεισος*, OPers. *pairidaēza*, from *pairi*, around, *diz*, to form, whence ModPers. *firdaus*, garden. The G. word, first in Xenophon, is used of a Pers. enclosed park, and was adopted by LXX. in *OT*. for Garden of Eden, and in *NT*. for abode of the blessed, which is the oldest E. sense (AS.). Cf. Late Heb. *pardēs* (*Neh*. ii. 8). The two elements are cogn. with G. *περί*, around, and E. *dough*.

I wold not be in a folis paradyce (*Past. Let*. ii. 109).

The Moores are of the opinion that these birds come from the heavenly Paradise (Purch.).

parados [*fort*.]. Rear parapet. F., from *para-*[2] and *dos*, back.

paradox. F. *paradoxe*, L., G. *παράδοξος*, contrary to opinion, *δόξα*.

paradoxure. Palm cat. From its incredible (v.s.) tail, *οὐρά*.

paraffin. Discovered and named (1830) by Reichenbach from L. *parum*, too little, *affinis*, related, because of its little affinity with other bodies.

paragoge [*gram*.]. Addition to word of letter or syllable. G. *παραγωγή*, leading past, from *ἄγειν*, to lead.

paragon. OF. (*parangon*), It. *para(n)gone*, "a paragon, a match, an equall, a proofe, a triall, an experience, an equality, a comparison. Also a conferring togither, a touch stone to trie gold or good from bad. Also a like as good as one brings" (Flor.). Of obscure origin. Oldest sense (14 cent. It.) appears to be touchstone. Perh. ult. from G. *παρακονᾶν*, to sharpen one thing against another, from *ἀκόνη*, whetstone.

paragraph. F. *paragraphe*, Late L., G. *παράγραφος*, written beside. Orig. the mark or stroke indicating a new section.

parakeet, paroquet. F. *perroquet* (OF. *paroquet*), It. *parrocchetto*, is explained as a dim. of *parroco*, parson, VL. **parochus* (see *parish*); cf. F. *moineau*, sparrow, from *moine*, monk. Sp. *periquito* is a dim. of earlier *perico*, ident. with *Perico*, familiar for *Pedro*, Peter; cf. *parrot*. Prob. both are of one origin, but, as it is not known which is the older, it is impossible to say in which of the two langs. folk-etym. has been at work. See also *peruke*.

parakite [*aeron*.]. Coined (1875) by Simmons from *parachute*, *kite*.

paralipomena. Supplementary matter, in ME. also title of *Chronicles*, so called by LXX. as containing matter omitted in *Kings*. G., from *παραλείπειν*, to leave aside.

parallax [*astron*.]. Apparent displacement of object caused by change in view-point. F. *parallaxe*, from G. *παραλλάσσειν*, to alter, from *ἄλλος*, other.

parallel. F. *parallèle*, L., G. *παράλληλος*, beside one another, **ἄλληλος* (pl. only). Hence *parallelepiped*, from *ἐπί*, upon, *πέδον*, ground; *parallelogram*, from *γραμμή*, line.

paralogism. Bad logic, fallacy. F. *paralogisme*, Late L., G. *παραλογισμός*, from *παραλογίζεσθαι*, to reason beside.

paralysis. L., G. *παράλυσις*, from *παραλύειν*, to loose from beside. See *palsy*.

paramatta. Fabric. ? From *Parramatta* (New South Wales); but perh. only fancy trade-name.

paramo [*geog*.]. SAmer. plateau. Sp. *páramo*, of native origin.

paramount. F. *par amont*, upwards, lit. by uphill, L. *per ad montem*. Orig. an adv. in OF. & AF., now adj., esp. in *lord* (*lady*) *paramount*. Cf. obs. *paravail*, F. *aval*, downhill, L. *ad vallem*.

Le seignur paramount destreigne le tenant paravale (*NED*. 1531).

paramour. F. *par amour*, by love, L. *per amorem*. In ME. esp. in to *love par amour*, i.e. sexually, as a lover, as compared with other types of affection. As noun, and with suggestion of clandestine love, already in Chauc., but also applied to the Holy Virgin (by men) and to the Saviour (by women).

parang. Sheath-knife. Malay *pārang*.

paranoia. Insanity, esp. megalomania. G. *παράνοια*, beside mind, *νόος*, *νοῦς*.

paranymph. G. *παράνυμφος*, (m.) best man, (f.) bridesmaid, from *νύμφη*, bride.

parapet. F., It. *parapetto*, guard breast, *petto*, L. *pectus*. See *para-*[2]. Cf. *parados*.

paraph. Flourish after signature. F. *paraphe*, It. *parafo*, contracted from L. *paragraphus*.

paraphernalia. MedL., neut. pl. of *paraphernalis*, from G. παράφερνα, from φερνή, dowry. Orig. articles belonging to wife in addition to her dowry, hence personal belongings. Current sense from 18 cent.

paraphrase. F., L., G. παράφρασις, lit. beside phrase.

parasang. Pers. measure of length. G. παρασάγγης (Herodotus, Xenophon), from OPers. Cf. ModPers. *farsang*.

parasite. F., L., G. παράσιτος, from σῖτος, food. Scient. sense from 18 cent.

parasol. F., It. *parasole*, ward off sun, *sole*. Cf. F. *parapluie*, umbrella, *paratonnerre*, lightning conductor. See *para-*[2].

paravane [*naut.*]. Device against mines invented (? and named) by Lieut. Dennis Burney, R.N.

> The first paravane was fitted on H.M.S. Melampus in Nov. 1915 (*Manch. Guard.* Jan. 10, 1919).

parboil. OF. *parboillir*, to boil thoroughly, Late L. *perbullire*. In ModE. usu. to boil incompletely, the prefix being understood as *part*.

> The iiij quarters and hed [of Sir T. Wyatt] was putt into a baskett to Nuwgat to be parboyled (Machyn's *Diary*, 1650–63).

parbuckle [*naut.*]. To hoist or lower, as brewers' draymen do casks. Earlier also *parbuncle* (Capt. John Smith). ? Connected with *buckle*.

parcel. F. *parcelle*, small part, VL. **particella*, from *pars*, *part-*, part. Orig. sense survives in *part and parcel*, *parcel of ground* (*John*, iv. 5), *parcel-gilt*. Current sense, now esp. associated with brown paper, from 17 cent. *Parcel post* was at first (1883) *parcels post*, a typical example of offic. lang.

parcener [*leg.*]. Archaic for *partner* (q.v.).

parch. ME. *perch*, contr. of *perish* (q.v.), which is in ME. often *persh*, *persch*. Though now referring esp. to effects of heat, it is used in dial. of effects of cold (cf. *perished with cold*). For contr. cf. ME. *norsh*, nourish, *chirche*, cherish. OF. *perir* is common in required sense. See also *pierce*.

> A la seconde herbe de ceste plante s'y engendrent de petites chenilles noires, appellees barbotes, qui la perissent, la faisant dessecher (Godef.).
>
> The parching air
> Burns frore, and cold performs th' effect of fire (*Par. L.* ii. 594).

parchment. ME. *parchemin*, F., ult. from *Pergamum*, city of Mysia in Asia Minor (now *Bergamo*), where it was first adopted (2 cent. B.C.) as substitute for papyrus. In most Europ. langs., e.g. It. *pergamena*, Sp. *pergamino*, Du. *perkament*, Ger. *pergament*, the F. form being difficult of explanation.

pard[1] [*poet.*]. Leopard. OF., L., G. πάρδος, of Eastern origin; cf. Pers. *pārs*, panther.

> Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard (*As You Like It*, ii. 7).

pard[2] [*US.*]. Supposed to be short for *pardner*, partner. But perh. suggested by Du. *paard*, horse; cf. US. *old hoss*, as term of endearment.

pardon. First (13 cent.) as noun, earliest in sense of papal indulgence. F., from *pardonner*, Carolingian L. *perdonare*, transl. of OHG. *forgeben* (*vergeben*), to "for-give."

pare. F. *parer*, to make ready, L. *parare*, cogn. with *parere*, to bring forth. Early limited to cutting away in thin layers, e.g. *cheese-paring*, *paring one's nails*, etc.

paregoric. Late L., G. παρηγορικός, encouraging, comforting, from παρηγορεῖν, to exhort (in the ἀγορά, public assembly).

parenchyma [*biol.*]. Fundamental tissue, esp. in bot. G. παρέγχυμα, something poured in beside, from ἐγχεῖν, to pour in.

parent. F., from pres. part. of L. *parere*, to beget, bring forth. Replaced *elder* from c. 1500.

parenthesis. MedL., G. παρένθεσις, from παρεντιθέναι, to put in beside.

parget [*archaic*]. To plaster, daub, etc. OF. *parjeter*, from *jeter*, to throw (see *jet*[2]). Cf. synon. Ger. *bewerfen*, from *werfen*, to throw, and similar use of *cast* in *rough-cast*. Also *parge*, back-formation.

> *eine mauer oder wand bewerffen*: to rough-cast, parget or plaister a wall (Ludw.).

parhelion. Mock sun, etc. G. παρήλιον, from παρα-, beside, ἥλιος, sun.

pariah. Tamil *paṟaiyar*, pl. of *paṟaiyan*, name of largest of lower castes of Southern India. The exaggerated sense of utter outcaste attached to the word by Europeans is esp. due, says Yule, to Bernardin de Saint-Pierre's "preposterous though once popular tale *La Chaumière indienne* (1791)." Hence *pariah dog*.

Parian. Marble from *Paros*, one of the Cyclades.

parietal [*anat.*]. F. *pariétal*, Late L. *parietalis*, from *paries*, *pariet-*, wall.

parish. F. *paroisse*, Late L. *parochia*, for Church L. *paroecia*, G. παροικία, from οἶκος, house; equivalent to *diocese* (q.v.). In E. a township having its own church, the administrative division of the country being thus based on the eccl. (cf. *vestry*). *Parishioner* is lengthened from earlier *parishen*, F. *paroissien*. *Parochial*, a learned word, is equally old. In sense of provincial, narrow-minded, *NED.*'s first quot. is from Emerson.

> His parisshens devoutly wolde he teche (Chauc. A. 482).

parisyllabic. From L. *par*, *pari-*, equal. See *syllable*.

parity. F. *parité*, Late L. *paritas*, from *par*[1].

park. F. *parc*, of Teut. origin and ult. ident. with E. dial. *parrock*, AS. *pearroc* (see *paddock*); cf. Du. *park*, pen, Ger. *pferch*, sheepfold. Borrowed by all Rom. langs. Oldest E. sense is tract held by royal grant for keeping game, distinguished from a chase or forest by being enclosed. In mil. sense, *artillery park*, from 17 cent. F.

> To desolve the parkes of Maribone and Hyde, and having bestowed the dere and pale of the same to their Majesties use... (*Privy Council Acts*, 1554).

> A policeman "parked" eight or ten perambulators and mounted guard...while the mothers made their purchases (*Times*, Feb. 1, 1918).

parkin [*north.*]. Kind of ginger-bread. ? From surname *Parkin*.

parlance. OF., from *parler*, to speak (v.i.). Now always with adj. (*common*, *legal*, etc.).

parle [*poet.*]. Parley. From obs. verb *parle*, F. *parler*, VL. *parabolare*. Cf. *parable*, *parole*, *palaver*.

parlementaire [*mil.*]. F., see *parley*, *parliament*.

parley. OF. *parlée*, p.p. fem. of *parler*, to speak (v.s.). Or it may be directly from the verb, with ending as in *bandy*[1], *levy*, etc.

parleyvoo. F. *parlez-vous?* do you speak? For sense of Frenchman cf. F. *goddam*, Englishman.

parliament. F. *parlement*, from *parler*, to speak. Sense has gradually changed from that of speech, discussion, with the evolution of the institution. According to a 16 cent. F. etymologist "parce qu'on y parle et ment." The form is due to MedL. A *parliamentary train* carried passengers at rate of one penny a mile (*7 and 8 Vict.*). The adj. is applied to "language" from 19 cent. only. *Parliament*, kind of ginger-bread, is for earlier *parliament-cake* (? Sc.), reason for name being unknown.

> And now [1642] came up the names of parties, Royalists and Parliamentarians, Cavaliers and Roundheads (Whitelocke's *Memours*).

parlour. OF. (replaced by *parloir*), from *parler*, to speak; cf. MedL. *parlatorium*, It. *parlatorio*. Orig. room for reception of visitors to monastery, as still in F. See *parle*. Something of orig. sense survives in *Mayor's parlour*, *banker's parlour*.

parlous. Contr. of *perilous*. Still common in dial., and in *parlous state*, echo of *As You Like It*, iii. 2.

parmesan. F., It. *parmegiano*, of *Parma*. The cheese was known in E. from early 16 cent.

Parnassian. Of *Parnassus*, mountain of central Greece, sacred to Apollo and Muses. Cf. *Olympian*.

> I sleepe never on the Mount of Pernaso,
> Ne lerned Marcus Tullius Scithero (Chauc. F. 721).

Parnellite [*hist.*]. Follower of *C. S. Parnell*, Ir. politician (†1891).

parochial. See *parish*.

parody. F. *parodie*, L., G. παρῳδία, from παρα-, beside, ᾠδή, ode (q.v.). First in Ben Jonson.

parole. F., in sense of *parole d'honneur*, word of honour, from 17 cent. mil. lang., Late L. *paraula*, *parabola*, G. παραβολή. Cf. *palaver*, *parable*.

paronomasia. Word-play. L., G. παρονομασία, from παρα-, beside, ὀνομασία, naming, from ὄνομα, name.

paronymous. Cognate. G. παρώνυμος (v.s.).

paroquet. See *parakeet*.

-parous. From L. *-parus*, from *parere*, to produce, bring forth.

paroxysm. F. *paroxysme*, MedL., G. παροξυσμός, from παροξύνειν, from ὀξύνειν, to sharpen, goad, from ὀξύς, sharp.

parquet. F., orig. small compartment, dim. of *parc*, park (q.v.).

parr. Young salmon. Origin unknown, app. Sc.

parricide. F., L. *parricida*, for earlier *paricida*, the first element of which is an Aryan word for kin cogn. with *pater*, *patr-*, father, but not ident. with it.

parrot. From *Perrot*, *Parrot*, a common ME. dim. of F. *Pierre*, Peter. Cf. F. *pierrot*, sparrow. See also *parakeet*. Replaced (c. 1500) earlier *popinjay*.

> My name is Parrot, a byrd of paradyse (Skelton).

parry. From F. *parer*, It. *parare*, "to ward or defend a blow" (Flor.), spec. sense of *parare*, to prepare. Form is explained as from imper. *parez*, defend yourself (cf. *revelly*). But E. often adds *-y* to F. verbs, e.g. *bandy*[1], *levy*, *occupy*.

parse. L. *pars*, in school question *Quae pars orationis?* What part of speech?

Parsee. Descendant of Zoroastrians who fled to India after Mohammedan conquest of Persia (7–8 cents.). OPers. *pārsī*, Persian.

parsimony. F. *parcimonie*, L. *parcimonia*, *parsi-*, from *parcere*, *pars-*, to spare. Not orig. with suggestion of stinginess.

parsimonie: thriftinesse, good husbandrie (Cockeram's *Dict.* 1623).

parsley. .AS. *petersilie*, Late L. *petrosilium*, for *petroselinum*, G. *πετροσέλινον*, rock parsley (see *celery*). In most Europ. langs.; cf. F. *persil*, whence ME. *persil*, *parsil*, which has contributed to mod. form.

I have porettes and percyl [*vars.* persille, persely] (*Piers Plowm.* A. vii. 273).

parsnip. ME. *pasnep*, altered on *turnep*, turnip, from OF. *pastenaque*, L. *pastinaca*, from *pastinare*, to dig up, from *pastinum*, "spud" (q.v.). Cf. Du. Ger. *pastinak*, It. *pastinaca*, F. *panais*.

Fair words butter no parsnips (J. Clarke, *Paroemiologia*, 1639).

parson. ME. also *persone*. Ident. with *person* (q.v.). Sense of holder of parochial benefice appears from 11 cent., but its origin is obscure. According to one theory the *parson* was the non-resident holder of the benefice, often a corporate body, whose work was done by the vicar (q.v.).

Clerici quos personas vocant (*NED.* 1096).

part[1]. Noun. F., L. *pars*, *part-*. Has replaced in most senses native *deal*[1]. Sense of share, now most usual F. meaning, appears in *part or lot* (q.v.), *art* (q.v.) *or part*. L. has theat. sense of rôle, an actor's "share" in the performance; cf. sense of gift, talent, in *man of parts*. In to *take one's part* it represents rather the sense of F. *parti* (see *party*). *Part of speech* renders L. *pars orationis* (see *parse*). With *in good part* cf. L. *in bonam partem*.

part[2]. Verb. F. *partir*, which in OF. meant to divide, separate, from L. *partiri*, from *pars*, *part-*, part. Some obs. or archaic senses (e.g. *knell of parting day*) are now usu. represented by *depart* (q.v.). With fig. sense of *parting of the ways* cf. *crucial*.

partake. Back-formation from *partaker*, earlier *part-taker*, a hybrid compd. Cf. L. *particeps*, Ger. *teilnehmer*.

a parte-taker: particeps (*Cath. Angl.*).

parterre. F., for *par terre*, on the ground, L. *per terram*.

parthenogenesis. Lit. birth from a virgin, G. *παρθένος*. Cf. *Parthenon*, temple of virgin goddess, Pallas Athene.

Parthian. Chiefly in *Parthian shaft* (*shot*), from skill of horsemen of Parthia (WAsia) in shooting backwards while retreating.

Or like the Parthian I shall flying fight (*Cymb.* i. 6).

partial. F. *partial*, prejudiced, *partiel*, incomplete, both representing Late L. *partialis*, from *pars*, *part-*, part.

participate. From L. *participare*, from *pars*, *part-*, and *capere*, to take. Cf. *partake*.

participle. ME. also *participe*, F., L. *participium*, sharing (v.s.), as partaking of nature both of verb and adj. For intrusive *-l-* cf. *syllable*. In Wyc.

particle. F. *particule*, L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *part-*, part.

parti-coloured. Earlier simply *party*, divided, p.p. of *partir*, to divide, part[2], as still in her. Cf. F. *mi-parti*, lit. half divided.

She gadereth floures, party white and rede (Chauc. A. 1053)

particular. Restored from ME. *particuler*, OF. (*particulier*), L. *particularis*, concerning a *particle*. Orig. sense survives in *particulars*, small details. *London particular*, orig. a spec. kind of madeira, was used by Dickens of a fog (*Bleak House*, ch. iii.). *Particularism* (pol.) is adapted from Ger. *partikularismus*, a 19 cent. coinage.

Partington. *Mrs Partington* trad. attempted to keep out an Atlantic high tide with a mop. The story comes from Devon (early 19 cent.).

partisan[1]. Adherent. F., It. *partigiano*, from *parte*, part[1]. Cf. *courtesan*. Sense of irregular combatant, commander of a "party," appears in 17 cent.

The fighting [in Finland] is of a partisan character (*Times*, Feb. 22, 1918).

partisan[2] [*hist.*]. Weapon. OF. *partisane*, It. *partegiana*. Prob. connected with OHG. *parta*, *barta*, halberd (q.v.). In ModF. corrupted to *pertuisane*, as though from *pertuis*, hole. Obs. from c. 1700, but revived by Scott.

On battlement and bartizan (q.v.)
Gleam'd axe and spear and partizan (*Lay*, iv. 20).

partition. F., L. *partitio-n-*, from *partiri*, to divide, from *pars*, *part-*, part. Cf. *partitive* (gram.), F. *partitif*, L. **partitivus*.

Partlet. OF. *Pertelote*, female personal name, wife of Chanticleer in *Roman de Renard*. This has affected archaic *partlet*, woman's ruff, earlier *patlet*, OF. *patelete*, dim. of *patte*, paw, in OF. also a band of stuff.

partner. Appears in 13 cent. as var. of *parcener* (still in leg. use), OF. *parçonier*, MedL. *partionarius*, for **partitionarius*, from *partitio-n-*, division. Usu. explained as alteration of *parcener* due to influence of *part* or to common scribal confusion between *-c-* and *-t-*. But the words are of equal age, and AF. *partener* (*Liber Albus*, pp. 570–1) may represent an OF. *part tenour*, part holder; cf. *partaker* and such native compds. as *share-holder*. Cf. OProv. *partender*, of similar formation.

parsonnier: a partener, or coparcener (Cotg.).

partridge. ME. *pertrich*, *partrich*, F. *perdrix*, L. *perdix*, *perdic-*, G. πέρδιξ, whence also OIt. *perdice*, Sp. *perdiz*. For intrusive *-r-* of F. word cf. *treasure*. For change of vowel sound in E. cf. *clerk*.

parturient. From prēs. part. of L. *parturire*, desiderative of *parere*, to bring forth. Cf. *esurient*.

party. Represents both F. *partie*, p.p. fem. of *partir*, to divide, and *parti*, p.p. masc. Usual F. senses are *partie*, part, *parti*, party, faction, but they have become much mixed in E. Sense of friendly gathering is partly due to F. *partie*, game, excursion, etc. Slang sense of individual, e.g. *nice old party*, arises from earlier leg. sense as in *guilty party*, i.e. side, to *be a party to*, etc.; cf. *part*. *Party* (her.) is F. *parti*, divided. See also *parti-coloured*. With *party-wall* cf. *partition wall*.

The party [a shipwrecked sailor] had made him for want of apparell two sutes of goats skinnes (Hakl. x. 197).

parvenu. F., p.p. of *parvenir*, to arrive, L. *pervenire*. Cf. ModF. slang *arriviste*.

parvis [*archaic*]. Enclosed area in front of cathedral, etc. F., OF. *parevis*, for *pareïs*, L. *paradisus*, medieval name for court in front of St Peter's at Rome. The *parvis* of St Paul's was a great resort of lawyers.

A sergeant of the lawe, war and wys,
That often hadde been at the Parvys (Chauc. A. 309).

pas. F., step, L. *passus*, from *pandere*, *pass-*, to stretch.

paschal. F. *pascal*, Late L. *paschalis*, from L. *pascha*, G. πάσχα, Heb. *pesakh*, from *pāsakh*, to pass over. In most Europ. langs., with application to various Church festivals and holidays, showing a leaning on *pascēre*, to feed.

pash [*dial.*]. Prob. imit.; cf. *bash*, *smash*.

pasha, pacha. Turk. *pāshā*, also *bāshā*, from *bāsh*, head. Cf. obs. *bashaw*, via It. *bassa*; see also *Bashi-Bazouk*, *bimbashi*. Hence *pashalik*, jurisdiction of pasha, formed with *-lik*, suffix of condition.

pasquil [*archaic*]. As *pasquinade* (v.i.).

pasquinade. F., It. *pasquinata*, from *Pasquino* or *Pasquillo*, nickname of a mutilated statue disinterred at Rome (1501), to which it was usual to attach lampoons and satirical compositions. The statue is said to have been named from a schoolmaster, or, according to some, a caustic-tongued tailor, shoe-maker, or barber, who lived near. The name is derived from L. *pascha*, Easter (cf. F. *Pascal*, *Pasquin*, etc.).

Pasquino: a statue in Rome on whom all libels, railings, detractions, and satiricall invectives are fathered (Flor.).

I pass'd by the stumps of old Pasquin at the corner of a streete call'd Strada Pontificia; here they still paste up their drolling lampoons and scurrilous papers (Evelyn).

pass[1]. Noun. In sense of mountain passage from F. *pas*, whence also *pace* (q.v.). Hence to *sell the pass*, open a passage to the enemy. But in most senses from F. *passe*, back-formation from *passer*, to pass[2] (q.v.). Hence to *come* (*bring*) *to pass*, *to such a pass*, a *pass* in fencing, conjuring, football, etc.

pass[2]. Verb. F. *passer*, VL. **passare*, from *passus*, step, pace; cf. It. *passare*, Sp. *pasar*. Trans. sense, equivalent to *surpass*, survives in *passeth all understanding* and in adv. *passing*, very, e.g. *passing rich on forty pounds a year*. In some senses it is possible that VL. **passare* is rather from *pati*, *pass-*, to suffer. A *pass-book* is app. so-called because passing between bank and depositor.

passage. F., orig. act of passing, as in *bird of passage*, *rough passage*. With *passage of arms* cf. F. *passe d'armes*, orig. of a tournament.

passé. F., p.p. of *passer*, to pass. Cf. mod. *back number*.

passementerie. F., from *passement*, braid, etc., from *passer*, to pass, from the passing or interlacing of the thread.

passenger. ME. *passager*, F., from *passage*, with intrusive *-n-* as in *messenger*, *scavenger*, etc. Orig. passer-by, wayfarer, as still in *foot-passenger*, *passenger-pigeon*.

passepartout. F., master-key, lit. pass everywhere. Also used in F. of an engraved plate with vacant centre, whence E. sense of frame.

passerine. From L. *passer*, sparrow.

passim. L., everywhere, from *pandere*, *pass-*, to stretch.

passion. F., L. *passio-n-*, from *pati*, *pass-*, to suffer. Earliest (12 cent.) in ref. to the Passion of the Saviour. With *passion-flower* cf. Sp. *flor de la pasión*, F. *fleur de la passion*. Later senses (from 14 cent.) due to Late L. use of *passio* to render G. *πάθος*, feeling, emotion.

> The passiouns of this tyme ben not evene worthi to the glorie to comynge (Wyc. *Rom.* viii. 18).

passive. L. *passivus*, from *pati*, *pass-*, to suffer. *Passive resistance* in current sense dates from Education Act of 1902.

> In this humour of passive resistance...Isaac sat in a corner of his dungeon (*Ivanhoe*, ch. xxiii.).

passover. First in Tynd. *Ex.* xii. 11, where Wyc. has *Pasch*. See *paschal*.

> Est enim Phase (id est transitus) Domini (*Vulg. Ex.* xii. 11).

passport. F. *passeport*, from *passe*, imper. of *passer*, and *port*, port[1]. Cf. It. *passaporto*.

> Patrike Colqhon, Scottisshman, for rasing the date and terme of his pasporte, was this daye committed to the Marshalsey (*Privy Council Acts*, 1554).

past. For *passed*, p.p. of *pass*. Hence *past-master*, prop. one who has passed through the various grades of an art or craft. In freemasonry, etc., one who has filled the office of master. App. adapted from F. (v.i.). Use of *past* as prep. is explained by *NED.* from construction of verb to *pass* with *be*, to indicate completed action, e.g. *he is* (i.e. *has*) *now past the worst*; but it may be an absolute use of the p.p.; cf. F. *passé dix heures, dix heures passées*.

> Patelin, advocat, maistre passé en tromperie (Pasquier, 1561).

paste. OF. (*pâte*), Late L. *pasta*, G. *πάστη*, barley porridge, from *παστός*, sprinkled, from *πάσσειν*, to strew. In sense of counterfeit jewellery from 17 cent. *Paste-board* was orig. made of sheets pasted together as substitute for the "boards" of a book. Verb to *paste* (slang), to thrash, etc., is the same word (cf. *plaster*), but prob. partly suggested by *baste*[3].

pastel. F., It. *pastello*, dim. from *pasta*, paste.

pastern. ME. *pastron*, OF. *pasturon* (*paturon*), tethering rope (for grazing horse), from *pasture* (*pâture*), pasture (q.v.). In OF. *pasture* was used also of the tether. In both F. & E. the name was later extended to the part of the leg to which the tether was attached. See also *fetlock*, *pester*.

> *trainello*: a kinde of long horse-fetters or pasterns (Flor.).

pasteurize. To sterilize by method of *Louis Pasteur* (†1895).

pastiche. F., It. *pasticcio*, medley, jumble, also applied to a composition containing unoriginal features, from *pasta*, paste.

pastille. F., L. *pastillus*, little loaf or roll; cf. *paste*.

pastime. For *pass-time*. Coined on F. *passe-temps*. Cf. Ger. *zeitvertreib*, *kurzweil*.

pastor. ME. & OF. *pastour*, L. *pastor-em*, shepherd, from *pascere*, *past-*, to feed. In ME. in lit. sense, as still in *pastoral*.

pastry. Formed in E. from *paste*. Cf. OF. *pasteierie*, from *pasteier*, pastry-cook.

pasture. OF. (*pâture*), food, Late L. *pastura*, from *pascere*, *past-*, to feed.

pasty. OF. *pasté* (*pâté*), pie, from *paste* (*pâte*), paste. Cf. *patty*.

pat. Imit. of light flat blow; cf. *dab*[1]. Hence *pat* of butter, shaped by patting; cf. *pat-a-cake*. Sense of opportunely, in nick of time, etc., is from to *hit pat*.

> I heard my physition so pat to hit my disease (Lyly's *Euphues*).

Pat. Irishman. See *Paddy*.

Patagonian. Gigantic, in allusion to early travellers' tales of the stature of the *Patagonians*, earlier *Patagons*, from Sp. *patagón*, large clumsy foot. Cf. F. *patte*, paw. See *paddle*[2].

> The captaine [Magellan] named these people Patagoni (Purch.).

patavinity. Provincialism in style. L. *patavinitas*, from *Patavium*, Padua. Cf. *solecism*.

patch. Essential senses, piece of cloth, plot of ground, coincide exactly with those of F. *pièce*. It must therefore represent OF. dial. **peche* for *pieche*, a common form. See *piece*. The form *peche* occurs in ME. (*Ancren Riwle*), and *Patch*, the fool (v.i.), is called *Peche* in *Excerpta Historica* (1492). For vowel cf. dial. *cratch*, manger, F. *crèche*, *match*[2], F. *mèche*. The early L. glossaries treat *patch*, *pece* as interchangeable terms. In OF. quot. below all three

words mean rag, shred. *Not a patch on* is 19 cent. Obs. *patch*, fool, booby, is It. *pazzo*, fool, associated with *patch*, with suggestion of parti-coloured garments. It is earliest recorded as name of Wolsey's jester, and survives in *crosspatch*.

Escroele, drapel, ne pieche (Godef.).

rapiecer: to peece, patch, botch, clowt, mend (Cotg.).

The power of this Republic...is spread over a region...of an extent in comparison with which the possessions of the House of Hapsburg are but as a patch on the earth's surface
(Dan. Webster to Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, Dec. 21, 1850).

patchouli. Perfume from EInd. plant, so called in Madras, and said to come from Tamil *pach*, green, *ilai*, leaf.

pate. Orig. in dignified sense. Origin unknown.

His wickednes shall fall upon his owne pate
(Coverd. *Ps.* vii. 16).

pâté. F., see *pasty, patty*. *Pâté de foie gras*, patty of fat liver (of geese).

patella [*anat.*]. Knee-cap. L., dim. of *patina*, pan (v.i.).

paten. OF. *patène*, L. *patina*, G. πατάνη, flat dish.

patent. First in *letters patent*, F. *lettres patentes*, L. *litterae patentes*, from pres. part. of *patēre*, to lie open. Orig. royal open letter conferring any right, privilege, etc. Current sense of invention protected by "letters patent" grew out of that of exclusive right, monopoly (16 cent.).

pater. L., father (q.v.). Also short for *paternoster* (q.v.).

paterfamilias. From *familias*, OL. genitive of *familia*, family.

paternal. From L. *paternus*, from *pater*, father; cf. F. *paternel*, It. *paternale*.

paternoster. L. *pater noster*, our father, init. words of Lord's Prayer. Found in AS. Cf. F. *patenôtre*.

path. AS. *pæth*. WGer.; cf. Du. *pad*, Ger. *pfad*; ? ult. cogn. with L. *batuere*, to beat. *Pathfinder* was coined (1840) by Fenimore Cooper.

pathetic. F. *pathétique*, Late L., G. παθητικός, from root παθ- of πάσχειν, to suffer, πάθος, feeling, pathos. Orig. sense of *pathos*, adopted in literary sense in 17 cent., appears in *pathology*, lit. study of suffering.

-pathy. G. -παθεια (v.s.), as in *sympathy*, feeling with. Mod. coinages, e.g. *hydropathy, electropathy*, are imitated from *allopathy, homoeopathy*.

patibulary. From L. *patibulum*, gibbet.

patient. F., from pres. part. of L. *pati*, to suffer. Cf. *longsuffering*. Sense of one under med. treatment (Chauc.), is evolved from that of sufferer. *My patience*, as interj., appears to be Sc.

She sat, like Patience on a monument,
Smiling at grief (*Twelfth Night*, ii. 4).

patina, patine. Vessel. See *paten*. *Patina*, incrustation on old bronze, is adapted from F. *patine*. Its connection with the vessel sense is doubtful.

patio. Sp., open court of house. ? From L. *patēre*, to lie open.

Patlander. Cf. *Paddy, Pat*.

patois. Dial. which has ceased to be literary. F. (13 cent.), of obscure origin. ? From imit. root *pat-*, suggesting chatter; cf. OF. *gabois*, jesting, from imit. root *gab-*.

patriarch. F. *patriarche*, L., G. πατριάρχης, from πατριά, family, -αρχης, ruler. See *father, arch*[2]. Orig. used by the LXX. of the Jewish patriarchs, esp. the twelve sons of Jacob. Early adopted as honorific title of certain bishops of primitive Church, orig. those of Antioch, Alexandria and Rome.

patrician. F. *patricien*, from L. *patricius*, one sprung from the *patres conscripti*, or Senators, as opposed to *plebeius*.

patrimony. F. *patrimoine*, L. *patrimonium*, from *pater, patr-*, father. In sense a curious contrast with *matrimony*.

patriot. F. *patriote*, Late L., G. πατριώτης, from πατρίς, fatherland. Earlier (17 cent.) always with adj. (*good, true, faithful*, etc.). Hence *patriotism*, "the last refuge of a scoundrel" (Johns.).

As much out of harmony with his surroundings as a South American patriot at a Peace Conference
(Kyne, *Long Chance*).

patristic [*theol.*]. Of the Fathers of the Church. Adapted from Ger. *patristisch*, from G. πατήρ, πατρ-, father.

patrol. F. *patrouiller*, app. altered from earlier *patouiller* (see *paddle*[2]). It is supposed to have been orig. soldier slang, "going the rounds" being described as tramping through the mire. This is easily comprehensible by those who have observed the evolution of slang at the front. Very widely adopted, e.g. It. *pattugliare*, Sp. *patrullar*, Du. *patrouilleeren*, Ger. *patrouillieren*.

patron. F., L. *patronus*, "he that in trouble and perill defendeth" (Coop.), from *pater*,

father. In MedL. *patron* of a church, which is the earliest E. sense (c. 1300), that of *patron saint* being rather later (14 cent.). Cf. *padrone, patroon, pattern.* To *patronize* had orig. no objectionable sense (cf. *condescend*).

He patronizes the orphan and widow, assists the friendless, and guides the widow (Addison).

He found a letter from Lord Clive, who patronised him, desiring him immediately to follow him to Portsmouth (Hickey's *Memoirs*, ii. 125).

patronymic. F. *patronymique*, L., G. πατρωνυμικός, from πατήρ, father, ὄνυμα, name (see *eponymous*).

patroon [*US.*]. Land-holder under old Du. governments of New York and New Jersey. Du. form of *patron* (q.v.).

patten. F. *patin*, earlier clog, now skate, for which *patten* is still the usual word in Cambridgeshire. Cf. MedL. *patinus*, It. *pattino*, clog. Prob. cogn. with F. *patte*, paw, foot. Cf. sense-hist. of *skate*[2].

patter[1]. To mumble rapidly, etc. From *pater*, short for *paternoster*, from hurried repetition of familiar prayers; but synon. Dan. *pjadre*, Sw. dial. *patra*, point rather to connection with *patter*[2]. Music hall sense is 19 cent.

He saw him wende into the water
Nakyd and thar in stande and pater
In his prayers (*NED.* c. 1450).

patter[2]. Of rain, etc. Frequent. of *pat*.

pattern. ME. *patron*, F., L. *patronus*, in sense of archetype, model. Cf. *matrix*. F. *patron* has still this sense.

patrone, fform to werk by: exemplar (*Prompt. Parv.*).

patty. F. *pâté* (q.v.). *Pasty, patty, pâté* represent three successive borrowings of the same word from F.

patulous. From L. *patulus*, from *patēre*, to spread. Chiefly after Virgil (v.i.).

Tityre, tu patulae recubans sub tegmine fagi
Silvestrem tenui musam meditaris avena (*Ecl.* i. 1).

paucity. F. *paucité*, L. *paucitas*, from *paucus*, few (q.v.).

Pauline. L. *Paulinus*, of *St Paul*, lit. the little, L. *paulus*, cogn. with G. παῦρος. Also member of *St Paul's School*, London.

paulo-post-future [*gram.*]. ModL. *paulo post futurum*, rendering G. ὁ μετ' ὀλίγον μέλλων (χρόνος), the future after a little.

paulownia. Tree. Named (1835) from *Anna Pavlovna*, daughter of Tsar Paul I.

Paul Pry. Title-rôle of comedy by John Poole (1825).

paunch. ONF. *panche* (*panse*), VL. **pantica*, for *pantex, pantic-*. Cf. It. *pancia*, Sp. *panza*, whence name of Don Quixote's materialistic squire.

pauper. L., poor, from *paucum*, little, *parere*, to produce. Use in E. came from leg. phrase *in forma pauperis*, in the character of a poor man (allowed to sue gratuitously).

pause. F., L. *pausa*, G. παῦσις, from παύειν, to make cease.

For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause (*Haml.* iii. 1).

pavan [*archaic*]. Stately dance. F. *pavane*, It. or Sp. *pavana*, prob. from L. *pavo*, peacock. Cf. Ger. *pfauentanz*.

pave. F. *paver*, back-formation from OF. *pavement*, L. *pavimentum*, from *pavire*, to beat down, ram. Sense of hard slabs, etc. is absent from F. *pavé*, road-way, as also from orig. sense of to *pave the way for*, i.e. to make a beaten track. *Paviour*, for earlier *paver, pavyer*, is app. modelled on *saviour*.

He [Johnson] said one day, talking to an acquaintance on this subject, Sir, hell is paved with good intentions (Boswell, ch. xxxi.).

Soviet Russia is paved with Bolshevist good intentions (*Times Lit. Sup.* June 19, 1919).

pavid. L. *pavidus*, frightened, from *pavēre*, to quake.

pavilion. F. *pavillon*, L. *papilio-n-*, butterfly, used in MedL. also for tent, though the reason is not clear; cf. It. *padiglione*, Sp. *pabellón*. F. sense of naut. flag may have come from its repeating the colours of the medieval knight's pavilion, erected on the poop.

pavise [*hist.*]. Large shield. F. *pavois*, It. *pavese*, prob. from *Pavia*. Cf. *bayonet, pistol*, etc. App. revived by Southey.

pavonazzo. Marble. It., from L. *pavo-n-*, peacock, from markings.

pavonine. L. *pavoninus*, from *pavo-n-* (v.s.).

paw. ME. *powe*, OF. *poe*, ? of Teut. origin and cogn. with Du. *poot*, Ger. *pfote*; cf. Prov. *pauta*, F. *patte*, paw, ? also from Teut. Used as contrast with *hoof*, so that to *paw the ground* (*Job*, xxxix. 21), though expressive, is incorr.

pawky [*Sc.*]. Sly, etc. From *pawk, palk*, trick (16 cent.), of unknown origin.

pawl [*naut.*]. Device to prevent capstan from recoiling. Falc. derives it from F. *épaule*, shoulder, and is prob. right. Forms found in several Europ. langs. are prob. from E.

pawn[1]. Pledge. OF. *pan*; cf. Du. *pand*, Ger. *pfand*. Primitive sense and relation of Rom. & Teut. forms is unknown. Some identify it with L. *pannus*, cloth, shred (see *pane*).

pawn[2]. At chess. OF. *paon* (*pion*), L. *pedo-n-*, in MedL. foot-soldier, from *pes*, *ped-*, foot; cf. It. *pedone*, footman, *pedona*, pawn, Sp. *peón*, footman, pawn. Ger. has *bauer*, peasant, in same sense. In quot. below there is prob. association between the two *pawns*.

> My life I never held but as a pawn
> To wage against thine enemies (*Lear*, i. 1).

pawnee, brandy [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Brandy and water. See *brandy*.

pax [*eccl.*]. Tablet engraved with sacred subject. L., peace; cf. F. *paix*, in same sense.

paxwax. Tendon uniting spine and occiput. App. altered from earlier *faxwax*, from AS. *feax*, hair (as in name *Fairfax*), and *weaxan*, to grow, wax. Cf. synon. Ger. *haarwachs*.

pay[1]. To hand over money. F. *payer*, L. *pacare*, to appease, a sense found in OF. & ME.; cf. It. *pagare*, Sp. *pagar*. Colloq. sense of thrashing goes with to *pay back* (*out*), *pay one in his own coin*, etc. *Paying-guest*, euph. for lodger, dates from c. 1900.

> If there be any dogge that is so il taught as he would runne at a sheepe, with your wande you muste all to pay him (Turbervile, 1576).

pay[2] [*naut.*]. OF. *peier*, L. *picare*, from *pix*, *pic-*, pitch, whence F. *poix*. See *devil*. Naut. to *pay out* (rope) belongs to *pay*[1].

paynim [*poet.*]. OF. *paienime*, Late L. *paganismus*, heathendom. See *pagan*. Incorr. use for *pagan* (Wyc. *Matt.* v. 47) prob. arose from attrib. use in *paynim land*, *paynim knight*, etc., and may have been helped by *cherubim*. Its currency, like that of *fairy* (q.v.), is largely due to Spenser.

paynize. To impregnate wood with preservatives. From *Payne*, inventor of process. Cf. *kyanize*, *mercerize*.

pea. False sing. from *pease* (q.v.). Cf. *cherry*, *burgee*, etc.

peace. ME. & OF. *pais* (*paix*), L. *pax*, *pac-*, cogn. with *pangere*, *pact-*, to fix; cf. It. *pace*, Sp. *paz*. Early replaced AS. *frith*, esp. as administrative word, e.g. *breach of the peace* (AS. *frithbræc*), *justice of the peace*, etc. *Peace with honour* became a catch-word after Beaconsfield's speech (July 16, 1878), but is much older (v.i.). With *peace at any price*, dating from Crimean war, cf. *pacifist*.

> Ut perpetua fiat in nobis pax cum honore vestro meoque dedecore
> (Thibaut de Champagne to Louis le Gros, 12 cent.).

> With peace and honour I am willing to spare anything so as to keep all ends together (Pepys, May 25, 1663).

> The peace-mongers were ready to have sacrificed the honour of England (Southey, 1808).

peach[1]. Fruit. F. *pêche*, OF. *pesche*, VL. *pessica*, for *Persica* (sc. *arbor*); cf. It. *persica*, *pesca*.

peach[2] [*slang*]. To inform against. Aphet. for *appeach*, cogn. with *impeach* (q.v.).

> Rotty and all his felawshepe that the woman hathe apeched (*Paston Let.* iii. 390).

peacock. ME. *pecok*, *pacok*, *pocok*, extended from *pa*, *po*, etc., AS. *pāwa*, L. *pavo*; cf. F. *paon* (L. *pavo-n-*), Du. *paauw*, Ger. *pfau*. Said to be ult. from Tamil. The simplex survives in surnames *Poe*, *Pay*. With *proud as a peacock* (Chauc.) cf. *peacock in pride* (her.), with displayed tail.

> Gold, and sylver, and yver, and apis, and poos [*vars.* pokokis, pekokis] (Wyc. 2 *Chron.* ix. 21).

pea-jacket. Pleon. for earlier *pea*, *pee*, Du. *pij*, rough coat, whence also ME. *courtepy*, cassock, etc. (Chauc. A. 290). Perh. ident. with *pie*[1] (q.v.), ? from orig. colour; ? or ult. cogn. with AS. *pād*, cloak, Goth. *paida*. For pleon. cf. *salt-cellar*. The compd. is of US. formation (c. 1700), prob. suggested by Du. *pij-jakker*.

> *pije*: py-gown, or rough-gown, as souldiers and sea-men wear (Hexham).

peak[1]. Point, etc. Var. (from 16 cent.) of *pike* (q.v.), in sense of sharp or projecting part of anything, e.g. of hat, ship, etc. E. naut. *apeak*, for F. *à pic*, perpendicular, shows identity of the two words. In sense of mountain-top first as adaptation of cogn. Sp. Port. *pico*, esp. the *peak of Teneriffe*, which is commonly *pic*, *pico*, *pike* in 17 cent. E.; but *pike* (q.v.), preserved in Lake country, is from ON. The Derbyshire *Peak*, AS. *Pēaclond*, perh. from a demon named *Pēac* (cf. *Puck*), is quite unconnected with the above.

> In this Iland of Teneriffe there is a hill called the Pike, because it is piked (Hawkins' *Voyage*, 1564).

peak[2]. To dwindle. Chiefly in to *peak and pine*, echo of *Macb.* i. 3. Hence also dial. *peaky*, *peakish*, sickly. ? From *peak*[1], with idea of becoming "pointed" and thin.

peal. Aphet. for *appeal* (q.v.), F. *appel*, whence also *appeau*, bird-call. Cf. *peer*[3], *pall*[2].

appeaux: chimes; or, the chiming of bels (Cotg.).

pear. AS. *pere*, L. *pira*, pl. of *pirum*; cf. F. *poire* (OF. *peire*), It. Sp. *pera*; also Du. *peer*, OHG. *bira* (*birne*). For neut. pl. taken as fem. sing. cf. F. *pomme*, L. *poma*.

pearl[1]. Gem. F. *perle*; cf. It. Sp. *perla*; also Du. *paarl*, Ger. *perle*, from Rom. VL. **pirula*, dim. of *pira* (v.s.), has been suggested; cf. OHG. *perala*, Port. *perola*. But Sicilian *perna*, Neapolitan *perne*, point rather to L. *perna*, kind of shell-fish, lit. ham; cf. It. *pernocchia*, pearl shell.

Nether caste ye youre pearles [Wyc. margaritis] before swyne (Tynd. *Matt.* vii. 6).

pearl[2]. Loop in embroidery, etc. Corrupted spelling of *purl*[1] (q.v.).

pearmain. Kind of apple, but in ME. synon. with *warden pear*. OF. *parmain*, *permain*. As *warden*[2] (q.v.) is prob. for *wardant*, keeping, ME. & OF. *parmain* must be from OF. *parmaindre*, to endure, VL. **permanere*, for *permanēre*, whence also ME. verb to *permain*. For formation of adj. from verb-stem cf. *demure*, *stale*.

Law of nature...permaynis for ever (*NED.* 1456).

a parmayn: volemum, Anglicè a warden (*Cath. Angl.*).

peasant. F. *paysan*, from *pays*, country, Late L. *pagensis*, from *pagus*, canton, district. For *-t* cf. *tyrant*, *pheasant*.

pease. AS. *pise*, L. *pisa*, pl. of *pisum*, G. *πίσον*. We still say *pease-pudding*, but *pease-soup* has become *pea-soup*. See *pea*. Cf. F. *pois*, OF. *peis*, partly the origin of the E. words.

peat. ME. *pete*, Anglo-L. *peta*, in Sc. documents c. 1200. As the earliest sense is not the substance, but the cut piece of turf, it is prob. of Celt. origin and cogn. with *piece* and F. *petit*.

peavey [*US.*]. Lumberman's hook. Name of inventor.

pebble. For earlier *pebble-stone*, rounded stone found on beach, AS. *papolstān*, *popel-*, whence ME. *pibble-*, *puble-*, the uncertainty of the vowel, and the analogy of *boulder* (q.v.), suggesting that the name is imit. of rattling sound. Cf. also *shingle*[2].

peccable. Liable to sin. F., MedL. *peccabilis*, back-formation from L. *impeccabilis*, impeccable, from *peccare*, to sin.

peccadillo. Sp. *pecadillo*, dim. of *pecado*, sin, L. *peccatum* (v.s.).

peccant. From pres. part. of L. *peccare*, to sin. In med. use (*peccant humours*), via OF.

peccary. SAmer. animal. Carib *paquira*, variously spelt by early travellers. Current form from F. *pécari* (Cuvier).

peccavi, to cry. L., I have sinned, as repentant ejaculation. The attribution to Sir C. Napier of *peccavi*, "I have Scinde," is apocryphal.

peck[1]. Measure. AF. *pek*, chiefly in connection with oats for horses. Perh. cogn. with *peck*[2], *pick*[2]; cf. F. *picotin*, "a (French) pecke; or, the fourth part of a *boisseau*" (Cotg.), which is app. cogn. with *picoter*, to peck, pick. The phrase *peck of troubles* (c. 1535) also suggests an orig. sense of dose, allowance, rather than a fixed measure.

peck[2]. Verb. Collateral form of *pick*[2] (q.v.), with which it often varies in ME. texts. Hence colloq. *peckish*, hungry. Ult. cogn. with *beak*, *peak*[1], *pike*. To *keep up one's pecker* (19 cent.) is app. from the figure of the alert sparrow.

Pecksniffian. From *Pecksniff*, unctuous hypocrite in *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844). Cf. *podsnappery*, *Stiggins*, etc.

J. R. Macdonald delivered a revolutionary speech, which...lent a Pecksniffian sententiousness to the discussion (B. Tillett, in *Sunday Times*, June 10, 1917).

pectin-. From L. *pecten*, *pectin-*, comb.

pectoral. F., or L. *pectoralis*, from *pectus*, *pector-*, breast.

peculate. Orig. to rob the state. From L. *peculari*, to embezzle, from *peculium*, private property, from *pecu*, cattle, money. Cf. *chattel*, *fee*, *pecuniary*.

peculation: a robbing of the Prince or Commonwealth (Phillips).

peculiar. OF. *peculier*, L. *peculiaris*, from *peculium* (v.s.). Orig. sense survives in *peculiar to*, belonging exclusively to. The *peculiar people* were in 15 cent. the Jews, the mod. sect (*Plumstead Peculiars*) dating from 1838.

pecuniary. F. *pécuniaire*, L. *pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, money, from *pecu*, cattle. Cf. *peculate*.

pedagogue. F. *pédagogue*, L., G. *παιδαγωγός*, lit. boy-leader, from *παῖς*, *παιδ-*, boy, *ἄγειν*, to lead; orig. slave leading Athenian boy to school. Not orig. contemptuous in E.

Cf. *pedagogy*, current serious sense of which is from F. *pédagogie*.

ὥστε ὁ νόμος παιδαγωγὸς ἡμῶν γέγονεν εἰς Χριστόν (*Gal.* iii. 24).

pedal. F. *pédale*, It. *pedale*, L. *pedalis*, from *pes*, *ped-*, foot. Orig. (c. 1600) of organ.

pedant. F. *pédant*, It. *pedante*, "a pedante or a schoole-master, as *pedagogo*" (Flor.), app. a popular formation on *pedagogo*.

In Italy, of all professions that of Pedanteria is held in basest repute; the schoolemaster almost in every comedy being brought upon the stage to parallel the Zani, or Pantaloun (Peacham, 1634).

pedate [*biol.*]. L. *pedatus*, from *pes*, *ped-*, foot. Cf. *palmate*.

peddle. Back-formation from *pedlar* (q.v.). Cf. *beg*, *cadge*[1].

pedestal. F. *piédestal*, It. *piedistallo*, lit. foot stall[1] (q.v.). Cf. Ger. *fussgestell*, "the basis, foot, footstall or pedestal of a pillar, statue, etc." (Ludw.).

pedestrian. From L. *pedester*, from *pes*, *ped-*, foot.

pedicel [*bot.*]. Dim. of *pedicle*, L. *pediculus*, foot-stalk (v.s.).

pediculous. L. *pediculosus*, from *pediculus*, louse.

pedicure. F. *pédicure* (18 cent.). Cf. *manicure* and see *cure*[1].

pedigree. AF. & ME. *pe de gru*, F. *pied de grue*, foot of crane, L. *grus*, *gru-*, from sign ⅄ used in indicating descent. By early etymologists associated with *degree* (of relationship). Cf. surname *Pettigrew*, i.e. crane's foot, or Ger. name *Kranenfuss*.

pedegru or *pedygru*, *lyne of keendrede and awyncetry*: stema (*Prompt. Parv.*).

pediment [*arch.*]. Triangular space over Greek portico. Earlier *periment*, explained (16 cent.) as "corrupt English," and no doubt for *pyramid*, in which sense it is still in dial. use. For change of consonant cf. *paddock*.

pedlar. For earlier *pedder* (Wyc.), from EAngl. *ped*, basket; cf. dial. *tinkler* for *tinker*. For formation of *pedder* cf. *cadger* (q.v.). Verb to *peddle* is a back-formation, and, in sense of busying oneself with trifles, is associated with *piddle*.

pedometer. F. *pédomètre*, hybrid coinage from L. *pes*, *ped-*, foot, and *mètre* (see *metre*). Recorded for early 18 cent.

peduncle [*bot.*]. L. *pedunculus*. See *pedicel*.

peek [*archaic*]. To peep. ME. *piken*. In earlier E. *keek*, *peek*, *peep* are interchangeable. Their relation to each other is obscure. Perh. F. *piquer*, in sense of pricking (through). See *peep*[2].

peel[1]. To strip. F. *peler*, L. *pilare*, to strip of hair, but associated in sense with OF. *pel* (*peau*), skin, L. *pellis*; cf. It. *pelare*, to strip of hair. *Peel* is used earlier indifferently with archaic *pill*, to strip, rob (cf. *caterpillar*), F. *piller*, VL. **piliare*, for *pilare* (v.s.), from *pilus*, hair. In *Is.* xviii. 2 the sense of the orig. is doubtful. Wyc. has *torn* or *to-rent*, Coverd. *pylled*.

As piled as an ape was his skulle (Chauc. A. 3935).

peel[2] [*hist.*]. Small fortified house on Border. In ME. palisade, earlier, stake. OF. *pel* (*pieu*), stake, L. *pālus*; cf. *pale*[1]. Hence *Peel*, alias *Castletown*, in I. of Man.

God save the lady of this pel (Chauc. *House of Fame*, iii. 220).

peel[3]. In *salmon peel*. Synon. with *grilse*. From 16 cent. Origin unknown.

peel[4]. Baker's shovel. F. *pelle*, L. *pala*.

peeler [*slang*]. Policeman, orig. Ir. From *Robert Peel*, secretary for Ireland (1812–18). Cf. *bobby*.

Peelite [*hist.*]. Tory seceding (1846) to *Sir Robert Peel* in support of repeal of corn laws.

peep[1]. Of cry of young birds. Imit.; cf. F. *pépier*, Ger. *piepsen*.

peep[2]. To look out, etc. Tends to replace (from 15 cent.) earlier *keek*, *peek* (q.v.), with the former of which cf. Du. *kijken*, Ger. *gucken*. Of obscure origin, perh. from interj. *pip*, *peep*. Primitive sense was prob. that of bobbing up, breaking through; cf. F. *point* in *point du jour*, peep of day (see *pip*[2]). For *peep-bo* see *bo-peep*.

peepul, **pipal**. Sacred fig-tree, *bo-tree*. Hind. *pīpal*, Sanskrit *pippala*, cogn. with *poplar*.

peer[1]. Noun. OF. *per* (*pair*), L. *par*, equal. Orig. sense still in *peerless*; see also *compare*. Sense of noble is derived from Charlemagne's "twelve peers," regarded as all equal, like the knights of the Round Table.

Nullus liber homo capiatur...nisi per legale judicium parium suorum (*Magna Charta*).

peer[2]. To look narrowly. From 16 cent. Altered from earlier *pire*, cogn. with LG. *piren*, under influence of *peer*[3], which it often approaches closely in sense.

Peering [*quarto* piring] in maps for ports and piers and roads (*Merch. of Ven.* i. 1).

peer[3]. To come into view. Earlier *pear*, aphet. for *appear* (q.v.), or immediately

from simple *paroir*. Almost obs. in 17–18 cents., but revived by Romantics. See *peer*[2].

When primrose gan to peare on medows bancke so green (*NED.* 1568).

When daffodils begin to peer (*Wint. Tale*, iv. 3).

peevish. Now in sense of ill-tempered and with suggestion of querulous whining, but orig. synon. with froward, perverse. Earliest form *peyvesshe* (*Piers Plowm.*) suggests F. *pervers* or fem. *perverse*; cf. ME. *traves(s)* for *traverse*. Colloq. *peeved* is a back-formation (? US.).

Symony, lechory, perjory, and doubble variable pevyshnesse (*Paston Let.*).

Sik ane pevyche and cative saule as thyne (Gavin Douglas).

insanus: madde, peevishe, froward, untractable (Coop.).

peewit. See *pewit*.

peg. First in *Prompt. Parv.* (v.i.). Cf. dial. Du. *peg*, LG. *pigge*, in same sense. ? Ult. cogn. with F. *pique*, pike; cf. *piquet*, tent-peg, picket. *Peg*, drink (Anglo-Ind.), is from the pegs which orig. showed in tankards how far each person was to drink. To *take a person down a peg or two* is from pegs used in tightening up stringed instruments; cf. to *lower one's tone* and see *pin*. To *peg away* is from industrious hammering in of pegs. To *peg out*, die (US.), is prob. from retiring from some game (cf. to *hand in one's checks*, i.e. card-counters, etc., in same sense).

pegge, or pyn of tymbre: cavilla (*Prompt. Parv.*).

Pegasus. G. Πήγασος, winged horse which sprang from blood of Medusa slain by Perseus. From G. πηγή, spring, in allusion to springs of Ocean near which this took place (so Hesiod). As steed of muses first in Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato* (15 cent.), though the connection is classical (see *hippocrene*).

pegmatite [*min.*]. From G. πῆγμα, fixed framework, in allusion to closeness of texture.

Pehlevi. See *Pahlavi*.

peignoir. F., from *peigner*, to comb, from *peigne*, comb, L. *pecten*.

peine forte et dure [*hist.*]. Pressing to death as punishment for refusing to plead. Not abolished till 18 cent. F., L. *poena fortis et dura*.

Peishwa. See *Peshwa*.

pejorative [*ling.*]. F. *péjoratif* (neol.), from L. *pejor*, worse; applied chiefly to depreciatory suffixes, e.g. *-ard*, *-aster*.

pekin. Fabric. F. *pékin*, Jesuit spelling of Chin. *Pē-kīng*, lit. northern capital (cf. *nankeen*). Cf. *pekingese*, breed of dog orig. property of Chin. imperial family.

pekoe. Tea. Chin., lit. white down, because gathered while leaves are still in that condition.

Pelagian [*theol.*]. Follower of *Pelagius*, latinized name of British monk *Morgan* (4–5 cents.) who denied doctrine of original sin. *Morgan* is prob. from Welsh *môr*, sea.

That arch-heretick was called Pelagius, *a pelago*, his name being Morgan (Howell, 1620).

pelagian, pelagic [*scient.*]. Of the open sea, G. πέλαγος. Esp. in *pelagic sealing*.

pelargonium. Coined (1787) by L'Héritier from G. πελαργός, stork, after *geranium*.

Pelasgian, Pelasgic [*hist.*]. Of the *Pelasgi*, G. Πελασγοί, ancient race supposed to have preceded Hellenes in Greece.

pelerine. Cloak. F. *pèlerine*, fem. of *pèlerin*, pilgrim (q.v.).

pelf. OF. *pelfre*, plunder (11 cent.). ? Ult. from L. *pilare*, to pillage. Cf. *pilfer*.

pelican. Late L. *pelicanus*, G. πελεκάν, cogn. with πελεκᾶς, woodpecker, from πέλεκυς, axe, with allusion to power of bill. Used by LXX. to render Heb. *qāāth*. Hence in AS. and in most Europ. langs. *Pelican in her piety* (her.) alludes to belief as to bird feeding its young with its own blood, app. from an Egypt. tradition relating to another bird.

Pelion upon Ossa. See *Titan*.

pelisse. F., L. *pellicia* (sc. *vestis*), from *pellis*, skin. Cf. *surplice*.

pellagra [*med.*]. Skin-disease. It., ? from *pelle*, skin, on model of *podagra* (q.v.), ? or for orig. *pelle agra*, hard skin.

pellet. F. *pelote*, dim. from L. *pila*, ball; cf. It. *pillotta*, Sp. *pelota*. In missile sense orig. applied to large projectile, such as the stone thrown by a medieval war-engine. For diminution in size cf. *bullet*.

Peletes of iron and of lede for the gretter gonnes (*Coventry Leet Book*, 1451).

pellicle. L. *pellicula*, dim. of *pellis*, skin.

pellitory. Two distinct plant-names, (1) "pellitory of the wall," alteration of *parietary*, F. *pariétaire*, L. *parietaria*, from *paries*, *pariet-*, wall, (2) "pellitory of Spain," alteration of *pyrethrum* (q.v.), whence ME.

peleter. In both cases the *-l-* is due to dissim. of *r-r* (cf. *pilgrim*).

parietaire: pellitory of the wall (Cotg.).

piretre: herb bartram, bastard pellitory, right pellitory of Spaine (*ib.*).

pell-mell. F. *pêle-mêle*, redupl. on *mêler*, to mix, OF. *mesler*. Cf. *melly*, *mêlée*.

pellucid. L. *pellucidus*, for **perlucidus*. See *lucid*.

Pelmanism. System of mind-training originated (late 19 cent.) by W. J. Ennever, "the name Pelman being selected as a short euphonious name well adapted for business purposes" (*Truth*, June 5, 1918).

Turned a blear-eyed pauper to a swell man
In six sharp weeks of concentrated Pelman
(G. Frankau).

peloric [*biol.*]. Anomalous, from G. πέλωρος, monstrous.

pelota. Basque game. Sp. *pelota*, ball. See *pellet*.

pelt[1]. Skin. For earlier and obs. *pell*, OF. *pel* (*peau*), L. *pellis*. Back-formation from *peltry*, F. *pelleterie*, from *pelletier*, furrier, from OF. *pel* (v.s.), with intrusive *-et-* common in such F. formations (e.g. *coquetier*, egg-cup, from *coque*, egg-shell). ME. *peltrie* became obs., the word being re-borrowed (c. 1700) from F. trappers of NAmer. Or *pelt* may represent OF. & ME. dim. *pelete*.

pelt[2]. Verb. From c. 1500. Orig. to strike with repeated blows, now with a shower of missiles. ? ME. *pelt*, *pilt*, *pult*, to thrust, L. *pultare*, frequent. of *pellere*, to drive. If this is correct, something of orig. sense may appear in *full pelt*, with which cf. *full lick*. But *pelt* may be, at any rate in its current sense, from *pellet* (v.i.).

In this party I first saw the barbarous custom of pelleting each other, with little balls of bread made like pills, across the table
(Hickey's *Memoirs*, ii. 137).

peltate [*biol.*]. L. *peltatus*, from *pelta*, shield, G. πέλτη.

pelvis [*anat.*]. L., basin.

pembroke. Table. ? From *Pembroke*, Wales.

pemmican. NAmer. Ind. (Cree) *pimecan*, from *pime*, fat. Also fig. of condensed matter.

pen[1]. Enclosure. AS. *penn*; also verb *pennian*, in compd. only, whence p.p. *pent*. ? Cf. LG. *pennen*, to bolt a door, from *penn*, pin, peg.

pen[2]. For writing. ME. & OF. *penne*, L. *penna*, feather. Cf. sense of F. *plume*, Ger. *feder*. A *penknife* was orig. used for sharpening quills.

pen[3] [*topogr.*]. Welsh, Corn., hill; cogn. with Ir. *ceann*, head.

penal. F. *pénal*, L. *penalis*, from *poena*, punishment, G. ποινή, fine. *Penal servitude* dates from 1853. With *under penalty* cf. F. *sous peine*. Sporting sense of *penalty*, *penalize* appears first in horse-racing.

penance. OF. (replaced by learned *pénitence*), L. *paenitentia*. See *repent*.

Penates. Household gods. L., from *penus*, sanctuary of temple; cogn. with *penitus*, within.

pence. ME. *pens*, contr. of *pennies*.

penchant. Pres. part. of F. *pencher*, VL. **pendicare*, from *pendēre*, to hang. Cf. *leaning*, *bent*, and Ger. *hang*, inclination.

pencil. Orig. paint-brush (Chauc.). OF. *pincel* (*pinceau*), painter's brush, from L. *penicillus*, dim. of *penis*, tail. Current sense, from c. 1600, is due to association with unrelated *pen*[2]. Orig. sense survives in *pencilled eyebrows*, and also in optics, the rays of a luminous *pencil* being likened to the hairs of a brush.

The prospect was so tempting that I could not forbeare designing it with my crayon (Evelyn).

Here we din'd, and I with my black lead pen tooke the prospect (*ib.*).

pendant. F., pres. part. of *pendre*, to hang, from L. *pendēre*. In naut. sense, esp. *broad pendant* of commodore, from 15 cent., but perh. orig. corrupt. of *pennon* (q.v.) by association with naut. *pendant*, hanging tackle. Cf. *pennant*.

pendent. Latinized spelling of *pendant* (q.v.).

pending. From obs. *pend*, to hang, F. *pendre*, from L. *pendēre*. Perh. also aphet. for *impending*. Prep. use is after F. *pendant*, a survival of the abl. absolute, e.g. *pendant le procès* corresponds to L. *pendente lite*.

Pendragon [*hist.*]. Welsh *pen*, head, and *dragon*, as symbol on standard. Title of Uther in the *Morte Artur*.

pendulum. Neut. of L. *pendulus*, hanging, from *pendēre*, to hang. Cf. F. *pendule*, It. *pendolo*, Ger. *pendel*, all 17 cent.

That great mathematician and virtuoso Monsr. Zulichem, inventor of y[e] pendule clock
(Evelyn, 1661).

Is this the wisdom of a great minister? or is it the vibration of a pendulum? (*Let. of Junius*, 1769).

Penelope. Wife of Ulysses, who, beset by suitors in absence of her husband, promised to make a choice when her web was

completed, and deferred this by unravelling every night what she had woven during the day. G. Πηνελόπεια (Hom.).

penetrate. From L. *penetrare*, from *penes*, *penitus*, within, *penus*, sanctuary. Cf. *penetralia*, inmost recesses, *Penates*. See *enter*.

penfold. See *pinfold*.

penguin. Applied (16 cent.) both to the great auk and the penguin, and prob. earlier to other sea-birds. Early writers (16–17 cents.) explain it as Welsh *pen gwyn*, white head, a name supposed to have been given by Welsh seamen, or possibly by Breton fishermen off Newfoundland (Cape Breton). This is prob. correct. A bolder flight of fancy connects it with the mythical discovery of America by Madoc ap Owen in the 12 cent. (see Hakl. viii. 108). The fact that the penguin has a black head is no serious objection, as bird-names are of very uncertain application (cf. *albatross*, *grouse*, *pelican*, *bustard*). F. *pingouin*, earlier (1600) *penguyn*, if not from E., may be Breton *pen gouin*, white head. Cf. *pen*[3], *Pendragon*. In sense of *Wraf* (q.v.), *penguin* alludes to the flapper that does not fly.

> Pengwyns, which in Welsh, as I have been enformed, signifieth a white head. From which derivation...some doe inferre that America was first peopled with Welsh-men
> (Richard Hawkins, c. 1600).

penicillate [*biol.*]. Tufted. See *pencil*.

peninsula. L., from *paene*, almost, *insula*, island; cf. F. *presqu'île*, Ger. *halbinsel*. Spec. ref. to Spain and Portugal dates from *Peninsular War* (1808–14).

penis [*anat.*]. L., lit. tail.

penitent. F. *pénitent*, from pres. part. of L. *paenitēre*, to repent. Displaced earlier *penant*, from OF. (cf. *penance*). *Penitentiary*, prison, earlier eccl. house of discipline for penitents, dates from c. 1800.

pennant [*naut.*]. Compromise between *pendant* (q.v.) and *pennon* (q.v.).

penniform [*biol.*]. From L. *penna*, feather.

pennill. Extemporized verse sung at Eisteddfod. Welsh, ? from *pen*, head.

pennon. Knight's swallow-tail flag. F. *penon*, from L. *penna*, feather, plume; cf. It. *pennone*, Sp. *pendón*. See *pendant*, *pennant*. But OF. var. *panon*, and analogy of *drapeau*, flag, from *drap*, cloth, suggest influence of L. *pannus*, cloth.

penny. AS. *pennig*, earlier *pening*; cf. Du. *penning*, Ger. *pfennig*. For suffix cf. *farthing*, *shilling*. Origin obscure, perh. from *pan*, early coins being sometimes shaped like shallow pans. The value and metal have varied at different periods. Often used in ME. for money in gen., as still in *a pretty penny*, to *get one's pennyworth*, to *turn an honest penny*; cf. F. *un joli denier*. A *pennyweight* was of the weight of a silver penny. For hybrid *dwt* cf. *cwt*.

> A peny yn seson spent wille safe a pounde
> (*Paston Let.* i. 414).

> Freend (quoth the good man) a peny for your thought (Heywood, 1546).

pennyroyal. App. arbitrary corrupt. of *puliol royal*, OF. *pouliol*, from L. *pulegium*, flea-bane, from *pulex*, flea. The adj. prob. from its being regarded as a sovereign remedy. Perh. confused with *pennywort*, said to be named from round leaves, with which Palsg. wrongly identifies it.

penology. Science of punishments. See *penal*.

pensile. L. *pensilis*, from *pendēre*, *pens-*, to hang.

pension. "An allowance made to anyone without an equivalent. In England it is generally understood to mean pay given to a state hireling for treason to his country" (Johns.). F., L. *pensio-n-*, from *pendere*, *pens-*, to pay, orig. to weigh. Earlier used, as in F., of any periodic payment, e.g. for board and lodging, whence *pensioner*, Camb. undergraduate who, not being a scholar or sizar on the foundation, pays for all he has (cf. Oxf. *commoner*). *Grand Pensionary* (hist.) is adapted from Du. *pensionaris*, chief magistrate.

> Sir William Byles recently asked Mr Lloyd George what is the amount of the pension being paid by the State to Lord Roberts; and what power, if any, resides in the State to withdraw such pension
> (*Times*, Nov. 1, 1912).

pensive. F. *pensif*, from *penser*, to think, L. *pensare*, frequent. of *pendere*, to weigh.

penstock. Floodgate. From *pen*[1] and *stock*.

pent. Orig. p.p. of to *pen* or of its obs. var. *pend*. See *pen*[1].

penta-. G. πεντα-, from πέντε, five (q.v.). Hence *pentagon*, *pentameter*, *pentarchy*, etc.

pentacle, pentagram. Five-pointed star used in sorcery (v.s.).

pentad. Number five. G. πεντάς, πεντάδ-. Cf. *triad*, etc.

pentagram. See *pentacle*.

pentateuch. L., G. πεντάτευχος, of five books, from G. τεῦχος, implement, in Late G. book.

Pentecost. Church L., G. *πεντηκοστή* (sc. *ἡμέρα*), fiftieth (day). G. name for Jewish Feast of Weeks, celebrated seven weeks after second day of Passover. Found in AS., but now usu. replaced by *Whit Sunday*. Cf. F. *Pentecôte*, Ger. *Pfingsten*.

penthouse. Folk-etym. for earlier *pentice*, *pentis*, aphet. for F. *appentis*, from *appendre*, to hang to; cf. a *lean-to*. Association with F. *pente*, slope, has introduced idea of sloping, whence *pent-roof*. The form *penthouse* is much earlier than dict. records. It occurs (in AF.) in *John of Gaunt's Reg.* (1372–76).

> Item, quod appenticia sint ita sublimia quod homines potuerint faciliter sub illis ire et equitare (*Liber Albus*, 259).

> *appentis*: the penthouse of a house (Cotg.).

pentagraph. See *pantograph*.

penultimate. From L. *paene*, almost, *ultimus*, last.

penumbra. Coined (1604) by Kepler from L. *paene*, almost, *umbra*, shade.

penurious. Orig. indigent, from *penury*, L. *penuria*, want, cogn. with *paene*, hardly.

peon. In India, police-man, servant, etc., Port. *peão* or F. *pion*. In Sp. Amer., labourer, Sp. *peón*. Both from MedL. *pedo-n-*, footsoldier, from *pes*, *ped-*, foot (see *pawn*[2]). Hence *peonage*, servitude for debt, in Mexico.

peony. AS. *peonie*, L. *paeonia*, G. *παιωνία*, from **Παιών**, physician of the gods, in allusion to med. properties. ME. had also *pioine*, from OF. (now *pivoine*).

people. F. *peuple*, nation, race, L. *populus*; cf. It. *popolo*, Sp. *pueblo*, Ger. *pöbel*, mob. Has largely replaced native *folk* and is used in many senses for which F. uses *gens*, *personnes*, *on*, *monde*, etc. For vowel cf. *beef*, *retrieve*, etc. Mod. spelling, for ME. *peple*, is an artificial reversion to the *-o-* of *populus*.

peperino [*geol.*]. Porous rock. It., from *pepe*, pepper, in allusion to small grain.

peperomia. Plant. ModL., from G. *πέπερι*, pepper.

peplum. Overskirt. L., from G. *πέπλος*, robe.

pepper. AS. *pipor*, L. *piper*, G. *πέπερι*, of Eastern origin; cf. Sanskrit *pippalī*. Found very early in most Europ. langs. For *peppercorn* (i.e. nominal) *rent* see below. With *peppermint*, from *mint*[1], cf. Ger. *pfeffermünze*.

> Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis... unam clovam gariofili ad Pascham pro omni servicio (Grant in *Stonor Papers*, c. 1290).

> Shalt yearly pay
> A peppercorne, a nutt, a bunch of may,
> Or some such trifle (*NED.* 1616).

pepsin. ModGer. coinage from G. *πέψις*, digestion, from *πέπτειν*, to ripen, cook. Cf. *peptic*, *dyspepsia*.

peptone. Ger. *pepton* (v.s.). Hence *peptonize*, to pre-digest by means of pepsin. For fig. use cf. *pemmican*.

per. L., through, by, in MedL. also with distributive sense. As prefix also intens. in L., as in *perturb*, (cf. E. *thorough-*), and this sense appears in chem. terms in *per-*, e.g. *peroxide*, *perchloride*. Many E. words in *per-* are latinized from earlier forms in *par-*, borrowed from F., e.g. *perfect*, ME. & OF. *parfit*, L. *perfectus*. Mod. *as per usual* seems to have been suggested by F. *comme par ordinaire*.

peradventure. Restored spelling of ME. & OF. *par aventure*, often contracted in ME.; cf. *perchance* and obs. *percase*. "It is sometimes used as a noun, but not gracefully nor properly" (Johns.).

> Paraunter she may be youre purgatorie (Chauc. E. 1670).

> It is indispensable that the Governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing (Pres. Wilson, Oct. 15, 1918).

perai. SAmer. fresh-water fish. Tupi (Brazil) *piraya*, lit. scissors.

perambulate. From L. *perambulare*, from *ambulare*, to walk, travel. Earlier is *perambulation*, official journey to fix boundaries (see *purlieu*). Current sense of *perambulator*, orig. a traveller, etc., dates from c. 1850–60. *Perambucot* is a mod. portmanteau-word.

percale. Muslin. F.; cf. It. *percallo*, Sp. *percal*. Of Eastern origin; cf. Pers. *parqālah*, a rag.

perceive. F. *percevoir*, with OF. tonic stem *perceiv-*, VL. **percipēre*, for *percipere*, from *capere*, to take. Cf. *deceive*, etc.

per cent. Short for L. *per centum*, still in leg. use.

percept. As philos. term coined (19 cent.) on *concept*. L. *perceptum*, from *percipere*, *percept-*, to perceive. Cf. *perceptible*, *perception*, which are much older.

perch[1]. Fish. F., L. *perca*, G. *πέρκη*, cogn. with *περκνός*, dark-spotted.

perch[2]. Pole, etc., in various senses, now usu.

associated with land-measurement (rod, pole) and birds. F. *perche*, L. *pertica*, staff, measuring-rod.

perchance. ME. *par chance*, etc. Cf. *peradventure*.

percheron. F., horse from *le Perche*.

Sometimes called the Norman horse, the Percheron comes from the Perche region, south of Normandy (*Daily Mail*, Jan. 23, 1918).

percipient. From pres. part. of L. *percipere*, to perceive.

percolate. From L. *percolare*, from *colare*, to flow, from *colum*, strainer. Cf. *colander*.

percussion. F., L. *percussio-n-*, from *percutere*, *percuss-*, to strike, from *quatere*, to shake, strike.

perdition. F., L. *perditio-n-*, from *perdere*, *perdit-*, to lose, from *dare*, to give. Chiefly in theol. sense, whence its disappearance in orig. sense of destruction.

perdu. In to *lie perdu*. Now usu. treated as F. word, but quite naturalized in 17 cent. in mil. use, esp. in *perdus*, for *enfants perdus*, forlorn hope.

perdurable. See *per-* and *durable*. In Chauc., regarded as obs. by Johns., but revived in 19 cent.

peregrine. L. *peregrinus*, foreigner, from *pereger*, abroad on journey, from *per* and *ager*, field. Hence *peregrine falcon*, caught in passage, instead of being taken from nest like *eyas*; cf. F. *faucon pèlerin*, It. *falcone pellegrino*, and see *pilgrim*.

peremptory. F. *péremptoire*, L. *peremptorius*, destructive, from *perimere*, *perempt-*, to take away utterly, from *emere*, to buy, obtain. Used in Roman law in sense of precluding all further debate.

perennial. From L. *perennis*, lasting through the year(s), from *per* and *annus*, year (cf. *biennial*). Used by Evelyn for evergreen.

perfect. Restored spelling of ME. & OF. *parfit* (*parfait*), L. *perfectus*, from *perficere*, *perfect-*, to do thoroughly. Often intens., e.g. *perfect scandal* (*stranger*, etc.). With *perfectibility*, F. *perfectibilité*, from the jargon of the 18 cent. *philosophes*, cf. E. *perfectionist*, theol. coinage of 17 cent. Wyc. uses *to perfection* (*Job*, xi. 7). *Counsel of perfection* is allusive to *Matt.* xix. 21.

He was a verray parfit, gentil knyght (Chauc. A. 72).

perfidy. F. *perfidie*, L. *perfidia*, from *perfidus*, treacherous, from *fidus*, faithful, from *fides*, faith. For pejorative sense of *per-* cf. *perjure*.

perfoliate [*bot.*]. With stalk apparently passing through leaf. From L. *per* and *folium*, leaf.

perforate. From L. *perforare*, from *forare*, cogn. with *bore*[1]. Chief current sense came in with improved postage-stamps.

perforce. ME. & F. *par force*. Cf. *peradventure*.

perform. AF. *parfourmer*, altered, by association with other words in *-form*, from AF. *parfourner*, OF. *parfournir*, from *fournir*, to furnish (q.v.). ME. had also *parfurnish* in same sense. In *Wollaton MSS.* I find *parfournir* (1259), *perfourmir* (1342). The transition from *performance* (of solemn ceremonies) to *performing fleas* is easily traced.

For noght oonly thy laude precious
Parfourned is by men of dignitee (Chauc. B. 1645).

perfume. Orig. to fumigate. F. *parfumer*, L. *perfumare*, from *fumus*, smoke, fume; cf. It. *perfumare*, Sp. *perfumar*.

perfunctory. Late L. *perfunctorius* (leg.), from *perfungi*, to get done with, from *fungi*, *funct-*, to perform.

perfuse. From L. *perfundere*, *perfus-*. See *fuse*[1].

pergameneous. Coined (19 cent.) from L. *pergamenum*, parchment (q.v.).

pergola. It., arbour, L. *pergula*, projecting roof, from *pergere*, to go forward, from *per* and *agere*.

perhaps. Coined (15 cent.) from *hap*, chance, after *peradventure*, *perchance*, which it has largely superseded. It occurs only three times in *AV*. Prob. the *-s* imitates the ending of *perchance*, *percase*.

peri. F. *péri*, Pers. *parī*, *perī*, orig. malevolent spirit controlled by Ahriman; cf. hist. of *fairy*, *elf*. App. introduced by Beckford (*Vathek*) and popularized by Byron and Moore.

peri-. G. περί, around. Many compds. correspond in sense with those of L. *circum*.

periagua. See *piragua*.

perianth [*bot.*]. F. *périanthe*, coined on *pericarp* from G. ἄνθος, flower.

periapt. Amulet. F. *périapte*, G. περίαπτον, from ἅπτειν, to fasten.

pericardium [*anat.*]. G. περικάρδιον, (membrane) round the heart, καρδία.

pericarp [*bot.*]. F. *péricarpe*, G. περικάρπιον, pod, from καρπός, fruit.

Periclean. Of Athens in time of *Pericles* (†429 B.C.). Cf. *Augustan*.

pericope. Paragraph. G. *περικοπή*, from *κόπτειν*, to cut.

pericranium [*anat.*]. G. *περικράνιον*, round the skull. Often wrongly used for *cranium*.

peridot. F. *péridot*, OF. *peritot* (13 cent.); cf. MedL. *peradota*. ? Arab. *farīdat*, gem. In ME. chrysolite, reintroduced from F. c. 1700 as jeweller's name for olivine chrysolite.

perigee [*astron.*]. F. *périgée*, MedL. *perigeum*, Late G. *περίγειον*, neut. of *περίγειος*, round (near) the earth, *γῆ*. Cf. *apogee*.

perihelion [*astron.*]. From G. *ἥλιος*, sun, as *perigee*. Cf. *aphelion*.

peril. F. *péril*, L. *periculum*, from root of *experiri*, to try, experiment, *peritus*, experienced. Ult. cogn. with *fare*. Replaced AS. *fær* (cf. Ger. *gefahr*). *At* (*one's*) *peril* is ME.

perimeter. G. *περίμετρος*, from *μέτρον*, measure.

period. F. *période*, L., G. *περίοδος*, circuit, from *ὁδός*, way. Orig. time of duration. *Periodical*, in literary sense, dates from the magazines (*Spectator*, etc.) of early 18 cent.

peripatetic. F. *péripatétique*, L., G. *περιπατητικός*, given to walking about, from *πατεῖν*, to tread. Earliest in ref. to Aristotle, who taught while walking in the Lyceum at Athens.

periphery. OF. *peripherie*, L., G. *περιφέρεια*, lit. carrying round, from *φέρειν*, to bear. Cf. *circumference*.

periphrasis. L., G. *περίφρασις*, from *φράζειν*, to speak. Cf. *circumlocution*, *talking round* (a subject).

periplus [*hist.*]. L., G. *περίπλους*, sailing round, from *πλόος*, *πλοῦς*, voyage. Cf. *circumnavigation*.

perique. Tobacco (from Louisiana). Said to be named from *Pierre Chenet*, who introduced tobacco-growing among the Acadian exiles.

periscope. Coined on *telescope*, etc., from G. *σκοπεῖν*, to look.

perish. F. *périr*, *périss-*, L. *perire*, lit. to go through. For sense cf. Ger. *vergehen*. In ME. also trans., as still in *perishing cold*. Cf. *parch*. Currency of *perish the thought!* is due to Cibber (v.i.), whose impudent "adaptation" is also responsible for *Richard's himself again*.

> *Catesby*. Be more yourself, my Lord: consider, sir;
> Were it but known a dream had frighted you,
> How wou'd your animated foes presume on't.
> *Richard*. Perish that thought: No, never be it said,
> That Fate itself could awe the soul of Richard.
> Hence, babbling dreams, you threaten here in vain:
> Conscience avant; Richard's himself again
> (*Rich. III*, v. 3. As it is acted at the Theatre Royal. By C. Cibber).

peristeronic [*neol.*]. Of the pigeon, G. *περιστερά*.

peristyle. F. *péristyle*, L., G. *περίστυλον*, neut. of *περίστυλος*, having pillars all round, from *στῦλος*, pillar.

peritoneum [*anat.*]. Inner membrane of abdomen. L., G. *περιτόναιον*, what stretches round, from *τείνειν*, to stretch.

periwig. Earlier (16 cent.) *perwike*, for *peruke* (q.v.).

periwinkle[1]. Plant. AS. *perwince*, L. *pervinca*, perh. orig. a climbing plant and cogn. with *vincire*, to bind; cf. F. *pervenche*, "periwinkle, or pervincle" (Cotg.). Form has app. been influenced by *periwinkle*[2].

> And fresshe pervynke riche of hewe
> (*Rom. of Rose*, 1432).

periwinkle[2]. Mollusc, winkle. AS. *pinewincle*, explained as sea-snail, with first element app. from L. *pina*, G. *πῖνα*, mussel. But there is a gap between this and the mod. word (16 cent.). Form has app. been influenced by *periwinkle*[1], as we find 16 cent. *perwinke* in both senses. These two words are a good example of the perversity of folk-etym., for it seems impossible to find any logical point of contact. See *winkle*.

perjure. F. *perjurer*, L. *perjurare*, from *jurare*, to swear, from *jus*, *jur-*, law, etc. Cf. *forswear*. *Perjury* is older in E. For pejorative force of *per-* cf. *perfidy*.

perk [*colloq.*]. To be jaunty, hold up the head, whence adj. *perk-y*. Forms are those of obs. or dial. *perk*, perch (noun and verb), ONF. *perque*, and the only ME. record (v.i.) has to do with the popinjay; so that orig. sense may have been suggested by the attitude of the parrot on its perch. On the other hand some early examples suggest rather a metath. of *prick*.

> The popejayes perken and pruynen for proude
> (*NED.* c. 1380).

permanent. F., from pres. part. of L. *permanēre*, from *manēre*, to dwell, remain. *Permanent way* (rail.) is contrasted with *construction line*.

permeate. From L. *permeare*, from *meare*, to pass.

Permian [*geol.*]. Strata named (1841) by Murchison from *Perm*, E. Russ., where

they are well exemplified. Cf. *Devonian*, *Silurian*.

permit. L. *permittere*, from *mittere*, *miss-*, to send; cf. F. *permettre*, It. *permettere*. Etym. sense of allowing to pass appears in noun *permit*, orig. imper. of verb, from init. word of offic. authorization (cf. F. *laissez-passer*, a permit).

permute. L. *permutare*, to change thoroughly.

pern. Honey-buzzard. Incorr. from G. πτέρνις, kind of hawk.

pernicious. F. *pernicieux*, L. *perniciosus*, from *pernicies*, destruction, from *nex*, *nec-*, slaughter, death. Application to disease, esp. anaemia, is recent.

pernickety [*Sc.*]. Fussy, particular. Introduced into E. by Sc. writers from c. 1880. Origin unknown. It is synon. with Sc. *perjink*, and both words, recorded from c. 1800, may be childish or uneducated perversions of *particular*. Cf. synon. Norw. Dan. *pertentlig*, thought to be corrupted from **pedantlig*, pedantic.

peroration. L. *peroratio-n-*, from *perorare*, to speak right through, from *orare*, to speak, pray, from *os*, *or-*, mouth; cf. F. *péroraison*.

perpend. L. *perpendere*, to weigh thoroughly, from *pendere*, to weigh.

perpendicular. OF. *perpendiculer* (*perpendiculaire*), L. *perpendicularis*, from *perpendiculum*, plummet, from *pendēre*, to hang. First in astron. (Chauc.); as arch. term introduced (1812) by Rickman. *Perpendicular drinking* is treated as a problem in the *Daily Chron*. Mar. 10, 1919.

perpetrate. From L. *perpetrare*, to accomplish, from *patrare*, to bring about. Criminal suggestion in E. is due to word having first been used (16 cent.) in statutes.

perpetual. F. *perpétuel*, L. *perpetualis*, from *perpetuus*, ? from *petere*, to seek, aim at.

perplex. First as adj. (Wyc.). L. *perplexus*, entangled, from *plectere*, *plex-*, to weave, plait. Cf. *complex*.

perquisite. L. *perquisitum*, thing eagerly sought, from *perquirere*, *perquisit-*, from *quaerere*, to seek. Orig. (leg.) property acquired otherwise than by inheritance. Current sense from 16 cent. *Perquisition*, domiciliary search, is from ModF.

perron [*arch.*]. Platform with steps before building. F., augment. of *pierre*, stone, L. *petra*; cf. It. *petrone*. See *Peter*.

perruque. See *peruke*.

perry. OF. *peré* (*poiré*), from *peire* (*poire*), pear (q.v.). Still *péré* in NormF.

perse [*archaic*]. A dark colour, purplish blue. Archaic F. *pers*, which in *Rol.* (11 cent.) means livid. MedL. *perseus*, *persicus*, point to popular association with *Persia*, or perh. with *peach*[1] (q.v.).

> Il perso è un colore misto di purpureo e di nero (Dante).

persea. Tree (NAmer. & WInd.). Orig. sacred tree of Egypt and Persia. L., G. περσέα.

persecute. F. *persécuter*, from L. *persequi*, *persecut-*, from *sequi*, to follow. Earlier (14 cent.) is *persecution*, esp. in ref. to early Church.

persevere. F. *persévérer*, L. *perseverare*, from *severus*, earnest. Until Milt. usu. accented as in quot. below.

> His onely power and providence persever
> T' uphold, maintaine, and rule the world for ever (Sylv. i. 7).

Persian. OF. *persien*, from *Perse*, L. *Persia*, in G. Πέρσις, OPers. *Pārs* (see *Parsee*). OPers. or Zend is an Aryan lang. closely allied to Sanskrit. ModPers. is, owing to the Mohammedan conquest (7–9 cents.), saturated with Arab.

persicaria. Plant, peach-wort. MedL. (see *peach*[1]).

persiflage. F., from *persifler*, to banter, 18 cent. coinage from *siffler*, to hiss, whistle, L. *sibilare*.

persimmon. Amer. date-plum. Earlier *putchamin* (Capt. John Smith, 1612), from NAmer. Ind. (Algonkin of Virginia), with suffix *-min* as in other names of grains and fruits.

persist. F. *persister*, L. *persistere*, from *sistere*, to stand.

person. F. *personne*, L. *persona*, character in play (*dramatis persona*), ? from *personare*, to sound through, with allusion to actor's mask, ? or of Etruscan origin (cf. *histrionic*). Orig. sense survives in *impersonate*, *personify*, *in the person of*, *in one's own person* (v.i.), and there is a suggestion of it in *personage*, F. *personnage*, dramatic character. In ME. often used esp. of physical appearance; hence *personable*, comely, having "a fine person." Current senses of *personal* form a parallel series to those of *general*. *Personally conducted* tours were presumably at first accompanied by Mr Cook *in propria persona*. In gram. sense L. *persona* was adopted by Varro in imitation of G. πρόσωπον, character in play, similarly used by Dionysius Thrax.

persona. L. (v.s.); esp. in Late L. *persona grata* and *in propria persona.*

personnel. F., from *personne* (v.s.). Orig. contrasted with *matériel.*

perspective. F., MedL. *perspectiva* (sc. *ars*), from *perspicere, perspect-*, to see through. Used by Chauc. of an optical instrument.

perspicacious. From L. *perspicax, perspicac-*, clear-sighted, from *perspicere* (v.s.). Cf. *perspicuous*, from L. *perspicuus*, transparent. These two words are sometimes confused in mod. use.

perspire. L. *perspirare*, to breathe through, blow gently. Euph. for *sweat* from 18 cent.

> That gross kind of exudation which was formerly known by the name of "sweat";...now every mortal, except carters, coal-heavers, and Irish chairmen, merely "perspires" (*Gent. Mag.* 1791).

persuade. F. *persuader*, L. *persuadēre*, from *suadēre*, to advise. With *persuasion*, religious opinion (16 cent.), cf. *conviction.*

pert. Aphet. for ME. & OF. *apert*, L. *apertus*, open, but used in sense of *expertus.* Orig. sense of ready, skilled, etc. survives in dial. *peart*, but the usual meaning, already in Chauc. (v.i.), is now almost that of the opposite *malapert.* Cf. Ger. *frech*, impudent, orig. bold, reckless, and E. *bold hussy.* *Proud* has degenerated in the same way.

> With proude wordes apert (*Plowmans Crede*, 541).
>
> She was proud and peert as is a pye (Chauc. A. 3950).

pertain. ME. *parteyne*, OF. *partenir*, VL. **pertenīre*, for *pertinēre*, from *tenēre*, to hold. Cf. *pertinent.*

pertinacious. From L. *pertinax, pertinac-*, from *tenax*, from *tenēre*, to hold.

pertinent. F., from pres. part. of L. *pertinēre*, to pertain, belong to.

perturb. F. *perturber*, L. *perturbare*, from *turbare*, to disturb, from *turba*, crowd.

peruke. F. *perruque* (15 cent.), It. *perruca, parruca*, of obscure origin. Sp. *peluca* has suggested connection with L. *pilus*, hair, but Port. has *peruca* and the *-r-* may be original. Connection with *parakeet*, in allusion to tufted crest, is not impossible. The popular E. form was *perwike*, whence *periwig.* Pepys, who had his first wig in 1662, spells it at first *peruke* and later *perriwigg.*

peruse. There is an obs. *peruse*, to use up, e.g. *a bowsprete perused and roteyn* (*Nav. Accts.*, 15 cent.), OF. *paruser*, but this can hardly be connected, though it may have influenced the form. Earliest sense, to go through, survey, hence, inspect, examine critically, points to **pervise*, from L. *pervidēre, pervis-*, to look through, scrutinize (cf. *revise, survey*). It has always been a word rather written than spoken, and such words sometimes acquire spelling pronunc., *u* and *v* not being distinguished in MS. and print till recent times (cf. *Alured*, mistake for *Alvred*, i.e. *Alfred*). With quot. 3 cf. Watts' "When I survey the wondrous cross."

> That every weke Maister Meyre let call viij persons unto the tyme that all the x wardes be perused (*Coventry Leet Book*, 1510).
>
> Littleton's Tenures...lately perused and amended (Book-title, 1612).
>
> I climbed the Hill, perused the Cross,
> Hung with my gain and his great loss (Vaughan, 1650).

Peruvian bark. Cinchona (q.v.). From *Peruvia*, latinized form of *Peru.*

pervade. L. *pervadere*, to go through.

perverse. F. *pervers*, L. *perversus*, from *pervertere*, to turn away, whence *pervert*; cf. *froward*, which it has replaced. *Pervert*, noun, iron. for *convert*, is a neol.

pervious. From L. *pervius*, from *via*, way.

peseta. Sp. coin, dim. of *pesa*, weight. See *poise.*

peshitta [*theol.*]. Syriac *Vulgate.* Syriac *p'shīṭṭâ*, simple, plain (sc. *mappaqtâ*, version).

Peshwa, Peishwa. Orig. chief minister of Mahratta princes, becoming hereditary sovereign in 1749. Pers. *pēshwā*, chief.

pesky [*US.*]. App. from *pest*; cf. *plaguy.*

peso. Sp. dollar, lit. weight, L. *pensum*, from *pendere, pens-*, to weigh.

pessary [*med.*]. MedL. *pessarium*, from *pessum*, from G. πεσσός, oval stone.

pessimism. Coined (late 18 cent.) ? by Coleridge, after *optimism*, from L. *pessimus*, worst.

pest. F. *peste*, L. *pestis*, plague, pestilence. Cf. *pestilence*, F., L. *pestilentia.*

Pestalozzian. Of *Pestalozzi*, Swiss educationist (†1827).

pester. Now associated with *pest*, but orig. to hamper, entangle, aphet. for OF. *empestrer* (*empêtrer*), "to pester, intricate, intangle, trouble, incumber" (Cotg.), orig. to fasten (at pasture) with a tether, MedL. *pastorium* (see *pastern*), and representing a VL. type **impastoriare*; cf. It. *pastoiare*, "to fetter, to clog, to shackle, to pastern, to give" (Flor.). In early use chiefly naut. and

found passim in various senses in Hakl. and Purch.

Confin'd and pester'd in this pinfold here
(*Comus*, 6).

pestle. OF. *pestel*, L. *pistillum*, from *pinsere*, *pist-*, to pound.

pet[1]. Darling. Orig. (16 cent.) Sc. and applied to tame or household animals and birds as well as to children. Prob. this is the earlier meaning (cf. *ducky*, *my lamb*, etc.). App. related to obs. *peat*, in same senses, esp. in *proud peat* (*Heart of Midlothian*, ch. li.). Origin unknown, but see quot. below.

peton: a little foot; *mon peton*: my prettie springall, my gentle impe; (any such flattering or dandling phrase, bestowed by nurses on their sucking boyes) (Cotg.).

pet[2]. Temper. App. from phrase to *take the pet*, which began to replace (c. 1600) the earlier to *take pepper in the nose*. It appears to be from *pet*[1], in sense of animal, like F. *prendre la chèvre*, lit. to take the goat, with which cf. US. *that gets my goat*, though the metaphor is not clear; cf. also It. *pigliare la monna*, to get drunk, lit. take the monkey.

prendre la chevre: to take in dudgeon, or snuffe; to take the pet, or pepper in the nose (Cotg.).

petal. F. *pétale*, G. *πέταλον*, thin plate, neut. of *πέταλος*, outspread. Cf. *patulous*.

petard. F. *pétard*, from *péter*, to break wind, from *pet*, L. *peditum*, from *pedere*; cf. It. *petardo*, obs. Sp. *petar*.

For 'tis the sport to have the engineer
Hoist with his own petard (*Haml.* iii. 4).

petasus. G. broad-brimmed hat as worn by Mercury. G. *πέτασος*, from root *πετ-*, to spread; cf. *petal*.

petaurist. Flying marsupial. G. *πεταυριστής*, lit. performer on the spring-board, *πέταυρον*.

Peter. L., G. *Πέτρος*, lit. stone, rendering Syriac *kēfā*, stone (*Cephas*). Hence *Peter's pence*, tribute to Rome, see of St Peter, also called *Rome-scot*, dating from AS. times, abolished in 1534. To *rob Peter to pay Paul* is prob. merely a collocation of familiar names, *Pierre et Paul* being used in F. like *Tom, Dick and Harry* in E., though later eccl. senses have been read into the phrase (v.i.). In *blue Peter* the choice of the name may be arbitrary (cf. *jolly Roger*), but I have sometimes wondered whether it is in some way connected with obs. *beaupers*, *bewpers*, bunting, misunderstood as "beautiful Peter" (Piers, Pearce) and perverted to suit the colour.

descouvrir S. Pierre pour couvrir S. Pol: to build, or inrich one Church with the ruines, or revenues of another (Cotg.).

A moderate bargain for Paul the taxpayer may be a very bad bargain for Peter the consumer
(*Obs.* June 22, 1919).

Peterloo [*hist.*]. See *blanket*.

peter out. Orig. US., of stream or lode of ore. ? From F. *péter* (see *petard*); ? cf. to *fizzle out*.

petersham [*archaic*]. Coat, cloth. From *Viscount Petersham* (c. 1812). Cf. *spencer*, *raglan*.

A Petersham coat with velvet collar, made tight after the abominable fashion of those days
(*Tom Brown*, ch. iv.).

petiole. Footstalk of plant. F. *pétiole*, L. *petiolus*, from *pes*, *ped-*, foot.

petit. F., see *petty*.

petition. F. *pétition*, L. *petitio-n-*, from *petere*, *petit-*, to seek, ask for.

Which kynde of disputyng schole men call *Petitio principii*, the provyng of two certaine thynges, eche by the other, and is no provyng at all (Tynd.).

petrel. From 17 cent. App. from *St Peter*, with suffix as in *cockerel*. Cf. Norw. *Pedersfugl*, Ger. *Petersvogel*, prob. suggested by the E. word. F. *pétrel* is also from E.

The seamen give them the name of petrels, in allusion to St Peter's walking upon the Lake of Gennesareth (Dampier).

Petriburg. Signature of bishop of Peterborough.

petrify. F. *pétrifier*, as though from L. **petrificare*, from *petra*, rock. See *Peter*.

petrol. In mod. use from F. *pétrol*, refined petroleum. The latter is MedL., from *petra*, rock, *oleum*, oil. Hence F. *pétroleuse* (hist.), female incendiary during Paris Commune (1871).

petrology. Science of rocks. From L. *petra*, G. *πέτρα*.

petronel [*hist.*]. Horse-pistol, carbine. The derivation usu. given, from F. *poitrine*, chest, is incorr. Archaic F. *poitrinal* is due to folk-etym., the weapon perh. being slung, ? or fired, from the chest. The earliest (16 cent.) forms are F. *petrinal*, It. *petrinale*, *pietronello*, *petronello*, Sp. *pedreñal*, all from L. *petra*, stone, the derivatives of which, It. *pietra*, Sp. *piedra*, mean gunflint. Ger. *flinte*, Du. *vlinte*, musket, were also introduced when the flint-lock superseded the older matchlock. Cf. Sp. Port.

pedernal, flint for striking fire, gun flint. The E. form is prob. from It.

pedreñal: un poitrinal, sorte de petite arquebuse à rouet (Oudin).

'Twas then I fired my petronel,
And Mortham, steed and rider, fell (*Rokeby*, i. 19).

petrosal [*anat.*]. From L. *petrosus*, stony, from *petra*, stone.

petticoat. Orig. (15 cent.) *pety cote*, i.e. *petty coat*, small coat, a garment worn under armour, but already in 15 cent. also used of female attire, though not at first a skirt. As symbol of womankind contrasted by Shaks. with *breeches* (3 *Hen. VI*, v. 5) (see also quot. s.v. *vessel*). *Petticoat government* is first recorded as book-title (1702). *Petticoat tails*, Scotch tea-cakes, has been explained as OF. *petits gastels* (*gâteaux*), but is prob. one of those fantastic coinages which have to be left unexplained.

pettifogger. From 16 cent. First element is *petty* (q.v.), second may be obs. Du. *focker*, monopolist; cf. *focken*, to cheat, in Flem. pedlar lang. These words are connected by some with *Fugger*, name of family of merchant princes at Augsburg (15–16 cent.). Cf. Ger. *kleinigkeitskrämer*, in somewhat similar sense. E. formerly had *pettifactor*, *pettymarchant*, in sense of huckster.

focker: monopola, pantopola, vulgò fuggerus, fuccardus (Kil.).

Lawyers, breath-sellers and pettifoggers [Mont. gens maniant les procès] (Florio's *Montaigne*, i. 22).

pettish. Now associated with *pet*[1, 2], but it is earlier than these words and is prob. aphet. for *impetuous*, with suffix-change as in *squeamish* (q.v.). In its earliest occurrences it is glossed *impetuosus* (Huloet, 1552), *effraenis*, *iracundus* (Levins, 1570). Current sense is evidently due to *pet*[2], partly perh. to *petulant*.

pettitoes [*dial.*]. Now pig's trotters, but orig. "giblets" of a pig or other animal. Mod. sense, due to association with *toe*, is as early as Florio (v.i.). OF. *petite oe* (*oie*), lit. little goose, applied to goose-giblets, gave E. (*pygges*) *petytoe* (*Rutland MSS.* 1539). But, as F. *petite oie* means accessories of any kind, e.g. of costume, or even the preliminaries of a battle, and these senses are recorded about as early as that of giblets, it seems possible that OF. *petite oe* may be folk-etym. for OIt. *petito*, little, borrowed from F. *petit*.

Puis apres luy firent servir sept cens cinquante platz de petites oues
(*Chroniques admirables du puissant roi Gargantua*, ? c. 1530).

peduccii: all manner of feete, or petitoes drest to be eaten, as calves, sheepes, neates, or hogs feete, or pigs petitoes (Flor.).

petto, in. It., in the breast, L. *pectus*.

petty. ME. *pety*, for *petit*, the latter also being fully naturalized and current up to 17 cent. F. *petit* is prob. of Celt. origin and cogn. with *piece*. *Petty* was orig. used without disparaging sense, as still in *petty officer*, *petty cash*. Esp. common in leg. lang., e.g. *petty jury* (*larceny*, *sessions*, etc.).

petulant. F. *pétulant*, L. *petulans*, *petulant-*, wanton, malapert, etc., as though from L. **petulare*, dim. of *petere*, to seek. Current sense is due to association with *pettish*.

petunia. Coined (1789) by Jussieu from archaic F. *pétun*, tobacco, Port. *petum*, Guarani (Brazil) *petÿ*.

petuntse. Porcelain earth. Chin. *pai-tun-tz'*, white stone, with formative suffix. Cf. *kaolin*.

pew. ME. *puwe*, OF. *puie*, balcony, balustrade, from *podia*, pl. of *podium*, elevated balcony, imperial seat in theatre, G. *πόδιον*, base, pedestal, dim. of *πούς*, *ποδ-*, foot. From *podium* comes archaic F. *puy*, with wide range of meanings in OF. and found in sense of hill in many geog. names, e.g. *Puy-de-Dôme* (Auvergne). Orig. sense of *pew* as raised place of dignity survives, at any rate up to time of writing, in the *squire's pew*.

Nor was there [in the theatre] any pretty woman that I did see, but my wife, who sat in my lady Fox's pew with her (Pepys, Feb. 15, 1669).

pewit, peewit. Imit. of cry; cf. Du. *kievit*, Ger. *kiebitz*, E. dial. *peeweep*.

pewter. ME. *peutre*, *pewtre*, etc., OF. *peutre* (12 cent.), for earlier **peltre*; cf. It. *peltro*, Sp. *peltre*. There are also later OF. forms in *esp-*, with which cf. synon. E. *spelter*. Origin unknown, although much discussed. Cf. obscure origin of other alloy metals (*brass*, *latten*).

pfennig. Ger., *penny* (q.v.).

ph-. L. transliteration of G. *φ*, and found prop. only in words of G. origin. This *ph-* was replaced in VL. by *f-*, so that in OF. we find *filosofe*, *fisicien*, etc., which passed into ME.; but these have nearly all been restored. Occ. there are doublets, e.g. *fancy*, *phantasy*, *frantic*, *phrenetic*. In some words init. *ph-* is a barbarism, e.g. *philibeg*

for *filibeg*, as also in surnames such as *Phayre*, *Phillimore*, etc.

phaeton. Vehicle, from c. 1740. G. *φαέθων*, lit. shining, used as name of son of Helios who tried unsuccessfully to drive his father's chariot.

-phagous. L., G. *-φαγος*, from *φαγεῖν*, to eat. Also *-phagy*, G. *-φαγία*.

phalange [*anat.*]. Finger-bone. Back-formation from *phalanges*, pl. of *phalanx* (q.v.).

phalanger. Austral. marsupial. From G. *φαλάγγιον*, spider's web, in allusion to webbed toes.

phalanx. L., G. *φάλαγξ*, esp. used of the Macedonian formation.

phallic. G. *φαλλικός*, from *φαλλός*, penis, worshipped in Dionysiac festivals as symbol of productiveness.

Phanariot. ModG. *Φαναριώτης*, inhabitant of *Phanar*, district of Constantinople, Turk. *fanar*, G. *φανάριον*, light-house, dim. of *φανός*, lamp.

phanerogamous [*bot.*]. Opposite of *cryptogamous*. From G. *φανερός*, visible, from *φαίνειν*, to show.

phantasm. ME. & OF. *fantasme*, L., G. *φάντασμα*, from *φαντάζειν*, to display, from *φαίνειν*, to show; cf. *phantom*. Hence *phantasmagoria*, coined (1802) by exhibitor of optical illusions in London, as a "mouth-filling and startling term" (*NED.*). According to *Dict. Gén.* F. *fantasmagorie* is recorded for 1801, so that the word was prob. borrowed.

phantom. ME. & OF. *fantosme* (*fantôme*), as *phantasm* (q.v.); cf. It. Sp. *fantasma*. Change of vowel in F. word is unexplained.

Pharaoh. L., G. *Φαραώ*, Heb. *par'ōh*, from Egypt. *pr-'o*, great house, generic name of line of Egypt. kings. Cf. *faro*.

Pharisee. OF. *pharisé* (replaced by *pharisien*), L., G. *Φαρισαῖος*, Aram. *p'rishaiyā*, pl. of *p'rīsh*, Heb. *pārūsh*, separated. Rendered *sundor-hālig* in AS. *Gospel Version*.

pharmaceutic. L., G. *φαρμακευτικός*, from *φάρμακον*, poison, drug. Older is *pharmacy*, ME. *fermacie*, OF. *farmacie*, Late L., G. *φαρμακεία*. *Pharmacopoeia* is from *-ποιος*, making (cf. *poet*).

pharos. L., G. *Φάρος*, island off Alexandria with light-house built by Ptolemy Philadelphus. One of the seven wonders of the world.

pharynx. G. *φάρυγξ*; cf. *φάραγξ*, chasm.

phase. F., or back-formation from *phases*, pl. of ModL. *phasis*, earlier used for *phase*, G. *φάσις*, from *φαίνειν*, to show. Orig. (17 cent.) of the moon.

phasianine. Of the pheasant (q.v.).

pheasant. ME. *fesan*, *fesand*, etc., F. *faisan*, L., G. *φασιανός*, of *Φᾶσις*, river of Colchis, whence the bird was first brought. In most Europ. langs. For *-t* cf. *peasant*, *tyrant*.

phenol [*chem.*]. From G. *φαινο-*, shining, from *φαίνειν*, to show. Introduced (1841) as F. formative prefix by Laurent.

phenology. Science of recurring phenomena. Ult. a Ger. coinage.

phenomenon. Late L., G. *φαινόμενον*, neut. of pres. part. pass. of *φαίνειν*, to show. Sense of extraordinary occurrence, portent, from 18 cent.

phew. Natural interj. of disgust; cf. Ger. *pfui*.

phial. ME. *fiole*, F., Late L. *phiola*, for *phiala*, G. *φιάλη*, broad, flat vessel. Cf. *vial*.

> Silveren fiols [*var.* viols] twelve
> (Wyc. *Numb.* vii. 84).

Phidian. Of *Phidias*, G. *Φειδίας*, most famous of G. sculptors († 432 B.C.).

phil-. See *philo-*.

-phil, -phile. Adopted in MedL. from G. *φίλος*, loving, which is used only in proper names, e.g. *Theophilus*, *Θεόφιλος*, dear to God. Mod. coinages, e.g. *Hunophil*, with linking *-o-*, are numerous. Opposite is *-phobe*.

> The ententophil Balkan states
> (*Daily Chron.* Sep. 3, 1917).
>
> Trigo would have nothing to do with the "phils" and the "phobes" of either side
> (*Times Lit. Suppl.* Mar. 20, 1919).

philadelphian [*hist.*]. Sect. From G. *φιλαδελφία*, brotherly love, from *ἀδελφός*, brother. Hence name of city in US.

> *philadelphians*: a new sect of enthusiasts, pretenders to brotherly love (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

philander. G. *φίλανδρος*, lover of men, from G. *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρ-*, man; cf. *philanthrope*. Later sense as stock name for lover, whence verb to *philander*, perh. due to wrong interpretation, loving man, or from use of name *Philander* in early romances. Cf. *abigail*.

philanthropy. F. *philanthropie*, Late L., G. *φιλανθρωπία*, from *ἄνθρωπος*, man.

philately. F. *philatélie*, coined (1864) by stamp-collector Herpin from G. *ἀτελής*, free of charge, suggested by F. *franco*, *franc de port*; cf. archaic E. to *frank* a letter, F. *affranchir*, Ger. *freimark*, stamp.

-phile. See *-phil*.

philibeg. See *filibeg*.

philippic. L., G. φιλιππικός, orig. name of orations in which Demosthenes, like an Athenian Lord Roberts, urged his countrymen to arm for their liberty against *Philip of Macedon*, father of Alexander the Great. The name means lover of horses (see *hippopotamus*). To *appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober* is trad. ascribed to a poor widow against whom the king had given judgment when in his normal condition.

philippina, philopoena. Ger. custom of present-giving connected with double kernel in nut. Ger. *vielliebchen*, dim. from *viel lieb*, very dear, became by folk-etym. *Philippchen*, little Philip, whence F. *Philippine*, etc.

Philistine. F. *philistin*, Late L., G. pl. Φιλιστῖνοι, Heb. *p'lishtīm*, pl. name of tribe, cogn. with *Palestine*. Current sense of uncultured person, chiefly due to Matthew Arnold, is adapted from Ger. *Philister*, used (orig. at Jena, 17 cent.) in student slang for townee, outsider, and trad. due to the text *Philister über dir*, the Philistines are upon thee (*Judges*, xvi.), chosen by univ. preacher of Jena after a fatal "town and gown" in 1689. So explained as early as 1716.

Phillis. Neat-handed maid (*Allegro*, 87). Earlier stock name for rustic sweetheart, often coupled (by mistaken derivation) with *Philander*. L. *Phyllis*, rustic maid in Virg. and Hor., G. Φυλλίς, from φύλλον, leaf.

philo-, phil-. G. φιλο-, φιλ-, from φίλος, dear, φιλεῖν, to love. Often used to form nonce-words, e.g. the *philo-Hun pacifists*. Opposite is *miso-, mis-*, e.g. *misogynist, misanthropy*.

philology. F. *philologie*, L., G. φιλολογία, love of words, literature, etc.

> In conclusion he [Bishop Ussher] recommended to me y^e^ study of philology above all human studies (Evelyn).

philomath. Lover of learning. See *mathematics*.

Philomel. F. *philomèle*, L., G. φιλομήλα, understood as lover of song, μέλος, but perh. lover of apples, μῆλα. Poet. name for nightingale, whence myth of Philomela and Procne. In ME. usu. *philomene*.

philopoena. See *philippina*.

philoprogenitiveness. Coined (1815) by the phrenologist Spurzheim for the bump indicating love of offspring, progeny.

philosopher. AF. *filosofre*, OF. *filosofe* (*philosophe*), with *-r-* inserted (as in *barrister*), L., G. φιλόσοφος, lover of wisdom (see *sophist*). Used in Middle Ages of adept in occult science, whence *philosophers' stone* (see quot. s.v. *elixir*), MedL. *lapis philosophorum*; cf. F. *pierre philosophale*. Some mod. senses of *philosophy, philosophical* (to *take one's troubles philosophically*) seem to refer esp. to the stoic philosophers.

> Thou wert my guide, philosopher and friend (*Essay on Man*, iv. 390).

philtre. F., L., G. φίλτρον, love-potion, from φιλεῖν, to love.

phit [*neol.*]. Imit. of sound of mod. bullet.

phiz. For *physiognomy*. One of the clipped words of late 17 cent.; cf. *mob*[1], *cit*, etc.

phlebotomy. Blood letting. ME. & OF. *flebotomie*, L., G. φλεβοτομία, from φλέψ, φλεβ-, vein, τέμνειν, to cut. See *fleam*.

phlegm. ME. & OF. *flemme* (*flegme*), etc., Late L., G. φλέγμα, inflammation, clammy humour, from φλέγειν, to burn; cf. It. *flemma*, Sp. *flema*. One of the medieval four "humours," producing apathy. Hence *phlegmatic*. Sense-development is curious as the word is cogn. with *flame*.

phlogistic. Combustible, fiery. From G. φλογιστός, inflammable (v.s.).

phlox. L., G. φλόξ, lit. flame (v.s.); cf. Ger. *flammenblume*.

-phobe, -phobia. G. -φοβος, -φοβια, from φόβος, fear. Earliest is *hydrophobia* (q.v.). In mod. nonce-words *-phobe* is opposite of *-phil*.

> He seems to have a "phobia" of sentimentality, like a small boy who would rather die than kiss his sister in public (*Times Lit. Sup.* June 12, 1919).

phocine. Of the seal, L., G. φώκη; cf. F. *phoque*.

Phoenician. ME. *Fenicien*, etc., OF., from L. *Phoenicia* (sc. *terra*), from G. Φοινίκη, from Φοῖνιξ, Φοίνικ-, a Phoenician, ident. with *phoenix*, but reason for name uncertain. The Phoenicians were trad. the inventors of letters. The lang. is Semit. and akin to Hebrew.

phoenix. AS. & ME. *fenix*, L., G. φοῖνιξ, purple-red (v.s.). Name and myth are found in most Europ. langs.

pholas. Boring mollusc. G. φωλάς, lurking in a hole, φωλεός.

-phone. First in *telephone* (q.v.), from G. φωνή, voice. Hence more recent *microphone, radiophone*, etc.

phonetic. G. *φωνητικός*, from *φωνή*, sound. Orig. used (1797) by Zoega of ancient inscriptions representing sounds instead of pictures. Since middle of 19 cent. esp. in ref. to spelling and to the scient. study of sound-change in lang. Cf. *phonology* in same sense.

> The science of phonology is the entrance to the temple of language, but we must not forget that it is but the outer vestibule, not the inner shrine itself (Whitney).

phonograph. Orig. character representing a sound (*phonography*, phonetic spelling, is recorded for 1701); from 1837 associated with Pitman's short-hand, from 1877 with Edison's talking-machine, but now giving way to *gramophone* (q.v.).

phonopore. Apparatus for transmitting telephonic messages on telegraph wires. From G. *πόρος*, passage.

-phore, -phorous. From G. *-φορος*, from *φέρειν*, to bear, chiefly in scient. terms; cf. *-fer, -ferous*. See *semaphore*.

phosphorus. L., G. *φωσφόρος*, light-bearing, from *φῶς*, light (v.s.). Orig. the morning star (cf. *lucifer*), later applied to any luminous substance, and, since its discovery in 1669, to a chem. element.

photograph. From G. *φῶς*, *φωτ-*, light, *γράφειν*, to write, etc. Introduced (1839) by Sir John Herschel, perh. as compromise between rival candidates *photogene, heliograph*, and at once adopted into F. *Photogravure*, F., is a hybrid, from *gravure*, engraving.

phrase. F., L., G. *φράσις*, from *φράζειν*, to point out, tell. Now often used of stereotyped or meaningless expressions such as *freedom of the seas, democratic control, self-determination of peoples*, etc.

> I would warn you in all sincerity not to mistake phrases for facts (D. Lloyd George, Mar. 13, 1918).

phratry. G. *φρατρία*, clan, division of tribe, from *φρατήρ*, brother.

phrenetic. Learned form of *frantic* (q.v.).

phrenology. Lit. mental science. From G. *φρήν*, *φρεν-*, mind; cf. F. *phrénologie*. Coined (c. 1815) by Gall and Spurzheim.

Phrygian. Of *Phrygia*, in Asia Minor, the national cap of which has been identified in mod. times with the cap of liberty.

phthisis. L., G. *φθίσις*, from *φθίνειν*, to waste away. From 16 cent.

phycology. Science of sea-weed, L. *fucus*, G. *φῦκος*.

phylactery. ME. *filaterie* (Wyc.); L., G. *φυλακτήριον*, guard, amulet, from *φυλάσσειν*, to guard; cf. OF. *filatiere* (*phylactère*). Orig. case containing four *OT*. texts, viz. *Deut.* vi. 4–9, xi. 13–21, *Ex.* xiii. 1–10, 11–16.

> Ye shall bind them for a sign upon your hand, and they shall be for frontlets between your eyes (*Deut.* xi. 18 *RV.*).

phylarch. G. *φύλαρχος*, head of a tribe, *φυλή*.

Phyllis. See *Phillis*.

phylloxera. Vine-pest. Coined (1834), from G. *φύλλον*, leaf, *ξηρός*, dry.

phylogeny. History of race. Ger. *phylogenie* (Haeckel, 1866), from *φυλή*, tribe.

physeter. Sperm-whale. L., G. *φυσητήρ*, from *φυσᾶν*, to blow.

physic. ME. *fisike*, OF. *fisique*, L., G. *φυσική* (*ἐπιστήμη*), knowledge of nature, *φύσις*, from *φύειν*, to produce, cogn. with L. *fui* and ult. with E. *be*. With *physical*, contrasted with *moral*, cf. F. *physique*, bodily constitution, contrasted with *moral* (of troops, etc.). Sense of healing (early ME.) is evolved from that of familiarity with bodily processes, etc.

physiognomy. ME. *fisnamie*, etc., from OF. (*physionomie*), L., G. *φυσιογνωμονία*, from *φύσις*, nature, *γνώμων*, *γνώμον-*, judge, interpreter. See *gnomon*. Associated, in a statute of Henry VIII against fortune-telling, with *physyke* and *palmestrye*.

> I knowe wele by thy fisnamy, thy kynd it were to stele (*NED.* c. 1400).

physiography. Coined (19 cent.) on *physiology*.

physiology. F. *physiologie*, L., G. *φυσιολογία*, study of nature (v.s.).

physique. See *physic*.

phytology. Botany. From G. *φυτόν*, plant.

pi[1] [*math.*]. Ratio of circumference to diameter. Name of G. letter *π*, p, so used by Euler (1748).

pi[2] [*slang*]. Schoolboy abbrev. of *pious*. Hence *pi-squash*, prayer-meeting, etc.

piacular. Expiatory. L. *piacularis*, from *piaculum*, from *piare*, to appease. See *expiate*.

piaffe [*equit.*]. From F. *piaffer*, to strut, etc., perh. imit. of stamping.

pia mater [*anat.*]. Membrane of brain. MedL., rendering synon. Arab. *umm raqīqah*, tender mother. Cf. *dura mater*.

piano. It., short for *pianoforte* or *fortepiano*. It. *piano*, soft, *forte*, loud, L. *planus*, smooth, *fortis*, strong. Invented (c. 1710) by Cristofori of Padua. *Pianola* (c. 1900) is app. intended for a dim.

piastre. F., It. *piastra*, short for *piastra d'argento*, leaf of silver, orig. applied in It. to Sp. silver *peso*; cf. It. *piastro*, plaster (q.v.), and see *plate*.

piazza. It., place (q.v.), open square, market place; cf. Sp. *plaza*. In E. also erron. applied to the colonnade of Covent Garden, designed by Inigo Jones, instead of to the market-place itself.

> The piazza [market square of Leghorn] is very fayre and comodious, and with the church gave the first hint to the building both of the church and piazza in Covent Garden (Evelyn).
>
> *piazza*: a market-place or chief street; such is that in Covent-Garden....The close walks in Covent-Garden are not so properly the Piazza, as the ground which is inclosed within the rails (Blount).

pibroch. Series of variations on bagpipe. Gael. *piobaireachd*, from *piobair*, piper, from *piob*, E. *pipe* (q.v.). Popularized in E. by Scott.

pica [*typ.*]. L., magpie. Earlier used, with *pie*[1], in sense of set of rules for fixing Church feasts in accordance with displacement of Easter. Prob. "black and white" is the orig. idea. For application to type cf. *brevier* (q.v.), *primer*.

picador. Sp., pricker, from *picar*, to prick. See *pick*[2], *pike*.

picaninny. See *piccaninny*.

picaresque. F., esp. in *roman picaresque*, rogue novel (e.g. *Gil Blas*), Sp. *picaresco*, prob. from *picar*, to prick (cf. to *pick and steal*).

picaroon. Rogue, esp. pirate. Sp. *picarón*, augment. of *picaro*, rogue (v.s.). First in Capt. John Smith.

piccadill [*obs.*]. Common in 17 cent. Orig. cut edge of ruff, etc.; later, fashionable collar with perforated border. OF. *piccadille*, app. from Sp. *picado*, pricked, cut (v.s.). Hence *Piccadilly*, though exact connection is uncertain.

> *pickadill*: the round hem or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a garment, or other thing; also a kinde of stiff collar, made in fashion of a band. Hence perchance that famous ordinary near St James called *Pickadilly*; because it was then the outmost or skirt house of the suburbs that way. Others say it took its name from this, that one Higgins a tailor, who built it, got most of his estate by pickadilles, which in the last age were much worn in England (Blount).

piccalilli. In 18 cent. also *piccalillo*, *pacolilla*. Prob. arbitrary formation on *pickle*.

piccaninny, picaninny. From 17 cent. Negro dim. of Sp. *pequeño* or Port. *pequeno*, small, of unknown origin; cf. Port. *pequenino*, tiny. It is uncertain whether the word arose in Sp. or Port. colonies, or in the E. or W. Ind., but it has spread remarkably (WAfr., Cape, Austral., etc.).

piccolo. It., small. Orig. in *piccolo flute*, It. *piccolo flauto*. It. *piccolo* belongs to same group as Sp. *pequeño* (v.s.).

pice. EInd. copper coin, quarter anna. Hind. *paisā*, ? from Sanskrit *pad*, *padī*, quarter.

pick[1]. Noun. Ident. with earlier *pike* (q.v.). Used also in early Sc. for *pike*, weapon.

pick[2]. Verb. In ME. also *pike*. AS. *pȳcan*; cf. ON. *pikka*, to peck, prick, Du. *pikken*, to pick, peck, Ger. *picken* (from LG.), to peck, puncture; also F. *piquer*, It. *piccare*, Sp. *picar*. The relation of all these words is obscure, but they are prob. cogn. with *beak* and with L. *picus*, wood-pecker, and the senses are all developed from the pecking action of a bird. See also *peck*[2], *pitch*[2]. With to *pick a quarrel with* (earlier *on*), cf. to *fasten a quarrel on*. *Pick-me-up* is US. With *pickpocket* (16 cent.) cf. *pick-purse* (Chauc.).

> The seyde parsone...hathe pekyd a qwarell on to Mastyr Recheforthe (*Paston Let.* i. 87).

pick-a-back. In 16 cent. also *a pick pack*, redupl. on *pack*, as carried on shoulders, early altered by association with *back*. The dial. and baby vars. are numerous. Cf. Norw. Dan. *med pik og pak*, with bag and baggage.

> St Christopher carried Christ a pick-pack (*NED.* 1677).

pickage [*archaic*]. Due for breaking ground when setting up booth at fair. AF. *picage*, from F. *piquer*, to pick, pierce.

pickaxe. Altered by folk-etym. from ME. *pikois*, OF. *picois*, from *piquer* (v.s.). Cf. *curtle-axe*.

> Pickoys with which thei myned down the walles (*Paston Let.*).

pickerel. Dim. of *pike*; cf. *cockerel*.

> "Bet is," quod he, "a pyk than a pykerel" (Chauc. E. 1419).

picket. Orig. pointed stake, e.g. for picketing horses. For sense of outlying detachment cf. *post*[1,2]. F. *piquet*, dim. of *pic*, pick, pike, peak. *Picketing*, intimidation by strikers, "peaceful persuasion," is recorded for 1867.

pickle. Orig. brine, Du. *pekel*, earlier *peeckel*; cf. Ger. *pökel*, brine, from LG. or Du. Prob. from Du. *pikken*, to prick, pierce; cf. culinary sense of *piquant*. An unsupported

tradition derives the word from a Dutchman, *Beukels*, who discovered (1416) means of preserving herrings. With to *be in a pickle* (Du. *in de pekel zitten*) cf. to *be in hot water* (*in the soup*, etc.). A *young pickle* is "hot stuff," but some would connect this rather with *Puck*. *In pickle* has gen. sense of in preparation, reserve, but *rod in pickle* refers to actual saturation with a view to efficiency.

They answered, that they could not possiblie bee in worse pickle than they were at that present (Hakl. v. 149, c. 1575).

Most impudent and pickel'd youths (*NED.* 1691).

pickwick [*archaic*]. Trade-name for cheap cigar (c. 1850).

Pickwickian sense. See *Pickwick Papers*, ch. i. Dickens took the name from that of the proprietor of a Bath coach (see ch. xxxv.). It is derived from the village of *Pickwick* (Wilts).

picnic. First in Chesterfield's *Letters* (1748). F. *pique-nique* (17 cent.), redupl. on *piquer*, to pick. Early E. instances are often *pique-nique*, and the word is commonly italicized as foreign. Now widely adopted by Europ. langs.

picot. Small loop, purl. F., from *picoter*, to prick, etc. (v.i.).

picotee. Carnation with variegated edge. F. *picoté*, p.p. of *picoter*, to prick, frequent. of *piquer* (see *pick*[2]). Cf. *pink*[3,4].

picric [*chem.*]. From G. πικρός, bitter.

Pict [*hist.*]. Late L. pl. *Picti*, taken as meaning *picti*, painted, but prob. from Celt. name of tribe; cf. the Gaulish *Pictavi*, whence *Poitou*, *Poitiers*.

picture. L. *pictura*, from *pingere*, *pict-*, to paint; cf. It. *pittura*, F. *peinture* (VL. **pinctura*). With *picture hat* (19 cent.), from pictures of Gainsborough, Reynolds, cf. *Gainsborough hat*. *Picturesque* is altered from F. *pittoresque*, It. *pittoresco*. *Picture-house* (*-palace*) is 20 cent.

piddle. To trifle. Also *peddle*, *pittle*. From 16 cent. App. a dial. word with LG. cognates. In childish use perh. a perversion of *piss*.

pidgin, pigeon. Eastern jargon, esp. in China, made up chiefly of E. words; lingua franca of the East, also called *pigeon English*. Extended, in varying forms, to Africa and Australia. Chin. perversion of E. *business*, in which sense it is also used.

All boys belonginga one place you savvy big master come now; he now fella master; he strong fella too much....No more um Kaiser. God save um King! (*Offic. Procl. to inhabitants of Bismarck Archipelago*, Oct. 1914).

pie[1]. Now usu. *magpie* (q.v.). F., L. *pica*, cogn. with *picus*, wood-pecker. The comestible *pie* (MedL. *pica*) is the same word, though the reason for the name may be connected with some forgotten piece of folk-lore. It has been suggested that it may have to do with the magpie's habit of making miscellaneous collections. Cf. relation of *haggis* to archaic F. *agace*, magpie, and double sense of obs. E. *chewet* (1 *Hen. IV*, v. 1), jackdaw, round pie, from F. *chouette*, now screech-owl, but formerly chough, jackdaw, a bird which is also a collector of oddments. The identity of the two words is also indicated by F. *trouver la pie au nid*, to discover the secret, and synon. 16 cent. *descouvrir le pasté*. *Printer's pie* (17 cent.), unsorted type, is called *pâté* in French, while *pâté* is also used of a job lot of curiosities which one buys in hopes of finding some good item in the collection, like Little Jack Horner, who had a *finger in the pie*. For archaic *pie*, ordinal, whence oath *by Cock* (*God*) *and pie*, see *pica*.

The nombre and hardnes of the rules called the pie (*Pref. to Book of Common Prayer*, 1548–49).

crostata: a kinde of daintie pye, chewet, or such paste meate (Flor.).

il a discouvert le pasté: he hath found out the mysterie (Cotg.).

pie[2] [*Anglo-Ind.*]. As *pice* (q.v.).

piebald. *Ball'd*, i.e. streaked (see *bald*), like a mag-*pie* (see *pie*[1]). Prop. black and white only, but cf. extended sense of *pied*. Cf. F. *cheval pie*, in same sense.

piece. Orig. sense is a fixed amount or measure (cf. *of a piece with*), not a *bit*, though the senses are later confused, e.g. a *three-penny piece* (*bit*). F. *pièce*; cf. It. *pezza*, Sp. *pieza*, MedL. *pecia*, *petia*; usu. supposed to be of Celt. origin and cogn. with F. *petit*. Sense-development took place mostly in F., in which *pièce* can mean almost anything, and the word partly displaced in E. native *deal*[1]. See also *patch*, *meal*[2]. Quot. below for *piece-work* is much older than *NED.* record (1795).

No person of the craft of cappers shall put owt any peece-woork but to suche of the same craft (*Coventry Leet Book*, 1549).

Thus am I bolde to unfolde a peece of my mynde (*NED.* 1572).

pièce de résistance. F., chief dish, at which one can cut and come again.

pied. From *pie*[1]. Orig. black and white, later, motley (q.v.), variegated. Cf. F. *tigré*, striped, and see *piebald*.

> Proud-pied April dressed in all his trim
> (Shaks. *Sonn.* xcviii.).

piepowder(s), court of [*hist.*]. Court of summary jurisdiction held at fairs. AF. *pie-poudrous*, way-farer, itinerant merchant, lit. *dustyfoot*, which in ME. was used in same sense.

pier. Orig. (12 cent.) support of bridge; later, jetty, landing-stage, etc. Late AS. *per*, AF. *pere*, MedL. *pera*; cf. OF. (Picard & Walloon) *pire*, *piere*, breakwater. The region of OF. *pire* and its regular association with the Scheldt point to Teut. origin. Ger. *bär*, bear, OHG. *pero*, and Du. *beer*, bear, boar, are found in same sense, and the latter is used of the warlike device called in E. hist. a *cat* or *sow*. Hence the word may be an instance of the fig. use of an animal name. Orig. sense, whether in ref. to a bridge or breakwater, was prob. row of piles or stakes. For E. *p-* corresponding to LG. *b-* cf. *pig*. Also, in building, solid masonry between windows and other openings, whence *pier-glass*, occupying such a space.

> *beer*: a bear, a bore. *Een steene beer*: a brick-bank, a mole, peer (Sewel).
>
> *beer*: bear, boar, peer head (Wilcocke).

pierce. F. *percer*, OF. *percier*, VL. **peritiare*, from *perire*, *perit-*, to go through; cf. origin of F. *commencer*. See also *perish*, with which early forms of *pierce* often coincide. A *piercing shriek* is one that "goes through" you.

> I panche a man or a beest, I perysshe his guttes with a weapon (Palsg.).
>
> Emptie a caske and yet not perish [du Bart. percer] it (Sylv. i. 2).

Pierian. Of Πιερία, in N. Thessaly, reputed home of Muses.

> A little learning is a dangerous thing;
> Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring
> (Pope, *Essay on Crit.* 216).

pierrot. F. *Pierrot*, stock character of F. pantomime, dim. of *Pierre*, Peter. Cf. *Merry Andrew*.

piety. F. *piété*, L. *pietas*, from *pius*. Doublet of *pity*, with which it is often synon. in ME. Hence *pietist*, *pietism*, esp. of followers of Spener, 17 cent. Ger. mystic. *Pietà*, It., is a representation of the Virgin holding the dead body of Christ.

piezometer. For measuring pressure. Coined (1820) by Perkins from G. πιέζειν, to press.

piff. Imit.; cf. F. *pif-paf*, Ger. *piff-paff*, of sound of bullet. Hence prob. *piffle*, dial. word adopted by standard E. c. 1890.

pig. ME. *pigge*, orig. young pig, but now largely replacing *swine*; cf. LG. *bigge*, Du. *big*. Origin unknown. With *pig* of metal, orig. (16 cent.) of lead, cf. earlier *sow*, used of a larger mass. *Please the pigs* is explained in 18 cent. as corrupt. of *pyx* (q.v.), but, if not arbitrary euph. for *please God*, is more prob. connected with the *pixies*. *Pigtail* is used earliest of tobacco.

> When ye proffer the pigge, open the poke [bag] (*NED.* c. 1530).

pigeon. F., Late L. *pipio-n-*, young cheeping bird, from *pipire*, to pipe, cheep; cf. It. *piccione*, Sp. *pichón*. Has replaced earlier *culver* and native *dove*. Common from 16 cent. in sense of victim of sharper. *Pigeon-hole*, from likeness to apertures of dove-cote, is 19 cent.

> The dowve is a symple byrde, and of her nature nourisshith well the pigeons of another douve (Caxton, *Mirror of World*).

pigeon English. See *pidgin*.

piggin [*dial.*]. Pail. ? From *peg*. See *noggin*.

pightle [*loc.*]. Small enclosure. Earliest (early 13 cent.) in MedL. *pictel*, *pigtel*, *pichel*, app. dim. formation cogn. with *piece*; cf. MedL. *pictatium*, piece, patch. Hence the common Yorks. name *Pickles*.

pigment. L. *pigmentum*, from root of *pingere*, to paint. Cf. *pimento*.

pigmy. See *pygmy*.

pignorate. From MedL. *pignorare*, for *pignerare*, from *pignus*, *pigner-* or *pignor-*, pledge.

pigsney [*archaic*]. Darling. ME. *pigges neye*, lit. pig's eye, the latter word with prosthetic *n-*, as in *newt*, *nuncle*, etc. Cf. obs. *pinkeny*, little-eye, darling (see *pink-eyed*).

pike. AS. *pīc*; cf. F. *pic* and see *pick*[2], *pitch*[2]. Sense of mountain summit in Lake Country represents a Norse form of the same word (cf. *fell*, *force*, *scree*, *tarn*, and other Norse words in same locality). *Pike*, fish, is short for *pike-fish*; cf. synon. F. *brochet*, from *broche*, spit, etc., in allusion to shape of jaw. *Pike*, weapon, is cogn. F. *pique*; hence *by push of pike* (16 cent.), with which cf. *by dint of sword*. *Pike* is also used by

Mr Weller senior for *turnpike* (q.v.). *Pike, pick, pitch* were formerly used indifferently and are still found in various connected senses in dial.

pikelet [*loc.*]. Short for obs. *bara-picklet*, Welsh *bar apyglyd*, lit. pitchy bread.

popelins: soft cakes...like our Welch barrapyclids (Cotg.).

pikestaff. In ME. pointed stick, kind of alpenstock; cf. ON. *pīkstafr*. In 16 cent. shaft of *pike*, spear (v.s.). But in *plain as a pikestaff* it is substituted for *pack-staff*, pole for carrying a pack, distinguished by its plainness from the many medieval staffs of office, etc. Cf. *plain as a pack-saddle* (1553).

The ant hath circumspection, ye have none;
You packstaff plain, the ant crafty and close
(Heywood, *Spider and Fly*, 32).

pilaster. F. *pilastre*, It. *pilastro*, MedL. *pilastrum*, from *pila*, pillar. See *pile*[2].

pilau, pilaw, pilaff. Oriental dish. Turk., Pers. *pilāw*. *Pilaff* is through Russ.

pilchard. Earlier (16 cent.) *pilcher*. Origin unknown. Late appearance suggests that it may be a nickname, from dial. *pilch*, to steal.

pilcher, a fysshe: sardine (Palsg.).

pile[1]. Pointed stake, javelin (her.). AS. *pīl*, dart, L. *pilum*, javelin; cf. Du. *pijl*, Ger. *pfeil*, arrow, from L. Associated in later senses with *pile*[2]. Hence *built on piles, pile-driver*.

pile[2]. Heap, etc. F. heap, pyramid, pier of bridge (see also *pile*[1]), L. *pila*, pillar, pier, etc. In sense of building, *noble pile*, etc., partly due to obs. *pile*, fortress (v.i.), ident. with *peel*[2]. *Funeral pile* is prob. partly due to *pyre* (q.v.). *Pile* (of wealth) is US. and used by Franklin. To *pile on the agony* is also US.

The taking of the tour of Aiton in Scotland with other piles there (*Nav. Accts.* 1485–88).

pile[3]. Of velvet, etc. L. *pilus*, hair, whence F. *poil*, in same sense.

pile[4]. Haemorrhoid. L. *pila*, ball.

pileate [*biol.*]. L. *pileatus*, from *pileus*, cap. Hence *Mount Pilatus* (Switz.). *Pileus* is also used of various capped fungi.

pilfer. OF. *pelfrer*, from *pelfre*, pelf (q.v.).

pilgarlic [*archaic*]. For *pilled* (peeled) *garlic*. Humorous for a bald-headed person, suggesting an onion.

pilgrim. ME. *pelegrim, pilegrim*, Prov. *pelegrin* or It. *pellegrino*; cf. F. *pèlerin*, Ger. *pilgrim* (usu. *pilger*). All from L. *peregrinus*, from *pereger*, one who is abroad (see *peregrine*), with dissim. of *r-r*. Orig. consonants survive in Sp. *peregrino*. For final *-m* cf. *grogram, venom*, etc. The very early (c. 1200) adoption of an It. or Prov. word is explained by the pilgrimage route to Rome via Provence, or, if pilgrims crossed the Alps, they would encounter Rumansh *pelegorin*. The Puritans who founded (1620) the colony of Plymouth in Massachusetts called themselves *pilgrims*, but *Pilgrim Fathers* first occurs in a poem of 1799.

First they fell upon their knees,
And then on the Aborigines (Anon.).

The Pilgrim Fathers who landed on Plymouth Rock, of whom York Powell said that it would have been better for the world if Plymouth Rock had landed on them (*Times Lit. Sup.* June 19, 1919).

They [the Pilgrim Mothers] had not only to endure the privations suffered by the Pilgrim Fathers, but also to endure the Pilgrim Fathers as well
(Rev. R. W. Thompson, 1920).

pill[1] [*archaic*]. To peel. AS. **pilian*, L. *pilare*, to strip of hair, *pilus*, and thus ident. with *peel*[1] (q.v.). Still common in dial. ME. sense of plundering, as in archaic to *pill and poll*, influenced by cogn. F. *piller*, to pillage (q.v.).

And Jacob took him rods of green poplar...and pilled white strakes in them (*Gen.* xxx. 37).

pill[2]. Medicine. OF. *pile*, L. *pila*, ball, or perh. MedL. *pilla*, for dim. *pilula*, whence F. *pilule*, It. *pillola*; cf. Du. *pil*, Ger. *pille*. Mod. slang sense of ball reproduces orig. meaning; hence to *pill*, blackball (*Newcomes*, ch. xxx.), also to reject at examination, etc. *Pill-box*, small concrete fort, occurs repeatedly in offic. account of awards of V.C. Nov. 27, 1917.

pillage. First (14 cent.) as noun. F., from *piller*, to plunder, VL. **piliare*, for *pilare*, to pill[1]; cf. It. *pigliare*, to take, snatch.

pillar. OF. *piler* (*pilier*), VL. *pilare*, from *pila*, pillar, pile[2]; cf. Sp. *pilar*. *From pillar to post* was orig. a figure from the tennis-court, usu. associated with *toss, bandy*[1] (q.v.). The expression is also used of shuttlecock in Marston's *What you will* (iv. 2), the context suggesting that *pillar* and *post* were names for the two ends of the court, ? accidentally derived from some famous tennis-court. The orig. order, *post to pillar* (Lydgate), has been inverted to facilitate the rime with *tost*.

Every minute tost,
Like to a tennis-ball, from pillar to post
(*Liberality and Prodigality*, ii. 4, 1602).

pillion [*archaic*]. First in early Sc. (c. 1500). Gael. *pillean*, in same sense, from *peall*, skin, hide, L. *pellis*. Spenser also uses it in *Present State of Ireland*. Cf. Ir. *pillín*.

pilliwinks [*hist.*]. Instrument of torture, of thumbscrew type. Usu. regarded as Sc., but found first as ME. *pyrwykes*, *pyrewinkes*, with very numerous later vars. in *pirli-*, *penny-*, etc. Origin unknown. Coincidence of earliest forms with those of *periwinkle*[1] suggests possible connection with L. *pervincire*, to bind thoroughly.

pillory. F. *pilori*, with MedL. forms showing association with *pillar*. Also Gasc. *espilori*, Prov. *espitlori*, which are app. much later than earliest F. & E. records. Origin unknown. Not legally abolished till 1837.

pillow. AS. *pyle*; cf. Du. *peluw*, Ger. (poet.) *pfühl* (OHG. *pfulwo*, also *pfuliwi*); a very early WGer. loan from L. *pulvinus*, pillow (cf. *pluck*). Archaic *pillow-bere*, pillow-case (Chauc. A. 694), preserves a ME. word cogn. with Ger. *bühre* (from LG.). With to *take counsel of one's pillow* (16 cent.) cf. to *sleep upon* (a matter).

pilose [*biol.*]. L. *pilosus*, from *pilus*, hair.

pilot. F. *pilote*, It. *pilota*, OIt. *pedota*, app. from G. πηδόν, oar, in pl. rudder; cf. OF. *pedot*. Replaced native *lodesman*, *lodeman*, AS. *lādmann* (see *lodestone*). Quot. below (rather earlier than *NED.*) shows the word as a neologism.

> Wages and vitayle of 2 lodesmen alias pylotts (*French War*, 1512–13).

pilule. See *pill*[2].

pimento. Sp. *pimiento* or Port. *pimento*, pepper, L. *pigmentum*, pigment, in MedL. spiced drink; cf. F. *piment*.

pimp. Of obscure origin. Malcolm's *London* quotes in this sense, from *Proteus Redivivus* (temp. Charles II), *pimpinio*, which may be a "latinization" of OF. *pimpreneau*, "a knave, rascall, varlet, scoundrell" (Cotg.), app. ident. with *pimperneau*, a small eel. See *pimpernel*.

pimpernel. Orig. (13 cent.) the great burnet. F. *pimprenelle*, with parallel forms in It. Sp. Ger., etc. The oldest appear to be MedL. *pipinella* (12 cent.), glossed as OF. *piprenelle*, and late AS. *pipeneale*. I suggest that *pipinella* is a dim. of L. *pipinna*, membrum virile (Martial, xi. 72). *Mentula* is also a plant-name in MedL.; cf. also *orchid* and the numerous early plant-names in *-pint*, *-pintle*, one of which, *cuckoo-pint*, is still in use (T. Hardy). L. *pipinna* is a baby word (cf. F. *faire pipi*, to urinate).

pimping. Cf. Du. *pimpel*, weak little man, *pimpelmees*, tit-mouse, which Franck connects with the imit. *piepen*, to peep, twitter.

pimple. Perh. a thinned form of dial. *pumple*, which is, however, recorded much later. Cf. OF. *pompette*, "a pumple, or pimple on the nose, or chin" (Cotg.).

pin. AS. *pinn*, peg; cf. LG. *pinne*, Du. *pin*, late ON. *pinni*, L. *pinna*, in late sense of pinnacle (*Vulg. Luke*, iv. 9). Earlier used for *peg* in to *take down a pin* (mus.), whence also archaic *in merry pin*. As emblem of trifle from 14 cent., e.g. *not a pin, two pins* being a mod. elaboration. *Pinprick* was first used fig. in 1885 to render F. *politique de coups d'épingle*. So also *pin-money* (16 cent.) is for archaic F. *épingles d'une femme* in sense of toilet accessories, etc.; cf. synon. Du. *speldengeld*, from *speld*, pin. Some senses of verb to *pin* (e.g. a man's arms to his sides) perh. affected by *pinion*[1].

> *pinne*: pinna, spiculum, cuspis, veruculum, aculeus (Kil.).

> To pin ones faith on another's sleeve: or take all upon trust, for gospel that he saies (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

> Des coups d'épée, messieurs, des coups d'épée!... Mais pas de coups d'épingle! (*Tartarin de Tarascon*).

pinafore. Earlier (18 cent.) *pin-a-fore*, because *pinned afore* the dress. *Pinbefore* also occurs. See *afore*.

pinaster. L., wild pine, from *pinus*.

pince-nez. F., pinch-nose. Late 18 cent.

pincers. ME. *pinsours*, *pinceours*, from F. *pincer*, to pinch.

pinch. Norm. *pincher*, F. *pincer*, nasalized form of a word which appears in It. *pizzicare*, for earlier *picciare*, "to pinch, to snip" (Flor.); cf. Flem. *pinssen*, Ger. dial. *petzen*, *pfetzen*. Ult. hist. unknown.

> *at pinch*: upon a push, or exigence (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

pinchbeck. Alloy metal invented by *Christopher Pinchbeck*, Fleet St. watchmaker (†1732). Now usu. fig. (cf. *brummagem*).

Pindari. Mounted marauder of Central India. Urdu *pindārī*, Mahratti *pendhārī*. Perh. from the region of *Pandhār*. But the native belief that the name comes from an intoxicating drink called *pinda* has a curious parallel in *assassin*.

pinder [*loc.*]. Keeper of pound. From AS. *gepyndan* (see *pound*[2], *pinfold*).

pine[1]. Tree. AS. *pīn*, L. *pinus*. See also *pine-apple*.

pine[2]. Verb. Orig. trans., to torture. AS. *pīnian*, from *pīn*, pain, L. *poena* (cf. *pain*, *penal*); cf. Du. *pijn*, Ger. *pein*, ON. *pīna*. Borrowed by Teut. from L. with Christianity and first applied to the pains of hell.

> He was taken in suspeccion, and so turmentyd and pyned yᵗ he confessyd (*NED.* 1494).

pine-apple. In ME. meant fir-cone; cf. F. *pomme de pin*, in same sense. Applied to fruit of pine-cone shape, which was called by 16 cent. travellers *pina*, *pine*, after Sp. *piña*, fir cone. Cf. *pineal gland*, F. *pinéal*, also from shape.

> Their pines are in shape like a pine-apple [i.e. fir-cone], and of this likenesse, I thinke, these had their names (Purch. xvi. 93).

pinfold, **penfold** [*dial.*]. Late AS. *pundfald*, associated with *pin* and *pen*[1]. See *pound*[2], *pinder*.

ping. Imit. of sound of rifle-bullet. Cf. *ping-pong* (c. 1900).

pinguid. Coined on *gravid*, *languid*, etc. from L. *pinguis*, fat.

pinion[1]. Wing, orig. end of wing. OF. *pignon*, VL. **pinnio-n-*, from *pinna*, for *penna*, feather. Hence verb to *pinion*, orig. to fasten wings of bird.

pinion[2] [*mech.*]. Cog-wheel, esp. in *rack and pinion*. F. *pignon*, from OF. *pigne* (*peigne*), comb, L. *pecten*. Cf. Ger. *kammrad*, lit. comb-wheel, "the cog-wheel in a mill" (Ludw.).

pink[1] [*hist.*]. Ship. Du., earlier *pincke*, whence also Ger. *pinke*, F. *pinque*, It. *pinco*. Also obs. Du. *espinek* (Kil.); cf. ON. *espingr*, which some derive from *espi*, aspen wood. Others connect the name of the vessel with the Teut. name for *finch* (q.v.).

pink[2], **penk**. Young salmon, parr, orig. minnow. Cf. Ger. dial. *pinke*, in same senses.

pink[3]. Flower. From *pink*[4], to perforate, etc., in allusion to the edges of the flower (cf. *picotee*). Hence name of colour. With *the pink* (of perfection, condition, etc.) cf. *the flower* (of chivalry, etc.).

> *Merc.* Nay, I am the very pink of courtesy.
> *Rom.* Pink for flower.
> *Merc.* Right (*Rom. & Jul.* ii. 4).

pink[4]. To perforate. Cf. LG. *pincken*, nasalized form of word which appears in E. *pick*[2] (q.v.), F. *piquer*, etc. In 17 cent. esp. of piercing with sword, in which sense it was no doubt a soldiers' word from the Low Countries (cf. *cashier*[2], *furlough*, etc.).

pink-eyed. Now dial., small eyed. Cf. archaic Du. *pinck-ooghen*, "connivere, nictare, palpebras oculorum alternatim movere; et oculis semiclausis intueri; oculos contrahere, et aliquo modo claudere" (Kil.), from *pincken*, "scintillare, micare" (ib.). The name of *Henry Pinkeneye* (*Hund. Rolls*, 1273) suggests that the word is old. Quot. below may refer rather to the form of ophthalmia called *pink-eye*, from *pink*[3].

> Blimy if they haven't sent some pink-eyed Jews too (Kipling, *His Private Honour*).

pinnace. Archaic F. *pinace*, *pinasse*, Sp. *pinaça* (13 cent.), supposed to be connected with *pinus*, pine. But earliest F., E. & AL. forms are in *esp-*, *sp-*. For similar double forms cf. *pink*[1]. In the case of *pinnace* the *esp-*, *sp-* forms may be due to association with *espy*, *spy*, as the pinnace is usu. described as *navigium speculatorium*, *catascopium*; cf. archaic Ger. *speheschifflin*, obs. Du. *bespie-scheepken*, in same sense.

> Tote la navie qe homme savoit ordeiner, des galeyes, spynagts, grosses barges, et touz les grauntz niefs d'Espaygne
> (*French Chron. of London*, 1340).

pinnacle. F. *pinacle*, Late L. *pinnaculum*, dim. of *pinna*, point, pinnacle, often confused with *penna*, feather; e.g., in *Vulg. Matt.* iv. 5, *pinnaculum* renders G. πτερύγιον, dim. of πτέρυξ, wing.

pinnate [*biol.*]. L. *pinnatus*, winged, feathered (v.s.).

pint. F. *pinte*; cf. It. Sp. Prov. *pinta*; also obs. Du. LG. HG. *pinte*. Origin doubtful. It may be ident. with *pinta*, mark (v.i.), and have been applied to a mark in a larger measure; cf. AS. *pǣgel*, wine-measure, with Scand. & LG. cognates, supposed to be connected with the *peg* used for marking out the measure in a vessel.

pintado. Guinea-fowl. Port., lit. painted, p.p. of *pintar*, VL. **pinctare*. See *paint*.

pintle [*techn.*]. AS. *pintel*, penis, dim. of **pint*; cf. Du. LG. Ger. *pint*, penis. Chiefly naut. and associated with *gudgeon*[2] (q.v.).

> A pyntell & a gogeon for the rother
> (*Nav. Accts.* 1486).

piolet [*Alp.*]. Ice-axe. F., from Savoy dial., dim. of *piolo*, cogn. with F. *pioche*, mat tock, and ult. with *pic*, pickaxe.

pioneer. F. *pionnier*, from *pion*, foot-soldier. See *pawn*[2], *peon*. Fig. sense is in Bacon.

> Or fera de ses chevaliers
> Une grant masse paoniers
> (*Roman de Thèbes*, 12 cent.).

piou-piou [*hist.*]. F. (slang), infantry soldier, "Tommy." Now replaced by *poilu*.

pious. F. *pieux*, VL. **piosus*, for *pius*, devout, whence OF. *piu*, *pie*, as still in *pie-mère*, pia mater. *Pious founder* is recorded for early 17 cent.

pip[1]. Disease of poultry. Obs. Du. *pippe* (*pip*); cf. Ger. *pips* (from LG.), for MHG. *pfips*; also F. *pépie*, "the pip" (Cotg.), It. *pipita*, "the pip that chickins have" (Flor.), Sp. *pepita*, all from VL. *pipita*, for *pituita*, mucus, "fleume, snevill" (Coop.).

pip[2]. On cards or dice. Earlier (c. 1600) *peep*, ident. with *peep*[2] (q.v.), ? via sense of eyes. In Teut. langs. the *pips* are called "eyes," in Rom. langs. "points," and the words for "point" in the Rom. langs. also mean "peep" of day.

pip[3]. Of fruit. Short for *pippin* (q.v.), with which (c. 1600) it was synon., being often referred to as cry of Irish costermonger. Current sense, from c. 1800 only, has been affected by *pip*[2]. Hence also to *pip*, black-ball, defeat (cf. *pill*[2]), now also of bullet-wound, star indicating rank, etc., e.g. to *get one's second pip*.

pipal. See *peepul*.

pipe. AS. *pīpe*, VL. **pipa*, from *pipare*, to pipe, cheep, like a young bird, of imit. origin. Thus all the tubular senses app. start from a small reed pipe or whistle, e.g. the *piping time of peace* (*Rich. III*, i. 1), in contrast with the martial trumpet. Cf. F. *pipe*, It. Sp. *pipa*; also Du. *pijp*, Ger. *pfeife*. *Pipe* (of port) is the same word, via sense of cylinder. *Pipeclay* was orig. used for making tobacco-pipes. To *pipe one's eye* (naut.) is an obscure variation on to *pipe away* (*down*, *to quarters*, etc.), with allusion to the boatswain's whistle. *Piping-hot* refers to the hissing of viands in the frying pan. The *pipe-rolls*, great rolls of the exchequer, may have been named from cylindrical appearance.

> He sente hire pyment, meeth, and spiced ale,
> And wafres, pipyng hoot out of the gleede [hot coals] (Chauc. A. 3378).
>
> After all this dance he has led the nation, he must at last come to pay the piper himself
> (*NED.* 1681).

pip emma. Mil. slang for P.M. See also *ack emma*.

pipi. Maori name of a shell-fish.

pipistrel. Small bat. It. *pipistrello*, "a night bat or reare-mouse" (Flor.), perverted var. of *vipistrello*, for *vespertillo*, VL. **vespertillus*, for *vespertilio*, bat, from *vesper*, evening.

pipit. Bird like lark. Imit. of cry; cf. *pewit*.

pipkin. Formerly in wider sense, including metal vessels. ? Dim. of *pipe*, cask, not orig. limited to wine. Cf. Sp. *pipote*, keg, from *pipa*, pipe, cask.

pippin. Orig. (c. 1300) pip[3], kernel; later applied to seedling apple. F. *pépin*, "a pippin, or kernell; the seed of fruit" (Cotg.); cf. Sp. *pepita*, grain. Origin unknown. Du. *pippeling* shows the same transition of sense, app. due to ellipt. use of some such phrase as *golden pippin apple* (cf. commerc. *real bloods*, i.e. blood-oranges).

> A panyer full of pipyns and orynges [for Queen Margaret] (*Coventry Leet Book*, 1457).

piquant. Pres. part. of F. *piquer*, to sting, etc. See *pick*[2].

pique. F., from *piquer*, to prick, sting. To *pique oneself on*, F. *se piquer de*, is prob. from bird pecking and preening its plumage (cf. to *plume oneself on*).

piqué. Fabric. From F. *piquer*, to prick, stitch.

piquet. F. (15 cent.), perh. from *pique*, spade at cards.

piragua, periagua. Boat. Sp., Carib *piragua*, dug-out canoe. Cf. F. *pirogue*.

pirate. F., L. *pirata*, G. πειρατής, from πειρᾶν, to attempt, attack. In most Europ. langs.

> Some dishonest booksellers, called land-pirates, who make it their practice to steal impressions of other men's copies (*NED.* 1668).

pirogue. See *piragua*.

pirouette. F., orig. spinning top, teetotum, etc. Also in OF. *pirouet*, Burgund. *pirouelle*, Guernsey *piroue*; cf. It. *piruolo*, "a top or gigge to play withal" (Flor.), dim. of *pirla*, in same sense. ModF. form perh. by association with *girouette*, weathercock.

piscary [*leg.*]. MedL. *piscaria*, fishing rights, from *piscis*, fish. Cf. *pisciculture*; *piscina*, orig. fish-pond, in eccl. sense with allusion to pools of Bethesda and Siloam.

pisé. Rammed earth. F., p.p. of *piser*, L. *pisare*, *pinsare*, to ram.

Pisgah view. From *Mount Pisgah*, Heb. *pisgāh*, cleft, from which Moses viewed Promised Land (*Deut.* iii. 27).

pish. Natural interj.; cf. *tush*, *pooh*, etc.

pismire [*archaic*]. Ant. ME. *mire*, ant, ? ult. cogn. with G. *μύρμηξ*, ant. First element alludes to urinous smell of anthill; cf. archaic Du. *pismiere*, and ModDu. *zeikmier*, from *zeiken*, to urinate.

piss. F. *pisser*, prob. imit.; cf. It. *pisciare*, Rum. *pisà*. Also adopted, orig. as euph., by most Teut. langs.

pistachio. It. *pistacchio*, L., G. *πιστάκιον*, from *πιστάκη*, pistachio tree, from OPers. (cf. Mod. Pers. *pistah*).

pistil [*bot.*]. L. *pistillum*, replacing earlier form *pestel*, *pestle* (q.v.). From resemblance to pestle of a mortar.

pistol. Obs. F. *pistole*; app. shortened from earlier *pistolet*, It. *pistoletto*, dim. from *pistolese*, "a great dagger, hanger, or woodknife" (Flor.), ? from *Pistoia* (Tuscany), still noted for metal-work and gun-making. For transfer of sense from dagger to small fire-arm cf. *dag*[1] (q.v.). For names of arms taken from supposed place of manufacture cf. *bayonet*, *pavis*.

> Pistolet a été nommé premièrement pour une petite dague ou poignard qu'on souloit [used] faire à Pistoye et furent à ceste raison nommez premièrement pistoyers, depuis pistoliers et enfin pistolets; quelque temps après, l'invention des petites arquebuses estant venue, on leur transporta le nom de ces petits poignards; depuis encore on a appelé les escus d'Espagne pistolets, pour ce qu'ils sont plus petits que les autres
> (Tabourot des Accords, 1613).

pistole. Coin. Ident. with *pistol* (q.v.), sense of coin perh. originating in mil. slang. *Pistolet* was also used of a coin in F. & E., and Ger. *schnapphahn*, pistol, whence archaic E. *snaphaunce*, was the name of a coin at the period of the Thirty Years War.

> *pistolet*: a pistolet; a dag, or little pistoll; also, the golden coyne tearmed a pistolet (Cotg.).

piston. F., It. *pistone*, var. of *pestone*, from *pestare*, to pound, etc., Late L. *pistare*, frequent. of *pinsere*, *pist-*, to beat, pound. Cf. *pestle*. First (c. 1700) in connection with pumps.

pit. AS. *pytt*. WGer. loan from L. *puteus*, well; cf. Du. *put*, Ger. *pfütze*. The theat. *pit* (from 17 cent.) was earlier *cockpit*, from the *pit* used for cock-fighting and other animal fights. Hence also to *pit* one man against another, like fighting cocks or dogs. *Pitfall*, orig. for animals, is from AS. *fealle*, trap; cf. synon. Ger. *falle*.

> Can this cockpit hold
> The vasty fields of France? (*Hen. V*, Prologue).
>
> I did go to Shoe Lane to see a cocke-fighting at a new pit there (Pepys, Dec. 21, 1663).

pit-a-pat. Earlier *pit-pat*, redupl. on *pat*.

pitch[1]. Noun. AS. *pic*, L. *pix*, *pic-*. In most Rom. & Teut. langs., e.g. F. *poix*, Ger. *pech*, its preparation from tar being no doubt learnt from the Romans. Cf. *pay*[2].

pitch[2]. Verb. Not found in AS., but app. cogn. with *pick*[2], *pike* (q.v.), of which it represents various senses in ME. The past was *pight*. Orig. to thrust in, fix, e.g. to *pitch a tent*, by driving in the pegs, whence to *pitch the wickets* and noun *pitch* as in *cricket pitch*, *dealer's pitch*, etc. (see also *battle*). Sense of throwing developed from that of actually hitting the mark, *pitching into*; cf. *pitch-and-toss*, in which the first element expresses the idea of throwing at a mark, while the second refers to the game of chance which is the sequel. From sense of throwing comes that of height (mus. & arch.), perh. orig. from falconry (see *tower*). *Pitchfork*, for earlier *pickfork* (*Prompt. Parv.*), has become associated with the *pitching*, i.e. raising into a required position, of sheaves, etc.

> I hold a grote I pycke as farre with an arowe as you (Palsg.).

pitchblende. From *pitch*[1]. See *blende*.

pitcher. OF. *pichier* (replaced by *pichet*); cf. It. *picchiere*, MedL. *picarium*, *bicarium*. App. ident. with *beaker* (q.v.).

pith. AS. *pitha*; cf. Du. *pit* and other LG. cognates. Orig. of plants only, but used in ME. of spinal marrow and in fig. sense of mettle, vigour. For current sense of *pithy* cf. synon. Ger. *markig*, lit. marrowy.

> But Age, allas! that al wole envenyme,
> Hath me biraft my beautee and my pith
> (Chauc D. 474).

pithecanthrope [*biol.*]. "Missing link." Coined (1868) by Haeckel from G. *πίθηκος*, ape, *ἄνθρωπος*, man.

pittance. F. *pitance*, pity, pittance; cf. OIt. *pietanza*, pity, pittance, Sp. *pitanza*, charity, pittance, MedL. *pietantia*, suggesting derivation from L. *pietas*, piety, earliest sense of *pittance* being a dole established by pious bequest, whence later meaning of scanty allowance, etc. Prob. the It. is the orig. For sense-development cf. *charity*.

pity. F. *pitié*, L. *pietas*, *pietat-*, piety, which in Late L. assumed sense of compassion, no doubt via that of good works. With *piteous*, ME. & OF. *pitous* (*piteux*), cf. *bounteous*, *courteous*, etc.

pivot. F., of obscure origin, but prob. of

similar sense-development to *pintle* (q.v.); cf. It. *pivolo*, peg, dibble, penis. *Pivotal* men were (1918) released from the army for industrial purposes.

The great translators are "pivotal" men in the history of literature (J. S. Phillimore, Dec. 1918).

pixy. Also dial. *pisky*. Sw. dial. *pyske*, small fairy, dwarf, has been suggested, but the fact that *pixy* is essentially a west country word, its orig. home being prob. Cornwall, suggests rather a Celt. origin.

pizzicato [*mus.*]. It., from *pizzicare*, to pinch (q.v.).

pizzle [*archaic*]. Penis of bull used as flogging instrument. LG. *pesel* or Flem. *pezel*, dim. of a word represented by Du. *pees*, sinew; cf. F. *nerf de bœuf*, lit. sinew of ox, in same sense.

nerf de cerf: a stags pizzle (Cotg.).

placable. OF., L. *placabilis*, from *placare*, to appease, causal of *placēre*, to please.

placard. F., from *plaquer*, "to clap, slat, sticke, or past on; to lay flat upon" (Cotg.), Du. *plakken*, in same sense, prob. imit. of sound of daubing brush. Orig. offic. document with large flat seal. Connection with G. πλάξ, πλακ-, flat surface, has also been suggested.

placate. From L. *placare*. See *placable*.

place. F., VL. **plattia*, for *platea*, broad way, G. πλατεῖα (sc. ὁδός), from πλατύς, flat, wide; cf. It. *piazza*, Sp. *plaza*. Orig. sense survives in *market-place*. Many of the senses are found in F., but in E. the word has completely replaced AS. *stōw* and taken over meanings represented in F. by *lieu* and *endroit*. *Another place*, the House of Lords, is used by Burke. To *take place* is for earlier to *have place*, translating F. *avoir lieu*. *Placeman*, *place-hunter* are early 18 cent.

placenta [*biol.*]. L., flat cake, from G. πλάξ, πλακ-, flat plate.

placer. Gravel, etc. containing gold. Amer. Sp., from *plaza*, place (q.v.).

placet. Affirmative vote at universities. L., it pleases.

placid. F. *placide*, L. *placidus*, cogn. with *placēre*, to please.

plack [*hist.*]. Small coin (Sc.). Flem. *placke*, *plecke*, whence also OF. *placque*, MedL. *placca*, in similar sense. Orig. something flat.

placket [*archaic*]. Apron or petticoat. For *placard*, in obs. sense of breastplate.

placoid [*zool.*]. From G. πλάξ, πλακ-, flat plate.

plafond [*arch.*]. F., ceiling, orig. floor, for *plat fond*, flat bottom.

plagiary. Now usu. *plagiarist*. F. *plagiaire*, L. *plagiarius*, kidnapper, used also by Martial for literary thief, from *plaga*, net.

plagio-. From G. πλάγιος, oblique, from πλάγος, side.

plague. OF., L. *plaga*, stroke, wound (whence F. *plaie*, wound), cogn. with L. *plangere* and G. πληγνύναι, from πλήσσειν, to strike. For extended sense cf. that of *scourge*. For fig. uses, e.g. *plague take it*, cf. *pest*, *pox*, etc.

Betun with many plagis [*var.* woundis] (Wyc. *Luke*, xii. 47).

plaice. OF. *plaiz*, VL. **platissus*, for *platessa*, from G. πλατύς, flat; cf. Du. *pladijs*, from L.

plaid. Orig. garment, covering. Gael. *plaide*; cf. Ir. *ploid*, blanket, Gael. *peallaid*, sheepskin; ult. from L. *pellis*, skin. Cf. *pillion*.

plain. F., L. *planus*, smooth, level, the oldest sense in E., whence noun *plain*, used in OF. & ME. not necessarily of low land, but of any treeless stretch, e.g. *Mapperley Plains* are the highest ground near Nottingham. With mod. use as euph. for *ugly* (v.i.) cf. US. sense of *homely*. *Plainsong* is from F. *plain chant*; cf. It. *canto piano*, MedL. *cantus planus*. For *plain-sailing* see *plane*[3].

Whereas I expected she should have been a great beauty, she is a very plain girl (Pepys, July 28, 1661).

Plain living and high thinking are no more (Wordsw. *Sonnets to Liberty*, xiii.).

plaint [*poet.*]. F. *plainte*, p.p. fem. of *se plaindre*, to complain, L. *plangere*, *planct-*, to beat (the breast), or OF. *plaint*, immediately from L. *planctus*; cf. It. *pianto*, Sp. *llanto*. Cf. *plaintive*.

plaintiff. Spec. use of OF. *plaintif*, from *se plaindre*, to complain (v.s.). Cf. *complainant*.

plaister. See *plaster*.

plait. Also *plat*. OF. *pleit*, L. *plicitum*, p.p. of *plicare*, to fold, ? or *plectum*, from *plectere*, to weave. Oldest sense survives in var. *pleat*. See also *plight*[2].

plan. F., substantival use of adj. *plan*, flat, smooth, L. *planus*, applied to a ground-plot as opposed to an elevation. In lit. and fig. sense from c. 1700. *According to plan* renders Ger. *plangemäss*, much used (1917–18) of yielding ground.

planchette. F., dim. of *planche*, plank. Invented c. 1855.

plane[1]. Tree. F. (now usu. *platane*), L., G. πλάτανος, from πλατύς, broad, in allusion to shape of leaves of Oriental plane.

plane[2]. Tool. F., OF. *plaine*, Late L. *plana*, from *planare*, to smooth, from *planus*, level.

plane[3] [*math.*]. Arbitrary 17 cent. var. of *plain*; cf. similar sense of F. *plan*. *Plain-sailing* or *plane-sailing* is navigation by a *plane chart*, representing the earth's surface as plane instead of spherical. Fig. misunderstood as simple, uncomplicated, which is etym. correct.

plane[4] [*aeron.*]. Verb. F. *planer*, to hover, from *plan*, smooth, level. Also used as aphet. for *aeroplane*.

planesheer [*naut.*]. Ledge below gunwale of earlier man-of-war. Folk-etym. (*plane* and *sheer*) for obs. *plancher*, F., boarding, floor. See *plank*.

planet[1] [*astron. & astrol.*]. F. *planète*, Late L., G. πλανήτης, wanderer, from πλανᾶν, to lead astray. With *planet-struck* cf. *moon-struck*.

planet[2] [*eccl.*]. Early chasuble in form of traveller's cloak. Ident. with above, "wanderer's" mantle. Cf. *pluvial*.

plangent. From pres. part. of L. *plangere*, to beat.

planish [*techn.*]. To flatten (metal). OF. *planir*, *planiss-* (replaced by *aplanir*), from L. *planus*, smooth.

planisphere. Flat projection of (part of) sphere. F. *planisphère*. See *plane*[3], *sphere*.

planisphere: an astrolabe (Cotg.).

plank. Norman-Picard *planque*, F. *planche*, Late L. *planca*, cogn. with G. πλάξ, πλακ-, flat plate, slab; cf. OIt. *pianca*, Sp. *plancha*. Pol. *plank* (of a platform) is US. With to *plank down* (money) cf. Ger. *auf einem brett bezahlen*, and see *oof*.

Protectionists are insisting on a definite protectionist plank (*Daily Chron.* Feb. 12, 1917).

plankton. Collect. name for floating organic life in sea. Ger., coined by Hensen from G. πλαγκτός, drifting, from πλάζεσθαι, to wander.

plant. AS. *plante*, young tree, sapling (as still in *ash-plant*), L. *planta*, sole of foot, plant (? secondary sense from treading in saplings). Later senses from F. *plante*, plant, or *plant*, act of planting, from verb *planter*. Cf. It. *pianta*, Sp. *planta*; also Du. *plant*, Ger. *pflanze*, ON. *planta*, Ir. *cland*, Welsh *plant*, all from L. Sense of apparatus, etc. springs from verbal sense of equipping, establishing, e.g. *planting a new industry* (see *plantation*). Sense of swindle, trap, is developed from that of thieves' hidden ("planted") hoard (18 cent.). With to *plant*, abandon, cf. F. *planter là*.

plantain[1]. E. plant. OF., L. *plantago*, *plantagin-*, from *planta*, sole of foot, in allusion to broad prostrate leaves.

plantain[2]. Banana. Sp. *plátano*, *plántano*, L. *platanus*, plane[1]. The E. form is assimilated to the spelling of *plantain*[1]. The Sp. word is perh. also an assimilated form of some native WInd. name (? *palatana*, one of the Carib. vars. of *banana*), as the *plantain* has no resemblance to the *plane*.

Plantons, which the Portugals call baynonas (Anthony Knivet, in Purch. xvi. 268).

plantation. Hist. sense of colony, settlement, as in the *Plantation of Ulster* or the NAmer. *Plantations*, is due to the wide meaning assumed by the verb to *plant*. The Colonial Office was formerly the *Plantation Office*.

I wyll appoynte a place, and wyll plante [*Vulg.* plantabo] them, that they maye remayne there (Coverd. 2 *Sam.* vii. 10).

plantigrade [*biol.*]. Walking on the sole of the foot, L. *planta*, like the bear, as opposed to *digitigrade*, toe walking, like the cat. F., coined by Geoffroy and Cuvier (1795).

plaque. F., tablet, etc., from *plaquer* (see *placard*). Now used in E. of commemorative plates on historic houses in London.

plash[1] [*archaic*]. Pool. AS. *plæsc*, cogn. with Du. LG. *plas*, and perh. with *plash*[3].

plash[2]. Also archaic and poet. *pleach*. To interweave twigs, etc. of hedge. OF. *pleissier*, VL. **plectiare*, from *plectere*, to weave, cogn. with *plicare*, to fold, and G. πλέκειν, to weave. Cf. the common F. place-name *Plessis*, park, etc., as in *Plessis-lès-Tours* (see *Quentin Durward*, ch. i.). *Pleach* became obs. in 17 cent., its mod. use being an echo of Shaks. (*Much Ado*, iii. 1).

plash[3]. Splash. Cf. archaic Du. *plasschen*, Ger. *plätschern*, and see *plash*[1], with which it may be connected via the intermediate sense of dabbling. See also *splash*.

plasm. For *protoplasm*. L., G. πλάσμα, from πλάσσειν, to mould. Hence *plasmo-*, in scient. neologisms, and trade-name *plasmon oats* (for porridge).

plaster. AS. *plaster*, in med. sense, VL. *plastrum*, for *emplastrum*, G. ἔμπλαστρον, from ἐμπλάσσειν, to daub over, from πλάσσειν, to mould. Building sense is from corresponding OF. *plastre* (*plâtre*), F. having *emplâtre* in med. sense. The var. *plaister*, chiefly Sc. & north., may be due to analogy of *maister* (*master*), OF. *maistre*. *Plaster of Paris* was orig. made from the gypsum of Montmartre.

plastic. F. *plastique*, L., G. πλαστικός, from πλάσσειν, to mould. Hence *plasticine*, trade-name for substitute for modelling clay.

plastron. Front of fencing jacket or dress-shirt. F., adapted from It. *piastrone*, from *piastra*, breast-plate; cf. *plaster*, *piastre*.

plat[1]. Piece of ground (2 *Kings*, ix. 26). Var. of *plot*, due to influence of archaic *plat*, flat surface. The latter is F., ult. G. πλατύς, broad. Now usu. as echo of Milton (*Penseroso*, 73), but once common for *plot*, plan.

> This is the platt wich I finde best for this enterprise (Mary Q. of Scots to Babington, July 17, 1586).

plat[2]. See *plait*.

platan-e. Oriental plane-tree. OF. *platan* (*platane*), L. *platanus*, plane[1] (q.v.).

platband [*arch. & hort.*]. F. *plate-bande*, lit. flat band, also flower-border.

plate. OF., orig. fem. of adj. *plat*, flat, Late L. **plattus*, G. πλατύς, broad; cf. It. *piatta*, Sp. *plata*, which developed esp. sense of metal plate, hence precious metal, silver, as in *Rio de la Plata* (called *River of Plate* by 16 cent. E. sailors), *plate-ship*, etc. Earliest E. sense was also metallic, e.g. *breastplate*, *plate-armour*. Railway sense, as in *plate-layer*, is a survival of the flat wheel-track formerly used in mines and called a *plate*. To *plate* an inferior metal with a nobler dates from c. 1700. *Plate-glass* is a little later. As prize for horse-race, whence *plater*, from 17 cent.

> And thei ordeyneden to hym thritti platis of selver (Wyc. *Matt.* xxvi. 15).

plateau. F., OF. *platel*, dim. from *plat*, flat (v.s.).

platen, platten [*typ.*]. Iron plate pressing paper against type. F. *platine*, from *plat*, flat (v.s.).

platform. F. *plate-forme*, lit. flat form. Earliest E. sense (16 cent.) is ground-plan, design, etc., in various applications. Current senses (railway and elevation for speakers) are 19 cent. In pol. sense of program, set of principles, it is US. (1840–50). See also *plot*.

> Also that you doe seeke to observe with the instrument which I deliver you herewith the true platformes and distances (Hakl. iii. 123, 1588).
>
> A sudden plotform comes into my mind (*Grim the Collier*, ii. 1).
>
> *plateforme*: a platforme, plot, modell, or draught of a building; also, the foundation thereof; also, a platforme or square bulwarke; also, a certaine thicke boord in the prow of a ship (Cotg.).

platina. Earlier (18 cent.) name for *platinum*. Sp., dim. of *plata*, silver (see *plate*). *Platinum*, first introduced into Ger., was adopted in E. by Davy.

platitude. F., coined from *plat*, flat, dull, after *latitude*, etc.

Platonic. L., G. Πλατωνικός, from *Plato* (†348 B.C.). Esp. in *Platonic love*, i.e. spiritual, without sensuality, a Renaissance idea. Cosmo de' Medici (15 cent.) founded an *Accademia Platonica*.

platoon. F. *peloton*, dim. of *pelote*, a ball, pellet, hence an agglomeration. Earlier also *plotoon*. In E. spec. a half-company, and described by the *NED.* (1908) as obs. in Brit. army. For revival cf. *grenade*, *bomb*.

platten. See *platen*.

platter [*archaic*]. AF. *plater*, from F. *plat*, dish, lit. flat. It may have been modelled on *trencher* or altered from OF. dim. *platel*, now *plateau*, tray.

> Geve me here Jhon Baptistes heed in a platter [Wyc. dische] (Tynd. *Matt.* xiv. 8).

platypus. Ornithorhynchus (q.v.). G. πλατύπους, flat-footed.

plaudit. For earlier *plaudite*, imper. of *plaudere*, to clap the hands, appeal of Roman actors at end of play. Cf. *explode*.

> Nunc, spectatores, Jovis summi causa clare plaudite (Plautus, *Amphitruo*).

plausible. L. *plausibilis*, deserving applause, acceptable, from *plaudere*, *plaus-*, to clap, applaud (v.s.).

play. AS. *plegian*, with gen. sense of brisk activity without spec. reference to either business or amusement. The main current senses are found already in AS. Cogn. with Ger. *pflegen*, to be busily solicitous for, to be accustomed. *Pleghūs* is found in AS., rendering L. *theatrum*, but some old compds. have been replaced by neologisms, e.g. the place-name *Plaistow*, had the sense of mod. *playground*, and the

surname *Playfair* was usual for *playfellow* up to c. 1500.

We could, at that distance, see an engine [fire-engine] play—that is, the water go out (Pepys, Apr. 29, 1667).

plea, plead. Both are *plaid, plait* in AF. & ME. The noun, archaic F. *plaid*, L. *placitum*, what pleases, hence agreement, decision, is in the *Strassburg oaths* (842). The verb, F. *plaider*, from the noun, is represented in MedL. by *placitare*.

pleach. See *plash*[2].

plead. See *plea*.

pleasance [*archaic*]. Delightful garden, etc., in ME. pleasure, delight, courtesy, etc. OF. *plaisance*, from *plaire, plais-*, to please (q.v.). Such place-names as F. *Plaisance*, Sp. *Plasencia*, It. *Piacenza* have the same origin.

pleasant. F. *plaisant*, pres. part. of *plaire*, to please; in ModF. funny, jocular; cf. *pleasantry*, F. *plaisanterie*.

Now Gilpin had a pleasant wit (Cowper).

please. F. *plaire, plais-*, VL. **placere*, for *placēre*, to please, cogn. with G. πλάξ, flatness. Perh. orig. of smoothing ruffled plumage. Correct OF. infin. was *plaisir*, now only noun, whence E. *pleasure*, for ME. *plesir* (cf. *leisure*). Orig. governed dat. as in *please God*. With *if you please*, for earlier *if it please you*, F. *s'il vous plaît*, cf. *if you like* (see *like*). So also imper. *please* for *may it please you*.

pleat. Var. of *plait* (q.v.), preserving orig. sense of that word. For vowel cf. *plead*. Obs. as literary word in 17–18 cents., but given by Walker (*Pronouncing Dict.* 1791) as a vicious pronunc. of *plait*.

plebeian. F. *plébéien*, from L. *plebeius*, belonging to the *plebs*, common people, cogn. with *plerique*, many, *plēre*, to fill. *Plebiscite*, in current sense, F. *plébiscite*, L. *plebiscitum*, for *plebis scitum*, decree of the people (*sciscere, scit-*, to decree, from *scire*, to know), came into gen. use at time of French Revolution.

plectrum. Quill, etc. for striking cords of lyre. L., G. πλῆκτρον, from πλήσσειν, to strike.

pledge. OF. *plege* (noun), *plegier* (verb), whence archaic ModF. *pleige-r*. Found in Merovingian L. as *plevium, plebium, plevire, plebire* (cf. obs. leg. *plevin*, warrant), app. from a WGer. verb, to incur risk, responsibility, represented by AS. *plēon*, Ger. *pflegen*. If this is right, and the approximate equivalence of E. *pledge* and Ger. *pflicht*, duty, makes it likely, *pledge* is ult. cogn. with *play*. There is a curious contradiction between the archaic to *pledge* (in a bumper) and mod. to *take the pledge* (1840–50).

pledget. Plug, tent[2], of lint, etc., for wound. From 16 cent. ? Dim. of ME. *plege* (not in *NED.*), app. roll (v.i.).

For a plege of lynen, vjs. viiid. (*York Merch. Advent. Accts.* 1504).

Pleiad. Used, after F. *pléiade*, applied in 16 cent. to seven poets of whom Ronsard was chief, of a "galaxy" of writers. L., G. Πλειάς, Πλειάδες, group of stars, trad. connected with πλεῖν, to sail. In Wyc. (*Job*, xxxviii. 31).

pleio-, pleo-, plio-. From G. πλείων, more, compar. of πολύς, much, many. See *plio-*.

pleistocene [*geol.*]. Coined by Lyell (1839) from G. πλεῖστος, most (v.s.), καινός, new.

plenary. Usu. with *power, indulgence, inspiration*. Late L. *plenarius*, from *plenus*, full.

plenipotentiary. MedL. *plenipotentiarius*, from *plenus*, full, *potentia*, power. Cf. Ger. *vollmacht*.

plenish [*Sc.*]. OF. *plenir, pleniss-*, from L. *plenus*, full. Chiefly in *plenishing*, household gear, esp. as bride's outfit.

plenitude. F. *plénitude*, L. *plenitudo*, from *plenus*, full.

plenteous. Altered, on *beauteous, courteous*, etc., from ME. & OF. *plentivous*, from *plentif*, VL. **plenitivus*, from *plenus*, full. Cf. *bounteous*.

plenty. OF. *plenté*, L. *plenitas, -tat-*, from *plenus*, full. Adj. sense (*where money is plenty*), whence colloq. adv. sense (*plenty large enough*), represents rather OF. adj. *plentif* (cf. *jolly* and see *plenteous*). Though now equivalent to *abundance, plenty* means etym. enough, fullness, as still in dial.

Off the Lord is the erthe, and the plente of it (Wyc. *Ps.* xxiii. 1).

pleo-. See *pleio-, plio-*.

pleonasm. L., G. πλεονασμός, from πλέον, compar. neut. of πολύς, much.

I've only fixed that up temp'r'y, pro tem., for the time being (Author's gardener, 1913).

plesiosaurus. Coined (1821) by Conybeare from G. πλησίος, near, approximating, σαῦρος, lizard.

plethora. MedL., G. πληθώρη, from πλήθειν, to become full. Orig. med. for excess of "humours"; cf. *plethoric*.

pleurisy. F. *pleurésie*, from Late L. *pleurisis*, for *pleuritis*, G. πλευρῖτις, from πλευρά, side, rib, whence also *pleuro-*.

pleximeter [*med.*]. From G. πλῆξις, blow, percussion, from πλήσσειν, to strike.

plexus [*anat.*]. Aggregate of fibres, etc. L., from *plectere*, *plex-*, to plait, weave. Esp. in *solar plexus*, favourite mark of pugilists.

pliable, pliant. F., from *plier*, to bend, ply[2] (q.v.).

plicate [*biol.*]. L. *plicatus*, from *plicare*, to fold.

pliers. From obs. *ply*, to bend. See *ply*[1].

plight[1] [*archaic*]. Pledge. AS. *pliht*, danger, risk, whence verb *plihtan*, to endanger, later to pledge, promise, esp. with *troth*, in ref. to marriage; cf. Du. *plicht*, obligation, Ger. *pflicht*, duty, and see *pledge*.

> And thereto I plight thee my troth
> (*Marriage Service*).

plight[2]. Condition. ME. *plit*, *plyt*, AF. *plit*, var. of *plait*, *pleat*. From sense of fold was developed that of contexture, "complexion" (q.v.), condition, orig. in neutral sense, current sense and spelling (*sorry plight*, etc.) having been influenced by earlier *plight*[1]. *En bon plit*, in good condition, is common in AF.

> *plyte, or state*: status (*Prompt. Parv.*).
>
> A demie bukram cassok, plaine without plites
> (Ascham).

Plimsoll line, mark [*naut.*]. From *S. Plimsoll*, M.P., to whose exertions the Merchant Shipping Act (1876) against over-loading was chiefly due.

plinth. L., G. πλίνθος, brick, squared stone.

pliocene [*geol.*]. Coined, ? by Lyell, from G. πλείων, more, καινός, new. Cf. *pleistocene*.

plod. In lit. and fig. sense from c. 1560. Of imit. origin, ? or cf. ME. & dial. *plod*, *plud*, puddle, Gael. Ir. *plod*, pool, puddle.

plop. Imit.; cf. *plump*, *flop*.

plot. AS. *plot* (of land), which, in view of its solitary occurrence and lack of Teut. cognates, is prob. F. *pelote*, clod, VL. **pilotta*, dim. of *pila*, ball (for extension to something larger cf. *moat*). This reappears in ME. (15 cent.) as *plotte*, prob. a new borrowing from F. The sense of scheme, which might naturally develop from that of flat surface (cf. *plan*), was helped by association with *plat*, the two words being used indifferently (cf. *platform*). The degeneration of sense, like that of *scheme*, *design*, was partly due to association with the related F. *complot*, which had already acquired the sense of conspiracy, and this was definitely fixed (1605) by Gunpowder Plot. It may be noted that *platoon*, from the dim. *peloton*, was also in earlier E. *plotoon*. With the *plot* of a story we may compare F. *intrigue* (*d'une pièce*), and *nœud* (whence *dénouement*), used in the same sense. The order of senses is thus—patch of ground, flat surface, ground plan of building, design in general, nefarious design. See also *complot*, *plat*, *platform*.

> There have been divers good plottes devised, and wise counsells cast allready, about reformation of that realme (Spenser, *State of Ireland*).
>
> Our generall [= admiral] had plotted to goe for Newfoundland, and there to revictual, and to depart for the streits of Magellan, which plat, etc....
> (Hakl.).

plough. AS. *plōh*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *ploeg*, Ger. *pflug*, ON. *plōgr*. See also *ear*[2]. With *plough*, Charles' Wain, cf. L. *triones*, Great and Little Bear, lit. plough-oxen. On *Plough Monday*, first after Epiphany, spring ploughing begins. *Plough-tail* is substituted for earlier *plough-start* (see *redstart*, *stark-naked*), with which cf. Du. *Ploegstaart*, a famous wood in Flanders, named from its shape, anglicè *Plug Street*. To *plough* in an examination is an arbitrary variation on *pluck*. For *ploughshare* see *share*, *shear*. See also *Luke*, ix. 62.

plover. F. *pluvier*, Late L. **pluvarius*, from *pluvia*, rain. Cf. Sp. *pluvial*, Ger. *regenpfeifer*, lit. rain-piper, E. dial. *rainbird*. Reason for name doubtful.

pluck. AS. *pluccian*, *ploccan*; cf. Du. *plukken*, Ger. *pflücken*, ON. *plokka*, *plukka*. Prob. all borrowed (cf. *pillow*), in connection with the northern trade with Rome in down and feathers, from VL. **piluccare*, from *pilus*, hair, whence It. *piluccare*, "to pick, or pull out haires or feathers one by one" (Flor.), OF. *peluchier* (cf. ModF. *éplucher*), Norman-Picard *pluquer*. Hence *pluck*, viscera of an animal, as being "plucked" out of the carcase (cf. synon. dial. *gather*), adopted in 18 cent., like mod. *guts*, as a pugilistic word for courage. In this sense it is described as "blackguardly" by Scott, and was not used by ladies before the Crimean War (Hotten). It may have been partly suggested by the much earlier to *pluck up heart* (*courage*, *spirits*).

> The proctor then walks up and down the room, so that any person who objects to the degree being granted may signify the same by pulling or plucking the proctor's robes (*Verdant Green*).

plug. Orig. naut. Du., with LG. cognates; cf. Ger. *pflock*, peg, plug. *Plug*-tobacco is named from shape. To *plug*, work hard, stick to it, orig. in rowing, is partly imit. of sound of oars. With US. *plug*, contemptuous name for horse, cf. Dan. *plag*, foal, Swiss-Ger. *pflag*, sorry nag.

plum. AS. *plūme*, L. *pruna*, neut. pl. treated as fem. sing., G. *προῦμνον*. For change of *-r-* to *-l-* cf. Ger. *pflaume*, ON. *plōma*. This is perh. due to the word having reached the Teutons via the Balkans, still the great plum country (cf. *silk*). The *-r-* is kept in Du. *pruim*, F. *prune*. Applied, from 17 cent., also to raisins, prob. from their being substituted for the dried plums earlier used for *plum-porridge* (*-cake*, *-pudding*). Cf. *sugar-plum*. As slang name for £100,000 from 17 cent.; in sense of "good thing," prize, from early 19 cent., with allusion to Little Jack Horner.

plumage. F. from *plume* (q.v.).

plumassier. Worker in feathers. F., from *plumasse*, augment. of *plume* (q.v.).

plumb. F. *plomb*, L. *plumbum*, lead. Hence adj., perpendicular, and verb, to sound (depth). Also *plumber*, worker in lead, in ME. usu. *plummer*, as still in surname.

plumbago. L., lead-ore and plant. Has been used of various minerals, current sense of "black lead," graphite, dating from 18 cent.

plume. F., L. *pluma*. *Borrowed plumes* alludes to the jackdaw disguised as peacock. With to *plume oneself on* cf. a *feather in one's cap*, but orig. metaphor was that of a bird pluming, "preening," itself; cf. *pique*.

> They and their followers preen and plume themselves...on their aristocratic standpoint
> (*John Inglesant*).

plummer-block [*mech.*]. ? From name of inventor.

plummet. OF. *plomet*, *plombet*, dim. of *plomb*, lead, L. *plumbum*. In Wyc. (*Acts*, xxvii. 28).

plump[1]. Fat. Late ME. *plompe*, coarse, dull, Du. *plomp*, blunt, clumsy; cf. Ger. *plump*, coarse (from LG.). Later sense of comfortably rounded perh. due to association with *plum* and *plumb*.

plump[2]. To fall with a flop, etc. Imit., but perh. influenced by *plumb*; cf. It. *piombare*, to plunge, and see *plunge*. Here belongs verb to *plump*, in voting, which first appears (18 cent.) in noun *plumper*, undivided vote, which may also have been influenced by *plump*[1].

plump[3] [*archaic*]. Solid cluster, as in *plump of spears*, revived by Scott (*Marmion*, i. 3). Origin obscure; cf. similar use of *clump*.

plunder. First as verb. Ger. *plündern*, from *plunder*, orig. household stuff, etc., now rubbish, lumber, a LG. word. First used in E. in ref. to the Thirty Years War and actively introduced by Prince Rupert of the Rhine.

plunge. F. *plonger*, VL. **plumbicare*, from *plumbum*, lead; cf. It. *piombare*, to plunge, from *piombo*, lead. Hence *plunger*, cavalry man, reckless gambler, both 19 cent.

plunk. Imit., but some senses suggest Picard *plonquer*, dial. form of F. *plonger*, to plunge.

pluperfect. Contr. of F. *plus-que-parfait*, L. *plus quam perfectum* (sc. *tempus*), more than perfect. First in Palsg.

plural. ME. & OF. *plurel* (*pluriel*), L. *pluralis*, from *plus*, *plur-*, more. *Plurality*, holding of more than one benefice, is in *Piers Plowm.* In US. politics it is used of excess of votes over next candidate, when there are several, as opposed to absolute majority.

plus. L., more. Introduced in mathematics, with quasi-prep. force, with *minus* (q.v.).

plush. F. *peluche*, "shag, plush" (Cotg.), VL. **pilucca*, from *pilus*, hair; cf. Sp. *pelusa*, nap, velvet, and see *pluck*.

plutocracy. F. *plutocratie*, G. *πλουτοκρατία*, power of wealth, *πλοῦτος*. *Plutocrat* is a back-formation, after *aristocrat*, *democrat*.

Plutonian, Plutonic. From G. *Πλούτων*, *Pluto*, ruler of Hades.

pluvial. L. *pluvialis*, from *pluvia*, rain. Also (hist.) an eccl. vestment, lit. rain-cloak.

ply[1]. Noun. F. *pli*, fold, bend, from *plier*, L. *plicare*. Chiefly in *three-ply*, etc., and archaic to *take a ply*, i.e. bent.

ply[2]. Verb. Aphet. for *apply* (q.v.), in sense of busying oneself, wielding, soliciting, etc. In sense of regular transit between points orig. naut. and also used of Thames watermen.

Plymouth brethren. Sect calling themselves "the Brethren," which arose c. 1830 at Plymouth (Devon). The *plymouth rock* (fowl) is named from US. *Plymouth*, reached by Mayflower, 1620.

pneumatic. F. *pneumatique*, L., G. *πνευματικός*, from *πνεῦμα*, breath, spirit, from *πνεῖν*, to blow.

pneumonia. G. *πνευμονία*, from *πνεύμων*, *πνεύμον-*, lung (v.s.).

po. F. pronunc. of *pot*.

poach[1]. To dress eggs. F. *pocher*, lit. to pouch, pocket, the yolk being enclosed by the white. In OF. & ME. we find *en poche* for poached.

poach[2]. To steal game. Earlier *potch*, app. ident. with above. But dial. senses, to poke, trample, etc., belong to F. *pocher*, to thrust, knock, of Teut. origin (see *poke*[2]). In quot. below the exact sense of F. verb is uncertain. See *foozle* for another possible connection.

pocher le labeur d'autruy: to poche into, or incroach upon, another mans imployment, practise, or trade (Cotg.).

pochard. Diving bird. App. from F. *pocher*, to poke, etc. (v.s.). It is also called *poker*.

pock. Usu. in pl. *pox*, for *pocks*. AS. *pocc*, pustule; cogn. with Du. *pok*, Ger. *pocke* (from LG.), and ult. with *pocket*, *poke*[1]. *Smallpox*, as spec. name of disease formerly called *pockes*, *pox*, is from 17 cent.

pocket. AF. *pokete*, dim. of ONF. *poque* (*poche*). See *poke*[1]. First *NED.* record (1781) for *pocket-handkerchief* is from Fanny Burney.

pock-pudding. Opprobrious Sc. name for Englishman. For *poke-pudding*, bag-pudding, see *poke*[1].

pococurante. It. *poco curante*, little caring, L. *paucum* and pres. part. of *curare*.

pod[1]. Of beans, etc. Replaces (17 cent.) earlier *cod* (*peasecod*). Origin unknown. Prob. much earlier than dict. records.

The poods [of pease in Angola] grow on the roots underneath the ground (Andrew Battell, in Purch.).

pod[2]. US. name for herd of whales, or seals. Origin unknown.

podagra. Gout. L., G. *ποδάγρα*, from *πούς*, *ποδ-*, foot, *ἄγρα*, trap.

podestà. It., magistrate, L. *potestas*, *-tat-*, power, from *potis*, powerful.

podge. Var. of *pudge* (q.v.).

podium [*arch.*]. L., G. *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς*, *ποδ-*, foot. See *pew*.

podophyllin [*chem.*]. Resin from plant *podophyllum*, from G. *πούς*, *ποδ-*, foot, *φύλλον*, leaf.

Podsnappery. From *Podsnap*, character in *Our Mutual Friend*, fond of waving objections aside.

Free-trade Podsnapery waves away such a necessity (*Referee*, April 29, 1917).

poem. F. *poème*, L., G. *πόημα*, var. of *ποίημα*, from *ποιεῖν*, to make. Cf. *poet*, F. *poète*, L., G. *ποητής*, for *ποιητής* (cf. early Sc. *maker*, poet); *poesy*, F. *poésie*, from L., G. *πόησις*; *poetry*, OF. *poetrie*, Late L. *poetria*. *Poetaster* appears to have been borrowed by Ben Jonson from It. *poetastro* or OF. *poetastre*, formed with pejorative suffix *-aster*. See also *posy*.

pogrom. Russ., from verb *gromit'*, to batter, devastate, cogn. with *gromiét'*, to thunder; cf. *gromila*, burglar. Usu. of massacres of Jews.

The total number of places pogrommed was 353, and the Jews killed 20,500 (*Daily Chron.* Oct. 10, 1919).

poignant. Pres. part. of F. *poindre*, to prick, stab, L. *pungere*.

poilu. F., hairy, from *poil*, hair (of beard), L. *pilus*. The word is not new, e.g. Balzac uses it in the sense of bold, determined. There was perh. orig. a play on *brave à trois poils*, lit. three-pile brave, a metaphor from velvet.

poinsettia. Flower. Named (1836) from discoverer, *J. R. Poinsett*, US. minister to Mexico.

point. F. *point* (m.), prick, dot, etc., L. *punctum*, *pointe* (f.), act of piercing, Late L. *puncta*, from *pungere*, *punct-*, to prick, pierce; cf. It. Sp. *punto*, *punta*, in same groups of senses. In sense of distinguishing mark now only in *strong point*. *Point-lace* is made with needle only. *Point-blank* is from *blank*, the white centre of the target, the marksman being considered close enough to point at this without allowing for curve; cf. F. *de but en blanc*, *à bout portant*, *à brûle-pourpoint*, all in same sense, and obs. F. *de pointe en blanc*. *Point of honour*, F. *point d'honneur*, is adapted from Sp. *pundonor*. Archaic *point device*, exactly, is ME. *at point device*, from OF. *devis*, arranged (see *devise*), and *à point*, just right, to a nicety. See also *edge*. Spec. sense of part of argument or chain of reasoning appears in to *strain a point*, *make a point of*.

pointillism [*art*]. From F. *pointiller*, to cover with *pointilles*, small dots.

poise. OF. *pois* (*poids*), earlier *peis*, L. *pensum*, from *pendere*, to weigh. Cf. *avoir-dupois*. The *-d-* in ModF. *poids* is due to mistaken association with L. *pondus*. In E. the idea of weight has passed into that of balance.

poison. F., L. *potio-n-*, drink, from *potare*, to drink. Mod. sense arises from that of

magic potion, philtre, etc. Cf. Ger. *gift*, poison, lit. gift.

> Je suis roïne, mais le non [name]
> En ai perdu par la poison [*also called* lovendrinc]
> Que nos beümes en la mer (*Tristan*, 12 cent.).

poissarde [*hist.*]. Parisian market-woman, noisily revolutionary. Fem. of *poissard*, pickpocket, from *poix*, pitch, with allusion to fingers, but in later sense associated with *poisson*, fish, as though fish-wife.

poke[1]. Bag. Now chiefly dial., e.g. *hop-poke* (Kent), or in to *buy a pig in a poke*, i.e. without examination, for which Wyc. has to *buy a cat in the sack* (F. *acheter chat en poche*) (see *bag*); also as name for bonnet (now *poke-bonnet*). ON. *poki*, cogn. with AS. *pohha* (whence obs. *pough*, bag). Or E. word may be ONF. *poque* (see *pocket*), which is of Teut. origin. Cf. *pouch*, and see *pock*.

> They walwe as doon two pigges in a poke
> (Chauc. A. 4278).

poke[2]. To thrust. Of LG. origin; cf. Du. LG. *poken*, also Du. *pook*, stick, Ger. *pochen*, to knock; cogn. with Norw. *paak*, stick. To *poke fun at* is 19 cent. *Poky*, paltry, petty, is from the idea of "poking," in sense of pottering. The *holy poker* is Ir.

poker. Card-game. Orig. US. Cf. Ger. *poch*, *pochspiel*, a "bluffing" card-game, from *pochen*, to brag, lit. to knock, rap, cogn. with *poke*[2].

polacre, polacca [*naut.*]. Three-masted Mediterranean ship. Cf. F. *polacre*, It. Sp. *polacra*, Du. *polaak*, Ger. *polacke*, all app. meaning Polish (cf. obs. *Polack*, Pole, *Haml.* ii. 2). But it is difficult to see how a Mediterranean rig could be named from Poland. Early authorities all describe the *polacre* as "pole-masted," i.e. with each mast made of one piece of timber, so that the word may be of E. formation from *pole*[1] with jocular assim. to *Polack*.

polarize. F. *polariser*, coined (1811) by Malus, as term in optics, later applied to magnetism and electricity. See *pole*[2].

poldavy [*archaic*]. Coarse canvas. From *Poldavide* (Finistère) in Brittany. Cf. *dowlas*, *lockram*.

polder [*geog.*]. Land reclaimed from sea. Du., earlier *polre*. Perh. ident. with Du. *polder*, fowl-run, MedL. *pullarium*.

pole[1]. Stake, etc. AS. *pāl*, L. *pālus*; cf. Du. *paal*, Ger. *pfahl*, ON. *pāll*, also from L. (see *pale*[1]). Of ship's mast in *under bare poles*. For application to measure cf. *rod*, *perch*, also *yard*, *chain*, etc.

pole[2]. Geographical. F. *pôle*, L., G. πόλος, pivot, axis. Cf. It. Span. *polo*, Du. *pool*, Ger. *pol*, also from L. Orig. (Chauc.) two fixed points in celestial sphere around which the stars appear to revolve.

poleaxe. ME. *pollax*, as though from *poll*, head, but formation from *pole*[1] seems more likely; cf. *halbērd*. Orig. warlike weapon, halberd, association with the butcher dating from c. 1700.

polecat. From OF. *pole* (*poule*), hen, from its preying on poultry (q.v.); cf. *goshawk*, *hen-harrier*, etc. See also *catchpole*.

> And eek ther was a polcat in his hawe,
> That, as he seyde, his capouns hadde y-slawe
> (Chauc. C. 855).

polemarch [*hist.*]. Commander-in-chief. G. πολέμαρχος (v.i.).

polemic. G. πολεμικός, from πόλεμος, war. Introduced by controversial theologians of 17 cent.

polenta. It., "a meate used in Italie made of barlie or chesnut flowre soked in water, and then fride in oyle or butter" (Flor.), L. *polenta*, peeled barley, from *pollen*, fine meal.

police. F., civil administration, MedL. *politia*, whence also *policy*[1], *polity* (q.v.). Current sense, and *policeman* for constable, from beginning of 19 cent.

policlinic [*med.*]. Clinic (q.v.) held in private house instead of hospital. Ger. *poliklinik*, from πόλις, city. Erron. *polyclinic*.

policy[1]. Statecraft. OF. *policie*, L., G. πολιτεία, from πολίτης, citizen, from πόλις, city. Sc. sense of improvement on estate is due to confusion with *polish*, *polite*.

policy[2]. Of insurance. F. *police*, altered on *policy*[1]. Ult. MedL. *apodissa*, receipt, for L. *apodixis*, G. ἀπόδειξις, from ἀποδεικνύναι, to make known. Cf. Prov. *podiza*, Port. *apólice*, also It. *polizza*, invoice, Sp. *póliza*. For change of *-d-* to *-l-* in words of G. origin cf. *pilot*. In E. from 16 cent.

poligar. Feudal chief in SInd. Mahratti *pālēgar*, from Tamil *pālaiyam*, feudal estate. Hence *poligar-dog*, from poligar country.

polish. F. *polir*, *poliss-*, L. *polire*, to polish, smooth. To *polish off* was orig. pugilistic.

Polish. From *Pole*, inhabitant of *Poland*, used for earlier *Polack*, *Polonian*, *Polander*. The lang. is Slav. For name of country see *polynia*.

polite. L. *politus*, p.p. of *polire*, to polish. Cf. F. *poli*, It. *pulito*. Perh. associated with G. πολίτης, citizen (cf. *urbane*).

politic. F. *politique*, L., G. πολιτικός, from πολίτης, citizen, from πόλις, city. Replaced, exc. in sense of shrewd, and in *body politic*, by *political*. *Politics*, *politician* are 16 cent. F. *politique* has the sense of trimmer.

> That insidious and crafty animal, vulgarly called a politician (Adam Smith).

polity. OF. *politie*, learned form of *policie*. See *policy*[1].

polka. Dance and jacket. Polish, fem. of *Polak*, Pole, whence also F. & Ger. *polka*. Reached London (1842) from Paris via Prague, Vienna. Cf. *polonaise*, *mazurka*.

poll[1]. Head. Cf. obs. Du. *pol*, *polle*, LG. *polle*, also Dan. *puld*, crown of head. Now only of voting by head and in archaic *poll-tax*, capitation. Hence to *poll*, crop the head (2 *Sam.* xiv. 26), now usu. of trees, whence *pollard* (oak, willow), earlier and more gen. sense surviving in *deed poll*, a document executed by one party only, as opposed to an indenture (v.i.).

> A deed-poll is that which is plaine without any indenting, so called, because it is cut even or polled (Coke).

poll[2]. Parrot. From name *Poll*, for *Moll* (cf. *Peg* for *Meg*), earlier *Mal*, from *Mary* (cf. *Hal*, from *Harry*). *NED.* quotes *pretty Pall* for 1630. Hence verb to *poll-parrot*, coined by Rogue Riderhood (*Mutual Friend*).

poll[3]. Pass degree (Camb.). Prob. from G. οἱ πολλοί, the many, the multitude.

pollack, pollock. Kind of cod. Prob. from *poll*[1], with fanciful assim. to *Polack*, Pole. Cf. *pollard*, obs. name for chub.

pollan. Ir. freshwater fish. ? From Ir. *poll*, pool, mire.

pollard. See *poll*[1].

pollen. L., fine flour, dust; cogn. with *pulvis*, dust.

pollicitation [*leg.*]. L. *pollicitatio-n-*, from *pollicitari*, to promise.

pollute. From L. *polluere*, *pollut-*, from *pro* and *luere*, to wash; cf. L. *lues*, filth.

polly [*neol.*]. Slang for *apollinaris*.

pollywog [*dial.*]. Tadpole. ME. *polwigle*, from *poll*[1] and *wiggle*.

polo. Balti (dial. of Indus valley); cf. Tibetan *pulu*. First played in England at Aldershot in 1871. See *chicanery*.

polonaise. Dress and dance. F., fem. of *polonais*, Polish. Cf. *polka*.

polonium [*chem.*]. From MedL. *Polonia*, Poland. Element discovered and named (1898) by M. and Mme Curie, the latter of Polish nationality.

polony. Corrupt. of *Bologna* (sausage), from place of origin in Italy.

poltergeist. Ger., noisy spirit, from *polter*, uproar, cogn. with *boulder* (q.v.). Cf. Du. *buldergeest*. Introduced, with *spook*, by spiritualists. See also *pother*.

poltroon. F. *poltron*, It. *poltrone*, from *poltro*, "sluggard, idle, lazie, slothfull" (Flor.). Connected by some with It. *poltro*, couch. It. Sp. *poltro*, foal, is another possible starting-point.

poly-. From G. πολύς, πολύ, much, many; e.g. *polyandry*, from ἀνήρ, ἀνδρ-, man; *polyanthus*, from ἄνθος, flower; *polygamy*, from γάμος, marriage; *polyglot*, from γλῶττα, tongue; *polygon*, from γωνία, angle; *polyhedron*, from ἕδρα, base, side; *polymath*, G. πολυμαθής, from μανθάνειν, to learn; *polytheism*, from θεός, god.

polyclinic. General hospital. For *policlinic* (q.v.), with changed spelling and meaning.

polygonum [*bot.*]. From G. πολύγονον, knotgrass, from γόνυ, knee.

Polynesia. Latinized from F. *polynésie*, coined (1756) by de Brosses from G. νῆσος, island.

polynia. Open water amid polar ice. Russ. *polynya*, from root of *polye*, field.

polypus. Octopus, cuttlefish. L., G. πολύπους, from πούς, foot. For application (14 cent.) to growth in nose cf. *canker*, *lupus*.

polysynthetic [*ling.*]. Applied to langs., e.g. NAmer. Ind., which combine a sentence into a compound word.

polytechnic. F. *polytechnique*, from G. πολύτεχνος, skilled in many arts (τέχνη), first applied to the *école polytechnique*, engineering school founded at Paris (1794). In E. to the *Polytechnic Institution*, founded in London (1838).

polyvalent [*neol.*]. Of inoculation against all zymotics. From pres. part. of L. *valēre*, to be strong.

pom [*neol.*]. Short for *Pomeranian* (q.v.).

pomace. Crushed apples for cider. Prob. plur. of OF. *pomat*, cider, MedL. *pomatium*, from L. *pomum*, apple. Cf. *accidence*, *bodice*, etc.

pomade. F. *pommade*, It. *pomata*, from *pomum*, apple, from which the unguent is

supposed to have been orig. made. *Pomatum* is mod. latinization.

pomander [*archaic*]. Perforated metal ball filled with aromatics, pouncet-box. By dissim. for earlier (15 cent.) *pomamber*, OF. *pome ambre*, apple of amber; cf. MedL. *pomum ambrae*. It was also called a *musk-ball* (*Paston Let.* iii. 464).

> *pomme de senteurs*: a pomander, or sweet-ball (Cotg.).

pomard, pommard. Burgundy wine. Name of F. village (Côte-d'Or). Cf. *beaune*.

pomatum. See *pomade*.

pombé. Fermented drink in Central and E. Afr. Native (Swahili).

pomegranate. OF. *pome grenade* (now simply *grenade*, q.v.); cf. It. *granata*, Sp. *granada*, from L. *granum*, seed. Called in L. *malum granatum*, seeded apple, and in ME. also *garnade*, *apple-garnade*. Wyc. has *powm-garnet*, *pumgarnade*. Exotic fruits are commonly called "apples"; cf. obs. *pome-citron*, citron, Ger. *pomeranze*, Seville orange, lit. apple orange, *apfelsine*, orange, lit. Chinese apple; also E. *love-apple*, *pine-apple*, F. *pomme-de-terre*, potato, etc. See also *melon*, *marmalade*.

pomelo. EInd. name for shaddock, US. for grape-fruit. App. from L. *pomum*, apple (v.s.).

pomeranian. Dog from *Pomerania*, Ger. *Pommern*, orig. name of a Slav. tribe. Cf. *Prussian*.

Pomfret cake. From *Pomfret* (Yorks), AF. *pont fret*, broken bridge, L. *pons*, *pont-*, *fractus*. Now latinized to *Pontefract*.

pommard. See *pomard*.

pommel, pummel. OF. *pomel* (*pommeau*), dim. from L. *pomum*, apple, applied to a rounded protuberance; cf. F. *pommette*, cheek-bone, *pomme d'une canne*, knob of walking-stick. Hence verb to *pommel*, *pummel*, orig. to beat about the head with pommel of sword or dagger.

Pomona. Roman goddess of fruit, from *pomum*, apple. Hence *Pomona green*.

pomp. F. *pompe*, L., G. πομπή, solemn procession, lit. sending, from πέμπειν, to send. *Pompous* is depreciatory as early as Chauc. In the Church Catechism *pomp* has sense of *pompa diaboli*, public spectacle, "show" (v.i.).

> That I should forsake the devill and all his workes and pompes, the vanities of the wicked worlde (*PB.* 1548–9).

> That I should forsake the devill and all his workes, the pomps and vanities of the wicked world (*PB.* 1603).

pompadour. Fashion, hair-dressing, etc. From the *Marquise de Pompadour* (†1764), mistress of Louis XV of France. Cf. *dolly varden*.

pompier ladder. From F. *pompier*, fireman, lit. pumper.

pom-pom. Machine gun. Imit. of report. A word from the SAfr. War (1899).

pompon. Tufted tassel. F., perh. slang use of OF. *pompon*, pumpkin.

ponceau. Poppy-colour. F., OF. *pouncel*, dim. of *poun* (*paon*), peacock, L. *pavo-n-*. Cf. F. *coquelicot*, wild poppy, from *coq*, cock[1].

poncho. Cloak. SAmer. Sp. from Araucanian (Chile) native name. Cf. *gaucho*.

pond. Orig. artificially banked pool. Ident. with *pound*[2] (q.v.), which is still used for *pond* in dial. Trace of older sense survives in compds. (*duck-*, *fish-*, *mill-*, etc.). For sense cf. also Norw. Dan. *dam*, dam, pond.

ponder. F. *pondérer*, to weigh, L. *ponderare*, from *pondus*, *ponder-*, weight. Cf. *preponderate*, *ponderous*.

pone [*US.*]. Maize-flour bread. NAmer. Ind. (Algonkin) *pone*, *appone*, *oppone*. Capt. John Smith has *ponap*.

pongee. Fabric. Earlier *paunchee*, NChin. *pun-chī*, for *pun-kī*, own loom.

pongo. Native name, in Angola or Loango, for large anthropoid ape, perh. gorilla, with which Andrew Battell's description (Purch.) agrees. Also in recent use as nickname for marine.

> You could pass as a naval officer more easily than you could as a pongo (Coppleston, *Lost Naval Papers*, 1916).

poniard. F. *poignard*, from *poing*, fist, L. *pugnus*; cf. OF. *poignal*, It. *pugnale*, in same sense. But prob. associated also with *poindre*, *poign-*, to pierce, stab.

pons asinorum. L., bridge of asses. First (math.) in Smollett. Earlier in logic.

pontiff. F. *pontife*, L. *pontifex*, high priest, which app. means lit. bridge-builder, from L. *pons*, *pont-*, and *facere*. The first element may perh. be Oscan-Umbrian *puntis*, propitiatory offering; but it may be noted that bridge-building has always been regarded as a pious work of divine inspiration. The L. *pons* (cogn. with *path*) had orig. the same sense as *bridge*[1] (q.v.).

pontoon. F. *ponton*, L. *ponto-n-*, punt[1] (q.v.),

floating bridge, prob. Celt., but associated with L. *pons, pont-*, bridge.

pony. Sc. *powney*, ? OF. *poulenet*, dim. of *poulain*, colt, Late L. *pullanus*, from *pullus*, young animal. But the OF. word is rare, and a pony is not a foal, so that the old derivation from *puny* may be correct. For slang sense of £25 cf. *monkey*, £500. The word is, like *donkey*, of late introduction from dial.

pony: a little Scotch horse (Bailey).

pood. Weight of about 36 lbs. Russ., from LG. or Norse *pund*, pound[1] (q.v.).

poodle. Ger. *pudel*, orig. a water-dog, for *pudelhund*, from LG. *pudeln*, to splash. Cf. Ger. *pudel*, puddle, *pudelnass*, dripping wet.

poof. Imit. of blowing out candle, etc. Cf. *puff* and F. *pouf*.

pooh. Imit. of blowing away; cf. *poof*, *pfew*, etc. Hence to *pooh-pooh* (19 cent.).

Pooh-Bah. Lord High Everything Else in Gilbert and Sullivan's *Mikado*.

One of our own Pooh-Bahs, in the person of the Lord Chamberlain (*Daily Chron.* Nov. 3, 1919).

pool[1]. Of water. AS. *pōl*. WGer.; cf. Du. *poel*, Ger. *pfuhl*; cogn. with Gael. Ir. *poll*, Welsh *pwll*, Corn. *pol*, common in place-names, but prob. not with L. *palus*, marsh.

pool[2]. In gambling. F. *poule*, hen, perh. orig. in sense of booty of successful player; cf. Sp. *polla*, hen, also stake at hombre, Walloon *poie*, hen, stake. It may be ult. connected with the OF. *jeu de la galline* (L. *gallina*, hen) in which the bird was both target and prize (cf. *cockshy*). In E. associated with *pool[1]*, an association perh. helped by F. *fiche*, counter, being confused with *fish*. Verb to *pool* (funds, resources, ideas, etc.) is quite mod.

Si Denjean est de ce jeu, il prendra toutes les poules; c'est un aigle (Mme de Sévigné, 1680).

Industrious creatures that make it a rule
To secure half the fish, while they manage the pool (*NED.* 1766).

Poonah. Painting, etc. From *Poonah*, in Bombay Presidency.

poop. F. *poupe*, VL. **puppa*, for *puppis*, stern; cf. It. *poppa*, Sp. *popa*.

poor. AF. *poure*, OF. *povre* (*pauvre*), L. *pauper*; cf. It. *povero*, Sp. *pobre*. Completely replaced Teut. word (AS. *earm*; cf. Ger. *arm*, etc.). For adj. use of adv. *poorly* cf. *ill*, *sickly*.

pop[1]. Imit. of short quick sound, as of pistol, drawn cork, etc., e.g. *pop-gun*, *pop-corn* (US.), to *pop the question*. Also applied to motion, e.g. to *pop in* (*out*, *off the hooks*), *pop goes the weasel*, name of country dance and tune (c. 1850), and to putting things away quickly, whence sense of pawning, *pop-shop* (18 cent.). *Popping-crease* at cricket (18 cent.) has the idea of popping, or striking, at the ball.

Sith you have popt me such a doubtfull question, if you and I were alone by ourselves, I would poppe you such an aunswere, that you should well find that I loved you (Greene, *Heaven and Hell*).

pop[2]. Shortened (19 cent.) from *popular concert*.

pop[3]. Debating society at Eton. ? From *lollipop*, the society having met orig. (1811) at a confectioner's.

pope. AS. *pāpa*, Church L., Late G. *πάπας*, for *πάππας*, baby word for father, papa (cf. hist. of *abbot*). In early Church title of bishops, but, since Leo the Great (5 cent.), claimed as exclusive title in Western Church for bishop of Rome. With forms in Rom. langs. cf. Ger. *pfaffe*, priest, shaveling, *pabst*, pope, Russ. *pope*, parish priest, from WGer. The *pope's-eye* of a leg of mutton (17 cent.) is in Ger. *pfaffenbisschen*, parson's bit (cf. *parson's nose* of fowl), and in F. *œil de Judas*. Hostile sense of *popery*, *popish* dates from Reformation.

Pope Joan. Card game. Name of fabulous female pope; but cf. synon. F. *nain jaune*, lit. yellow dwarf, which may have suggested E. name.

popinjay. Orig. parrot, later applied to the over-conspicuous or noisy (1 *Hen. IV*, i. 3), but in ME. sometimes complimentary, e.g. Lydgate applies it to the Holy Virgin. Very widely diffused, e.g. OF. *papegai*, *papegau*, It. *pappagallo*, Sp. *papagaio*, Ger. *papagei*, Du. *papegaai*, MedG. *παπαγάς*, Arab. *babaghā*, etc., some forms being assimilated to *jay* and its cognates, others to L. *gallus*, cock (cf. hist. of *cockatoo*). Prob. the name originated in some barbarian lang. as imit. of cry, or it may, like so many bird-names (cf. *parrot*), have been a nickname given by early travellers. ME. *papejay*, from OF., has now an intrusive *-n-*, as in *nightingale*, *messenger*. An earlier form survives in surname *Pobgee*, *Popejoy*, etc. Early Sc. *papingo* (Lyndsay) is OF. *papegau* (v.s.), corresponding to MedL. *papagallus*.

poplar. OF. *poplier* (*peuplier*), from L. *pōpulus*, whence directly dial. *popple* (in place-names, e.g. *Popplewell*); cf. Du. Ger. *pappel*.

poplin. F. *popeline*, earlier *papeline*, It. *papalina*, fem. of *papalino*, papal, because made at Avignon, seat of the Pope during the schism (1309–1408) and regarded as a papal town till 1791.

poppet. Earlier form of *puppet* (q.v.).

popple. Of water. Imit. of motion; cf. *bubble* and Du. *popelen*, to throb, quiver. Partly frequent. of *pop*[1].

poppy. AS. *popæg*, later *popig*, from L. *papaver*, whence also F. *pavot*, exact formation of both words being obscure.

popsy-wopsy. Redupl. on archaic *pop*, darling, short for *poppet*. Cotg. has *pupsie*, for *puppy* (s.v. *chien de damoiselle*).

populace. F., It. *popolaccio*, "the grosse, base, vile, common people, rifraffe people" (Flor.), from *popolo*, people, L. *populus*, with pejorative suffix. Cf. *popular*, *population*, *populous*, etc.

porcelain. F. *porcelaine*, It. *porcellana*, orig. cowrie-shaped shell, Venus shell, from *porcella*, dim. of *porca*, lit. sow, used in L. for *vulva*. The shell takes its name from the shape of the orifice (cf. archaic Dan. *kudemusling*). The china is named from surface resembling the shell. L. *porca*, vulva, is regarded by some as distinct from *porca*, sow, and as cogn. with AS. *furh*, furrow.

porch. F. *porche*, L. *porticus*, colonnade, etc., ? cogn. with *porta*, door.

porcine. L. *porcinus*, of the pig, *porcus*.

porcupine. OF. *porc espin*, parallel name to *porc espi* (*porc-épic*), the former meaning spine (thorn) pig, the latter spike pig; cf. It. *porcospino*, Sp. *puerco espin*. The early vars. are numerous and odd, e.g. *porkpen*, *porkenpick*, *porkpoint*, *porpin*, etc., and Shaks. spelt it *porpentine* (*Haml.* i. 5).

> The crest a bluw porpyntyn
> (Machyn's *Diary*, 1550–63).

> The porkpens come out of India and Africke; a kind of urchin or hedgehog they be
> (Holland's *Pliny*, viii. 35).

pore[1]. Noun. F., L., G. πόρος, way, passage, pore.

pore[2]. Verb. ME. *pūren*, *pouren*, to gaze fixedly. Origin unknown.

porism [*math.*]. L., G. πόρισμα, deduction, from πορίζειν, to carry, deduce, from πόρος, way.

pork. F. *porc*, pig, pork, L. *porcus*. For limitation of sense in E. cf. *beef*, *mutton*, *veal*. A *porker* was earlier a *porket*.

> It [Trinidad] hath store of deare, wild porks, fruits, fish and foule (Raleigh).

pornography. F. *pornographie*, from G. πόρνη, harlot.

porphyrogenitus [*hist.*]. See *purple*.

porphyry. F. *porphyre*, Late L. **porphyrius*, G. πορφύρεος, purple, whence πορφυρίτης, porphyry. In most Europ. langs.

porpoise. OF. *porpeis*, L. *porcus*, pig, *piscis*, fish. Capt. John Smith has *porkpisce*. Cf. sailors' name *sea-hog*, and Ger. *meerschwein*, whence F. *marsouin*, "a porpose, or sea-hog" (Cotg.). See *grampus*.

porraceous. From L. *porraceus*, of the leek, *porrum*.

porrect. L. *porrigere*, *porrect-*, to extend, from *pro* and *regere*.

porridge. Altered (16 cent.), partly under influence of dial. *porray*, leek-broth, etc., from *poddish*, *pottage* (q.v.). Cf. dial. *imperence*, *orra*, *moral*; and, for converse change, *eddish*, *paddock*. *Porray* is OF. *porée*, Late L. *porrata*, from *porrum*, leek. Association of *porridge* with oatmeal is Sc., in which *parritch* is often treated as pl.

> *porre or purre, pese potage*: piseum
> (*Prompt. Parv.*).

> There was boyling on the fyer a pipkin of pease pottage....It was throwne downe, broke, and all the porridge aboute the chamber
> (Raymond's *Autob.* 17 cent.).

> That is a chip in porridge; it is just nothing
> (Dryden).

> By reason of their mild nature they [leeks] are much used in porridge, which had its name from the Latin porrum, a leek, tho' now from the French we generally call it pottage (*Dict. Rust.* 1717).

porringer. For earlier *potager*, *poddinger* (v.s.), with intrusive *-n-* as in *passenger*, etc.

> *menestrino*: a little porringer, a pottage dish (Flor.).

port[1]. Harbour. AS. *port*, L. *portus*, cogn. with *porta*, gate, and ult. with *ford*. Reinforced in ME. by F. *port*. Hence *port* side of ship, replacing older *larboard* (q.v.), the "loading side" being naturally turned towards the harbour.

port[2] [*hist.*]. Gate. F. *porte*, L. *porta*; cf. Du. *poort*, Ger. *pforte*, from L. Now only in naut. *port-hole* and archaic mil. *sally-port*. See *port*[1].

port[3]. Bearing. F., from *porter*, to carry, L. *portare*, whence also verb to *port*, now only

in mil. to *port arms*. Cf. *portable, portation*. For changed sense of *portly*, orig. majestic, cf. *stout*.

My queen and portly empress (Marlowe).

port[4]. Wine. For *port-wine*, from *Oporto*, Port. *o porto*, the harbour. Cf. F. *vin de porto*, Ger. *portwein*.

portage. In current sense, transporting by land from one navigable water to another, from Canad. F. See *port*[3].

portal. OF. (*portail*), MedL. *portale*, from *porta*, gate.

portcullis. OF. *porte-coulisse*, sliding door, from *couler*, to flow, L. *colare*; cf. theat. *coulisse*. Replaced in F. by *herse*, lit. harrow.

Porte [*hist.*]. For F. *Sublime Porte* (cf. It. *Porta Sublima*), rendering Turk. Arab. *bāb-i-'āliy*, lit. lofty gate, offic. name of central office of Ottoman government. Cf., in diplomatic lang., the *Ballplatz* (Austria), *Quai d'Orsay* (France), *Vatican* (Papacy), etc.

portend. L. *portendere*, to foretell, archaic form of *protendere, protent-*, to stretch forward, whence also noun *portentum*, portent, omen.

Coming events cast their shadows before (Campbell).

porter[1]. Doorkeeper. F. *portier* (see *port*[2]).

porter[2]. Bearer. F. *porteur* (see *port*[3]).

porter[3]. Beer. For *porter's beer, ale* (Swift), from *porter*[2]. Cf. *cooper*[1]. With *porterhouse*, as in *porterhouse steak* (US.), cf. *alehouse, beerhouse*.

portfire [*mil.*]. Fuse, match. Adapted from F. *portefeu*, lit. carry-fire.

portfolio. In 18 cent. *porto folio*, corrupt. of It. *portafogli*, lit. carry-leaves, pl. of *foglio*, L. *folium*. Cf. cogn. F. *portefeuille*, from which comes current pol. sense.

portico. It., as *porch* (q.v.). Also allusively to the Painted Porch at Athens, resort of Zeno (see *stoic*).

portière. F., MedL. *portaria*, from *porta*, door.

portion. F., L. *portio-n-*, cogn. with *pars, part-*. Orig. share, allowance (cf. *apportion*), as still in eating-houses.

Portland cement. From resembling colour of *Portland stone*, from peninsula of *Portland* (Dorset).

portly. See *port*[3].

portmanteau. Orig. for horseman's use. F. *portemanteau*, earlier valise, now clothes-peg. Older *portmantle* is still in dial. use. *Portmanteau-word* (e.g. *acrobatics, Bakerloo, electrocute, Eurasian, gerrymander, perambucot, squarson*), was coined by Lewis Carroll to explain *slithy, mimsy*, etc. (*Through the Looking-Glass*).

One [word] was ingeniously invented by a maid-servant, viz. clantastical, which she contrived should express both fantastical and clandestine (Pegge, 1803).

The Daily Herald, the Hunshevik Labour paper (*John Bull*, June 7, 1919).

A depraved motor-car comes, belching out its hideous stench as it petrollicks down the road (W. de Morgan, *Old Madhouse*, ch. i.).

portolan [*hist.*]. Early book of sailing-directions. It. *portolano*, from *porto*, harbour. For formation cf. *ortolan*.

Portolan charts have naturally a great attraction for collectors in the New World (*Daily Chron.* Aug. 19, 1917).

portrait. F., p.p. of *portraire*, to portray, L. *protrahere*, to draw forward. Orig. in wider sense, painting, sculpture.

port-reeve [*hist.*]. Mayor. AS. *portgerēfa*, where *port* has sense of borough, prob. extended from that of harbour. See *reeve*[1].

Portugee. Back-formation from *Portuguese*, Port. *portuguez*; cf. *Chinee, burgee, marquee, pea*.

We ought to let the Portugeses have right done them (Pepys, Aug. 12, 1664).

Portuguese man-of-war. Marine hydrozoan with sail-like crest; cf. *nautilus, salleeman*.

posada. Inn. Sp., from *posar*, to lodge (v.i.).

pose[1]. To place. F. *poser*, Late L. *pausare*, to halt, rest, which replaced in Rom. langs. L. *ponere, posit-*, to place, also in compds. (*compose, dispose, repose*, etc.). See *pause*. L. *ponere* gave F. *pondre*, to lay (eggs), and survives in *compound, expound, propound*, the nouns *composition, exposition, proposition*, being now felt as belonging to both the *-pound* and *-pose* groups. Current sense of *pose* is from the artist's model.

pose[2]. To non-plus. Aphet. for *oppose* or obs. var. *appose*, to question (see *puzzle*). Hence *poser*, orig. examiner, questioner.

And Pilate apposed him saynge, Art thou the kynge of the Jewes? (Tynd. *Luke*, xxiii. 3).

Sittinge in the middes of the doctours, both hearynge them and posing them (Tynd. *Luke*, ii. 46).

posit [*logic*]. L. *ponere, posit-*, to place, lay down.

position. F., L. *positio-n-*, from *ponere, posit-*, to place. With *positive*, F. *positif*, L. *positivus*, cf. "laying down" the law. Scient.

senses, opposed to *negative*, are mod. *Positivism* is the philosophy of Auguste Comte, who published his *Philosophie positive* in 1830.

posology. Science of doses. F. *posologie*, from G. *πόσος*, how much. Used by Bentham for mathematics.

posse. Short for MedL. *posse comitatus*, lit. force of the county (q.v.), L. *posse*, to be able, from *potis*, powerful, *esse*, to be.

possess. OF. *possesser* (replaced by *posséder*), from L. *possidēre*, *possess-*, compd. of *sedēre*, to sit; cf. Ger. *besitzen*, to possess, from *sitzen*, to sit. Archaic sense of taking possession, controlling, appears in adj. *possessed* (of an evil spirit) and in *Luke*, xxi. 19. Earlier are *possession*, *possessor*, also from OF.

posset. ME. *poshote*, *possot*, *possyt*. Orig. made with curdled milk. Origin doubtful. There is a rare and doubtful OF. *possette*, which may be a dim. from *posson*, "a little measure for milke, verjuice, and vinegar" (Cotg.). This is a dim. of *pot*; cf. archaic E. *posnet*, cooking pot, OF. *possonet*.

possible. F., L. *possibilis*, from *posse* (*potis esse*), to be able. With *possibilist*, orig. school of Sp. republicans, cf. *opportunist*.

possum. Aphet. for *opossum* (q.v.). Esp. in to *play possum* (US.), with allusion to opossum's trick of feigning death.

post[1]. Wooden pillar, etc. AS. *post*, L. *postis*, reinforced in ME. by OF. *post*, which survives in dim. *poteau*, stake, and compd. *suppôt*; cf. Du. *post*, Ger. *pfosten*, all from L. *postis*, ? and this ult. from *ponere*, *posit-*, to place. Hence to *post* a bill, defaulter, etc., by notice orig. attached to a post (see *bill*[3]).

> I went to see if any play was acted, but I found none upon the post, it being Passion Week (Pepys, Mar. 24, 1662).

post[2]. For letters. F. *poste* (f.), station, It. *posta*, Late L. *posta*, for *posita*, from *ponere*, *posit-*, to place. Orig. used (c. 1500) of series of mounted men stationed at intervals on road for rapid forwarding of royal messages, etc. (cf. synon. L. *equites positi*). Hence *post-haste*, *post-chaise*, etc. Later applied to the offic. forwarding of all missives. The name was also given to the messenger, as in *by return of post*, F. *par retour du courrier*. With to *ride post* cf. F. *courir la poste*. To *post*, earlier *post over*, *the ledger* app. belongs here, with idea of transference; hence *posted* (*up*), also fig. well-informed. As size of paper (*post octavo*) of Du. or Ger. origin and said to have been named from watermark being a posthorn (cf. *foolscap*).

post[3]. Of soldier. F. *poste* (m.), It. *posto*, station, employment, Late L. *postum*, for *positum* (v.s.). For extension from position of soldier to that of civilian cf. *berth*. Here belong *post-captain*, *post-rank*, and *last post*, bugle-call.

post-. L. *post*, after, as in *post meridiem* (P.M.), *post mortem*. Hence *post-impressionist* (20 cent.), artist going one better than *impressionist*.

poster. See *post*[1], *bill*[3].

posterior. L., compar. of *posterus*, coming after, from *post*, after; cf. *posterity*. *A posteriori* (reasoning) is from result instead of cause (*a priori*).

> The man was laughed at as a blunderer who said in a public business, "We do much for posterity; I would fain see them do something for us" (Elizabeth Montagu's *Letters*, Jan. 1, 1742).

postern [*archaic*]. OF. *posterne* (*poterne*), for earlier *posterle*, Late L. *posterula*, backway, from *posterus*, from *post* (v.s.).

posthumous. L. *postumus*, last, last-born, superl. of *posterus* (v.s.), altered in Late L. to *posthumus*, by association with *humus*, ground, and applied to what appears after originator's (father's, author's) death.

postil [*archaic*]. Marginal note, esp. in Bible. F. *postille*, also *apostille*; cf. It. *postilla*, Sp. *postela*, MedL. *postilla* (13 cent.). ? Short for *post illa verba* (*sacrae scripturae*), beginning of priest's explanation after reading text.

postilion. F. *postillon*, It. *postiglione*, "a postilion, a postes guide, a forerunner" (Flor.), from *posta*, post[2]. Cf. *postboy*. For form cf. *vermilion*.

postliminy [*leg.*]. Restoration of the *status quo*. L. *postliminium*, right to return home and resume one's privileges, from *limen*, *limin-*, threshold.

postmaster[1]. Orig. official in charge of the mounted posts (see *post*[2]), hence jobmaster, because of privilege of hiring out horses.

postmaster[2]. Used (from 16 cent.) at Merton College, Oxf. for scholar. ? From the poor scholars of John Wyllyat's foundation (1380) acting as servitors to the Masters (of Arts) and standing behind them at dinner.

post-obit. Promise to pay after death, L. *post obitum*, of some specified person. Cf. *obituary*.

postpone. L. *postponere*, from *ponere*, to place.

postprandial. Coined (? by Coleridge) from L. *prandium*, late breakfast, lunch, from **pram*, early, *edere*, to eat.

postscript. Shortened from L. *postscriptum*, written after.

postulant. From pres. part. of L. *postulare*, to demand, ? cogn. with *poscere*. Esp. one asking admission to holy orders. Cf. *postulate*, to request; thing requested (logic & math.).

posture. F., L. *positura*, from *ponere*, *posit-*, to place. Fig. sense of affectation, etc. is from the professional contortionist.

posy. In both senses, viz. short motto (on ring, knife), bunch of flowers, contr. of *poesy*. The second sense is connected with the language of flowers.

> And for youre poyesye these lettres v. ye take
> Of this name Maria, only for hir sake (Lydgate).

> A hundreth sundrie flowres bounde up in one small poesie (Gascoigne).

> A paltry ring
> That she did give me; whose posy [*old edd.* poesie] was
> For all the world like cutler's poetry
> Upon a knife: "Love me and leave me not"
> (*Merch. of Ven.* v. 1).

pot. Late AS. *pott*; cf. Du. LG. *pot*, ON. *pottr*, F. *pot*, OIt. *potto*, Sp. *pote*, MedL. *pottus*; also in Celt. langs. (from E.). Origin doubtful, but possibly a monkish witticism from L. *potus*, drink. From cooking use come to *keep the pot boiling*, whence *pot-boiler*, work done for a livelihood, *pot-shot*, for food, not for sport, *pot-luck* (cf. F. *la fortune du pot*). From drinking use come *pothouse*, *potboy*, *pot-valiant*, etc. A *pot-hunter* was orig. a parasite (see *chassepot*), later an unsportsmanlike sportsman (v.s.), and finally a seeker after athletic cups, etc., vulg. *pots*, or even scholarships and prizes. A *pot of money*, to *put the pot on*, are from racing slang, orig. from vessel which held stakes. *Pot(t)* paper is from watermark (cf. *foolscap*). For *potsherd* see *shard*. The earliest record for to *go to pot* suggests cooking (v.i.), but Udall may have been punning on *pot*, pit of hell, destruction, common in early Sc.

> The riche and welthie of his subjectes went dayly to the potte, and were chopped up (Udall, 1542).

potable. F., L. *potabilis*, from *potare*, to drink.

potamic. Fluvial. From G. ποταμός, river.

potash. Earlier (17 cent.) *pot ashes*, from obs. Du. *pot-aaschen*, pot ashes, now *potasch*; cf. F. *potasse*, It. *potassa*, Sp. *potasa*, Ger. *pottasche*, etc. "Latinized" as *potassium* by Davy (1807).

potation. OF., L. *potatio-n-*, from *potare*, to drink.

potato. Altered from Sp. *patata*, var. of *batata* (q.v.), the sweet potato, to which the name was first applied in E., its transference to the familiar tuber, first brought from Peru to Spain (c. 1580), being esp. E. *Potato-ring*, Ir. disk-ring of 18 cent., is mod. and inaccurate.

> One is almost induced to believe that the lower order of Londoners imagine that *taters*, as they constantly call them in their natural state, is a generical term, and that *pot* is a prefix which carries with it some specifick difference (Pegge).

poteen, potheen [*Ir.*]: Illicitly distilled whisky. Ir. *poitín*, little pot.

> The police at Frenchpark (Roscommon) captured recently upwards of 1000 gallons of "potheen" (*Daily Chron.* June 19, 1919).

potent. From pres. part. of L. *posse* (*potis esse*), to be able. Cf. *potency*, *potential*; also *potentate*, L. *potentatus*, power, in Late L. individual possessing power.

potheen. See *poteen*.

pother. Tumult. Earlier (17 cent.) also *powther*, *pudder*, mod. form app. influenced by *bother*. ? Cf. Ger. *polter*, in *poltergeist* (q.v.).

> The great gods
> That keep this dreadful pother [*early edds.* pudder, powther] o'er our heads (*Lear*, iii. 2).

pothook. In writing. See *hanger* (s.v. *hang*).

> *pasté*: a blurre, scraule, pothooke, or ill-favoured whim-whau, in writing (Cotg.).

potiche. Oriental jar. F. (neol.), from *pot*.

potion. F., L. *potio-n-*, from *potare*, to drink.

potlatch. Tribal feast of NAmer. Indians. Chinook *potlatsh*, gift.

potleg. Scrap iron used as bullets in Africa. ? For *pot leg*, ? or corrupt. of some native word.

pot-pourri. Orig. hotch-potch. Now mixture of scents, medley of tunes, etc. F., translating Sp. *olla podrida* (q.v.).

> *pot pourri*: a pot porride; a Spanish dish of many severall meates boyled, or stued together (Cotg.).

pott. Paper. See *pot*.

pottage. F. *potage*, from *pot*, pot. See *porridge*. *Mess of pottage* (*Gen.* xxv. 29–34) dates from Matthew's *Bible* (1537), though Coverd. has the phrase in another passage (*Prov.* xv. 17).

potter. Verb. Frequent. of dial. *pote*, to thrust, poke, AS. *potian*; cf. Du. *peuteren*

"to thrust ones finger into a little hole" (Sewel), LG. *pöteren*, etc.; all app. from a Teut. word meaning small stick (cf. *poke*[2]).

pottle. OF. *potel*, dim. of *pot*, pot.

potto. WAfr. lemur. Native name (Guinea).

potwaller [*hist.*]. Householder entitled to vote, as having a fire-place of his own, lit. *pot-boiler*, from AS. *weallan*, to boil. Now usu. *potwalloper*, from dial. *wallop*, to boil furiously, "gallop." Sometimes misunderstood and wrongly used by mod. speakers.

That was not a potwalloper's agitation, and he [J. Burns] urged those present when the strike was over not to celebrate it by a day's drinking (*Standard*, Aug. 28, 1889).

pouch. F. *poche*, "a pocket, pouch, or poke" (Cotg.). See *poke*[1].

pouf. Padded head-dress, small round ottoman. F., from *pouffer*, to blow out, puff.

poult. Contracted form of *pullet* (q.v.). Hence *poulterer*, lengthened (cf. *caterer*, *upholsterer*) from earlier *poulter*, the latter surviving as surname.

poult-de-soie. ModF. form of *pou-de-soie*, paduasoy (q.v.).

poultice. Earlier (16 cent.) *pultes*, from L. *puls*, *pult-*, pulse, pottage. Perh. orig. the L. nom. pl. *pultes*, altered on words in *-ice*, *-ess*.

poultry. OF. *pouleterie*, from *pouletier*, poulter. Applied in ME. to the office of poulter, also to the fowl-run and its inmates (see *pullet*). Its connection with the trade of the poulterer persists in the *Poultry* (London and elsewhere).

His lordes sheepe, his neet, his dayerye,
His swyn, his hors, his stoor, and his pultrye [*var.* pulletrie],
Was hoolly in this reves governyng (Chauc. A. 597).

pounce[1]. Fine powder for drying up ink or tracing. F. *ponce*, now usu. *pierre-ponce*, L. *pumex*, *pumic-*, pumice (q.v.).

pounce[2]. Verb. Orig. noun, hawk's claw. App. shortened from *pounson*, var. of *puncheon*[1] (q.v.), which is similarly shortened to *punch*[1]. In falconry the heel-claw was the *talon* (q.v.), the others being called *pounces* (15 cent.). Cf. archaic *pounce*, to "punch" a pattern or perforation, whence archaic *pouncet-box* (for *pounced box*), a pomander, made of perforated metal. Verb to *pounce*, now usu. with *upon*, was orig. trans., to seize, clutch.

So muche pownsonynge of chisel to maken holes (Chauc. I. 418).

My best pownsyd peece [of plate] (*Bury Wills*, 1502).

pound[1]. Weight. AS. *pund*, L. *pondo*, abl. of OL. **pondos*, by-form of *pondus*, weight, in *libra pondo*, a pound in weight. A trace of its indeclinable origin survives in its unchanged pl., e.g. *five pound note*. Adopted by all Teut. langs., Du. *pond*, Ger. *pfund*, ON. Goth. *pund*, Rom. langs. preserving *libra*. Later sense of money arises from the pound (weight) of silver being used as unit in large sums (see *sterling*). For *pound of flesh* see *Merch. of Ven.* iv. 1. *Pound-cake* contains a pound, or equal quantity, of each principal ingredient. Our abbreviations £ and *lb.* are due to the fact that medieval accounts were kept in L.; cf. *s.*, *d.*, *cwt.*, *dwt.*, etc.

And anum he sealde fif pund (AS. *Gosp. Matt.* xxv. 15).

pound[2]. Enclosure. AS. *pund*, only in compd. *pundfold*, cogn. with verb *pyndan*, to shut up, whence dial. *pind*, to impound, and the offic. *pinder*, so common as surname in north. Hence to *pound the field*, leave the rest far behind (in hunting). See also *pinfold*, *pond*.

pound[3]. To pulverize, etc. AS. *pūnian*, with excrescent *-d* as in *sound*[2], *astound*, "gownd." Cf. Du. *puin*, LG. *pün*, stone rubbish, etc.

Upon whom it shal falle, it shal togidre poune hym (Wyc. *Matt.* xxi. 44).

poundage [*hist.*]. Tax levied on every *pound*[1] of merchandise.

pour. From 14 cent. Origin unknown. The orig. quality of the vowel cannot be determined, for, although the stock rime in 16–18 cents. is *flower*, *shower*, it is also found riming with *yore*, *door*, etc.

Winter invades the spring, and often pours
A chilling flood on summer's drooping flowers (Cowper).

pourboire. F., in order to drink. Cf. Ger. *trinkgeld*.

pourparler. Usu. in pl. F. infin., to deliberate, from *pour*, L. *pro*, *parler*, VL. *parabolare*. Cf. *parley*, *parable*, *palaver*.

pourpoint [*hist.*]. Quilted doublet. F., p.p. of OF. *pourpoindre*, from *poindre*, to perforate, stitch, L. *pungere*, to prick. Cf. *counterpane*.

poussette [*dancing*]. F., from *pousser*, to push (q.v.).

pou sto. Basis of operations. From saying attributed to Archimedes—δός μοι ποῦ στῶ, καὶ κινῶ τὴν γῆν, give me where I may stand and I move the earth.

pout[1]. Fish (orig. frog), esp. in compd. *eelpout*, AS. *ǣlepūte*, app. from root indicating power of inflation (v.i.).

pout[2]. Verb. Cf. Sw. dial. *puta*, to be inflated. Ult. cogn. with *boudoir*. Cf. *pot*, lip, in many F. dials., Swiss F. (Geneva), *faire la potte*, to make a face.

poverty. OF. *povreté* (*pauvreté*), L. *paupertas*, *-tat-*, from *pauper*, poor.

powan. Sc. form of *pollan* (q.v.).

> Powans, now placed on the market from Loch Lomond (*Daily Chron.* July 7, 1917).

powder[1]. Noun. F. *poudre*, OF. *poldre*, *polre*, L. *pulvis*, *pulver-*, cogn. with *pollen* and ult. with *pellere*, to drive. Often for *gunpowder*, e.g. *food for powder* (Ger. *kanonenfutter*), *not worth powder and shot*, *keep your powder dry*, *powder-monkey* (17 cent.).

powder[2] [*archaic*]. To rush impetuously, esp. of horseman. Associated with *powder*[1] (kicking up a dust), but rather from archaic *powder*, vehemence, impetuosity, which is prob. related to *pother*. See also *poltergeist*. Quot. below could readily be rendered by Ger. *kam den hügel herabgepoltert*.

> Duke Weymar having got the castle came powdring down the hill upon us with all his forces (Syd. Poyntz, 1624–36).

power. OF. *poer*, VL. *potēre*, for *posse* (*potis esse*), to be able. ModF. *pouvoir* has inserted *-v-* by analogy with *avoir*, *devoir*, *mouvoir*, etc. In sense of pol. state (*European powers*, etc.) from early 18 cent. Archaic sense of armed force, revived by Scott, dates from 13 cent. and survives in colloq. *a power of good*, etc. Mech. & math. uses (*horse-power*, etc.) are from 18 cent.

> The powers that be are ordained of God (*Rom.* xiii. 1).

powwow. NAmer. Ind. palaver or conference. Orig. sorcerer, medicine-man. Algonkin *powwaw*, *powah*. Cf. *caucus*. Quot. below refers to the Essex Quakers.

> Heard & true y[t] Turners daughter was distract in this quaking busines; sad are y[e] fits at Coxall [Coggeshall] like the pow wowing among the Indies (Josselin's *Diary*, 1656).

pox. See *pock*.

> Three moneths before this time, the small pockes were rife here (Purch.).

po(u)zzolana. Volcanic ash. It. (sc. *terra*), from *Pozzuoli*, near Naples.

praam, **pram**. Flat-bottomed boat. Du.; cf. LG. *prame*, MHG. *prām* (*prahme*), ON. *prāmr*, all from OSlav. (cf. Pol. *pram*) and ult. cogn. with *fare*, *ferry*. A Baltic word.

practice. From verb to *practise* (the differentiated spelling is artificial), OF. *practiser*, for *pratiquer*, *practiquer* (whence archaic E. *practic*), Late L. *practicare*, from *practicus*, G. πρακτικός, concerned with action, from πράττειν, to do. With senses of *practice* and its derivatives cf. those of the opposite *theory*. *Practitioner*, now usu. of medicine (cf. doctor's *practice*), is lengthened from earlier *practician*, OF. *practicien* (*praticien*). *Practice* (arith.) is for *practica Italica*, Italian methods.

> If you want any information upon points of practical politics (*Vivian Grey*, ii. 8).

prad [*archaic slang*]. Horse. Du. *paard*, horse. See *palfrey*.

> It would never do to go to the wars on a ricketty prad (*Ingoldsby*).

prado. Public walk. Sp., meadow, L. *pratum*, spec. public park of Madrid.

prae-. L., before. See also *pre-*.

praemunire, statute of [*hist.*]. From *praemunire facias*, cause to warn, init. words of writ, the verb being used in MedL. sense which had become confused with that of *praemonēre*. For similar confusion cf. *muniment*.

praenomen. L., see *agnomen*.

praepostor, prepostor. Monitor at some public schools. For L. *praepositor*, agent. noun from *praeponere*, *praeposit-*, to appoint over, depute. But the sense is rather that of *praepositus* (cf. *prefect*).

praetor. Restored spelling of ME. & OF. *pretour*, L. *praetor-em*, for **prae-itor*, foregoer. Hence the *Pretorian guard*, orig. *cohors praetoria*, attached to the praetor, Roman military commander, later privileged body-guard of Emperor, which took to appointing fresh Emperors at its will. The *praetorium* (*Mark*, xv. 16) was the offic. residence of the Roman governor.

> The Pretorians of the Red Guard (*Daily Chron.* June 22, 1918).

pragmatic. F. *pragmatique*, L., G. πραγματικός, versed in business, from πρᾶγμα, πραγματ-, deed, act, from πράττειν, to do. For depreciatory sense cf. *officious*, *dogmatic*. *Pragmatism*, philosophy of practical consequences, was coined (1898) by W. James.

> The next day I began to be very pragmatical [i.e. busily occupied] (Evelyn).

prahu. Malay vessel. Malay *parāhū*; cf. Port. *parao*, Du. *prauw*, F. *prao*, whence our earlier forms *proa*, *prow*.

prairie. F., meadow, applied by F. travellers to the plains of NAmer. (cf. *veldt*), VL. **prateria*, from *pratum*, meadow; cf. It. *prateria*, Sp. *pradería*.

praise. OF. *preisier* (*priser*, to value), Late L. *pretiare*, from *pretium*, price, value. Orig. Church word, replacing AS. *herian*, but used also in ME. in etym. sense, to appraise. See *prize*[1]. Noun is from verb.

Prakrit [*ling.*]. Inclusive name for (esp. ancient) vernaculars of Northern and Central India allied to Sanskrit. Sanskrit *prākṛta*, unrefined, as opposed to *saṇskṛta*, refined.

pram[1]. See *praam*.

pram[2]. Mod. for *perambulator*.

prance. First in Chauc. ? OF. *paravancier*, intens. of *avancier*, to advance. This suits first record (v.i.), and would automatically give AF. *p(a)rauncer*; cf. *proffer*, *prune*[2, 3], *plush*, also ME. *aunter* for *adventure*, *par-aunter* for *peradventure*.

> Though I prance al beforn
> First in the trais, ful fat and newe shorn,
> Yit am I but an hors (Chauc. *Troilus*, i. 221).

prandial. See *postprandial*.

prank[1]. Trick, orig. of spiteful nature. A 16 cent. word of unknown origin. ? Altered in some way from dial. *prat*, AS. *prætt* (see *pretty*), which is exactly synon. This is found in 15–16 cents., but disappears, exc. in Sc., after appearance of *prank*. Or it may come from *prank*[2] by analogy with the double sense of *trick*.

prank[2]. To decorate, dress up. ? Cf. Du. *pronk*, Ger. *prunk*, show, ornament, MLG. *prank*, display, Ger. *prangen*, to show off, etc. See *prink*.

> *mit kleidern prangen*: to prank up your self (Ludw.).

prate. Du. *praten*, found also in LG., MHG., and the Scand. langs. Perh. of imit. formation.

pratincole. Bird. ModL. *pratincola*, coined (1756) by Kramer from L. *pratum*, meadow, *incola*, inhabitant.

pratique. Freedom from quarantine. F., intercourse, L. *practica*. See *practice*. In 17 cent. spelt *prattick*.

prattle. Frequent. of *prate*.

praty [*Ir.*]. Potato. Ir. *práta* or (Meath and Ulster) *preáta*, for *patata*, with substitution of *-r-* for *-t-* as in many Gael. words.

pravity. L. *pravitas*. See *deprave*.

prawn. ME. *prayne*, *prane*. Origin unknown.

praxis. G. πρᾶξις, from πράττειν, to do.

pray. ME. also *prey*, OF. *preier* (*prier*), Late L. *precare*, for *precari*, from *prex*, *prec-*, prayer; cogn. with Ger. *fragen*, to ask. *Prayer* is OF. *preiere* (*prière*), VL. **precaria*. With imper. *pray*, for *I pray you*, cf. *please*. See also *prithee*.

pre-. L. *prae-*, *pre-*, before, or F. *pré-*, from L.

preach. F. *prêcher*, L. *praedicare*, from *dicare*, to proclaim. Early Church word widely adopted, e.g. It. *predicare*, Sp. *predicar*; Du. Ger. *predigen*, ON. *prēdika*, etc. With ironic *preachify* (18 cent.) cf. *speechify*.

preamble. F. *préambule*, MedL. *praeambulum*, neut. of *praeambulus*, going before, from *ambulare*.

> This is a long preamble of a tale (Chauc. D. 831).

prebend. F. *prébende*, MedL. *praebenda*, neut. pl., pittance, lit. things to be supplied, from *praebēre*, to offer, for *praehibēre*, from *habēre*, to have. In OF. *provende* is usual (see *provender* and cf. *provost*). A *prebendary* was orig. a canon in receipt of a fixed stipend.

precarious. From L. *precarius*, "that by prayer, instaunce, and intreatie is graunted to one to use and enjoye so long as hee pleaseth the partie and no longer" (Coop.), from *prex*, *prec-*, prayer.

precede. F. *précéder*, L. *praecedere*, to go before. *Precedence*, in to *take precedence*, survives from the elaborate ceremonial of early times, synon. F. *préséance* (v.i.) suggesting that it may also represent *presidence*. *Precedent* (noun) occurs first (15 cent.) in leg. sense of earlier case taken as parallel or guidance; cf. *unprecedented*.

> *preseance*: precedence, or precedencie; a first, or former place, ranke, seat; a sitting, or going, before others (Cotg.).

precentor. Late L. *praecentor*, from *praecinere*, *praecent-*, from *canere*, to sing.

precept. L. *praeceptum*, from *praecipere*, *praecept-*, to take before, order, from *capere*, to take. Cf. *preceptor*, a word of the *academy*, *seminary* type, almost obs. exc. in connection with the examining body called the *College of Preceptors*; also the hist. *preceptory*, branch community of Templars, MedL. *praeceptoria*.

precession. Of the equinoxes. Late L. *praecessio-n-*, from *praecedere*, *praecess-*, to precede; used by Copernicus (c. 1530) for G. μετάπτωσις (Ptolemy).

précieuse. See *precious*.

precinct. MedL. *praecinctum*, enclosure, lit. girt in front, from *cingere*, *cinct-*, to gird. *Procinct*, *purcinct*, from OF. forms from L. *pro-*, were in earlier use.

preciosity. Daintily affected style. See *precious.*

precious. F. *précieux*, L. *pretiosus*, from *pretium*, price, value. Association with literary daintiness, app. due to Saintsbury (1880), is for F. *précieux*, adopted (1640–50) as title by frequenters of refined literary circles in Paris. But Chauc. (v.i.) uses it in somewhat similar sense. Intens. use, e.g. *precious rascal*, is as old as Lydgate. Corresponding adv. use was app. popularized by Dickens.

I wol persevere, I nam nat precius (Chauc. D. 148).

Mr Chuckster remarked that he wished that he might be blessed if he could make out whether he [Kit] was "precious raw" or "precious deep" (*Old Cur. Shop*, ch. xx.).

precipice. F. *précipice*, L. *praecipitium*, from *praeceps*, *praecipit-*, from *caput*, head; cf. *headlong*, *head-first*. Hence *precipitate* (chem.), substance thrown down from solution, as opposed to *sediment*, deposited from suspension.

précis. F., substantive use of adj. *précis*, precise (q.v.).

precise. F. *précis*, L. *praecisus*, from *praecidere*, *praecis-*, to cut off (in front), shorten, make exact, from *caedere*, to cut. Oldest is adv. *precisely* (15 cent.). Hence *precisian* (16 cent.), puritan, coined on *Christian*.

preclude. L. *praecludere*, to shut off, from *claudere*, to shut.

precocious. Orig. (Sir T. Browne) of plants. From L. *praecox*, *praecoc-*, early ripe, from *coquere*, to boil, cook. Cf. Ger. *frühreif* and see *apricot*.

preconize. To proclaim, summon, etc. F. *préconiser*, MedL. *praeconizare*, from *praeco-n-*, public crier.

precursor. L., from *praecurrere*, *-curs-*, to run before.

predatory. L. *praedatorius*, from *praedari*, to plunder, from *praeda*, booty, prey.

predecessor. F. *prédécesseur*, Late L. *praedecessor-em*, from *prae* and *decessor*, one who goes away, deceases; but often used as equivalent of *precessor*, *antecessor*.

predestination. F. *prédestination*, Late L. *praedestinatio-n-*, fore-ordaining. First used in theol. sense by Augustine and "popularized" by Calvin.

predial. Agrarian. MedL. *praedialis*, from *praedium*, farm, from *praes*, *praed-*, pledge, security.

predicament. F. *prédicament*, Late L. *praedicamentum* (see *predicate*), used to render Aristotle's *κατηγορία*, category of predications. Mod. sense is narrowed from gen. sense of class, condition.

Irish ladies of strict virtue, and many northern lasses of the same predicament (*Tom Jones*).

predicate. Late L. *praedicatum*, what is asserted, from *praedicare*, to proclaim. Much older is *predication* (Chauc.), proclaiming, preaching. Cf. *preach*.

predict. L. *praedicere*, *praedict-*, to say before; cf. F. *prédire*.

predikant. Du., Protestant minister, esp. in SAfr. See *preach*.

predilection. F. *prédilection*; cf. MedL. *praediligere*, to prefer, from *diligere*, *dilect-*, to love. See *diligent*.

pre-emption. Coined (c. 1600) from *pre-* and *emption* (q.v.).

preen. Thinned form of *prune*[3] (q.v.), partly due to archaic *preen*, pin, etc. (AS. *prēon*, cogn. with Du. *priem*, bodkin, Ger. *pfriem*, awl), with allusion to action of bird's beak; cf. similar use of F. *piquer*, to pique (q.v.). Falconry distinguished the three words (v.i.).

Youre hawke proynith and not pikith and she prenith not bot whan she begynnith at hir leggys (*Book of St Albans*, 1486).

preface. F. *préface*, L. *praefatio*, fore-speaking, from *fari*, *fat-*, to speak. Cf. *prologue*.

prefect. Restored spelling of ME. *prefet*, F. *préfet*, L. *praefectus*, high official, from *praeficere*, *praefect-*, to set over, from *facere*, to make, appoint; cf. *prelate*. Often used to render F. *préfet* (*de département*, *de police*). Public school sense is 19 cent.

prefer. F. *préférer*, from L. *praeferre*, to bear before. Oldest sense to forward, promote, etc., as in *preferment*.

pregnable. Cf. ME. *prenable*, from OF. But in mod. use a back-formation from *impregnable*.

pregnant. L. *praegnans*, *praegnant-*, from *prae-* and a second element cogn. with L. *gnatus* (*natus*), born. In fig. senses, e.g. *pregnant sentence* (*example*), influenced by obs. *pregnant*, cogent, pithy, OF. *preignant*, pres. part. of *preindre*, to press, L. *premere* (see *print*).

And that was him a preignant argument (Chauc. *Troil.* iv. 1179).

raisons pregnantes: plaine, apparent, important, or pressing reasons (Cotg.).

prehensile. F. *préhensile* (Buffon), from L. *prehendere, -hens-*, to seize, second element cogn. with G. χανδάνειν, to hold, and ult. with *get*.

prehistoric. Coined (c. 1850) by D. Wilson.

prejudice. F. *préjudice*, harm, injury, the oldest sense (13 cent.) in E., as still in *prejudicial, without prejudice*. Current sense, represented in F. by *préjugé*, is restored on L. *praejudicium*, fore-judgment.

prelate. F. *prélat*, L. *praelatus*, p.p. of *praeferre*, to put before, prefer; cf. It. *prelato*, Sp. *prelado*. Orig. included abbot, prior, etc.

prelection. L. *praelectio-n-*, reading before, public speech, from *legere, lect-*, to read. Cf. *prelector, praelector*, reader, lecturer (Oxf. & Camb.).

preliminary. F. *préliminaire*, coined from L. *limen, limin-*, threshold.

prelude. F. *prélude*, Late L. *praeludium*, from *ludere*, to play.

premature. L. *praematurus*, from *maturus*, ripe. Cf. *precocious*.

premier. F., L. *primarius*, from *primus*, first. In current sense (early 18 cent.) short for earlier *premier minister*, F. *premier ministre*, used by Evelyn of Sunderland.

premise, premiss. F. *prémisse* (OF. *premesse*), MedL. *praemissa* (sc. *propositio*), from *praemittere*, to send in front. Orig. a term in logic (Chauc.), now usu. spelt *premisses*. Later sense, with differentiated spelling *premises*, arises from use of the word in leg. conveyances of property to avoid repeating conditions already laid down or items already enumerated; cf. *aforesaid*. Verb to *premise* is from noun.

> Les articles et les premesses avant nomez (Procl. of Earl of Glouc. 1259).

> Wherfore, the premeses [aforesaid grievances] considred, I desire you, and in the Kings name command you... (*Plumpton Let.* 1502).

premium. L. *praemium*, booty, reward, from *prae* and *emere*, to buy, obtain. In insurance sense adapted from It. *premio*. Orig. sense in to *put a premium on*.

premorse [*biol.*]. L. *praemorsus*, bitten off (in front).

prentice. Aphet. for *apprentice* (q.v.); cf. *prentice hand*.

prep [*school slang*]. For *preparation, preparatory*. Cf. *rep*[3].

prepare. F. *préparer*, L. *praeparare*, from *parare*, to make ready (see *pare*). Adv. use of *preparatory* (*to*) is in Evelyn.

prepense. Altered from earlier *purpense*, OF. *pourpensé*. Esp. in *malice prepense*, malice aforethought. For loss of ending cf. *signal* (adj.), *defile*[2], *trove*, etc. *Prepensed, purpensed* are also found.

preponderate. From L. *praeponderare*, from *pondus, ponder-*, weight.

preposition. F. *préposition*, L. *praepositio-n-*, from *praeponere, -posit-*, to put before, adopted as rendering of G. πρόθεσις.

prepostor. See *praepostor*.

prepossess. Coined (c. 1600) from *possess*, in archaic sense of taking hold of, occupying.

preposterous. From L. *praeposterus*, lit. before behind; cf. *hindside before, cart before the horse, topsy-turvy*.

> When nature's order doth reverse, and change
> Preposterously into disorder strange (Sylv. i. 2).

pre-Raphaelite. Title of the "brotherhood" formed (c. 1848) by group of E. painters (Holman Hunt, Millais, Rossetti, etc.), who, encouraged by Ruskin, aimed at reviving the spirit which distinguished art before *Raphael*, It. *Raffaello* (†1520). *Blackwood* (July, 1850) alludes to their "mountebank proceedings" (cf. *gallipot*).

prerogative. F. *prérogative*, L. *praerogativa* (sc. *tribus, centuria*), having the right to vote (lit. be asked) first, from *praerogare*. In the *royal prerogative*, referred to in 13 cent., orig. connection of *rogare*, to ask, with *regere*, to rule, is still traceable.

presage. F. *présage*, L. *praesagium*, from *praesagire*, to forebode, from *sagire*, to perceive.

Presbyterian. From c. 1640 as name of Sc. church governed by "elders," lit. rendering of G. πρεσβύτερος, compar. of πρέσβυς, old man (see *priest*). This was used in *NT*. of a member of the Sanhedrin, and later of an "elder" of the apostolic Church. In *Vulg. senior* is usual in this sense, and is rendered by Wyc. *elder, elder man, senior, priest* (q.v.). Cf. F. *presbytère*, parsonage, and E. *presbytery*, in various senses.

> For his religion it was fit
> To match his learning and his wit:
> 'Twas Presbyterian true blue (*Hudibras*, 1. i. 191).

prescience. F., L. *praescientia*, fore-knowledge. See *science*.

prescribe. L. *praescribere*, to write before, ordain. Replaced earlier *prescrive*, from OF. *Prescription*, limitation (positive or negative), is L. *praescriptio-n-*, in same sense.

present. Adj. F. *présent*, L. *praesens, praesent-*, pres. part. of *praeesse*, to be before, be at hand; cf. *a very present help* (*Ps.* xlvi. 1). Hence *presence*, F. *présence*, L. *praesentia*, much used formerly of the being present of a royal or important person, whence sense of bearing, etc. (*fine presence*). Adj. is used as noun in *the present* (cf. *the past*), and archaic *these presents*, OF. *ces présentes* (sc. *lettres*). *Present*, gift, F. *présent*, comes from OF. *en present*, in the presence of (v.i.); cf. L. *praesentare*, to place before, exhibit, whence, through F. *présenter*, gen. senses of verb to *present*. *Presently* formerly meant at once (cf. *anon, by and by*).

Quant que il a tot lor met em present
(*Alexandre*, 12 cent.).

presentiment. OF. (*pressentiment*), "a providence, or fore-feeling" (Cotg.), from L. *praesentire*, to feel before.

preserve. F. *préserver*, Late L. *praeservare*, from *servare*, to protect. Some E. senses represent rather those of F. *conserver*.

preside. F. *présider*, L. *praesidēre*, from *sedēre*, to sit. *President* was formerly used of governor of province, dependency, etc., whence the Indian *Presidencies*. In sense of elective head of republic first used in US., the title app. growing out of that of *president* of the congresses of the various States (from 1774).

presidio. Sp., fort, settlement (esp. in Sp. Amer.), L. *praesidium*, from *praesidēre*, to sit before, protect (v.s.).

press[1]. To squeeze, etc. F. *presser*, L. *pressare*, frequent. of *premere, press-*, to press. Hence noun *press*, F. *presse*, receptacle for packing things flat (*linen press*), instrument for squeezing (*winepress*), and, from early 16 cent., instrument for printing; also library bookcase (whence *press-mark*). *Liberty of the press* (1680) is already indicated in *Areopagitica* (1644). *In the press* was formerly *under the press*, F. *sous la presse*. A *pressman* was orig. a printer. *At high pressure* is a steam metaphor.

battitore: a printers presseman (Flor.).

press[2]. As in *press-gang* (17 cent.). Back-formation, partly due to association with *press*[1], from earlier *prest*, OF. (*prêt*), loan, from *prester* (*prêter*), L. *praestare*, to warrant, etc. This is from *praes*, security (see *predial*), for *prae vas*, fore pledge, and distinct from *praestare*, to stand in front. *Prest* was used in 15 cent. of earnest-money paid to soldier or sailor on enlistment (cf. to *take the shilling*) and in 16 cent. of the enlistment itself, whence verb *imprest, impress*, to enlist, idea of force gradually coming in with altered form. Hence fig. to *press into the service*.

Shyppys prested for the King in the west countrey
(*NED.* 1513).

soldato: prest with paie as soldiers are (Flor.).

Prester John [*hist.*]. Obs. name for ruler of Abyssinia. OF. *prestre Jean* (see *priest*).

prestidigitator. F. *prestidigitateur*, coined (c. 1830), after L. *praestigiator*, juggler (see *prestige*), by a conjuror named J. de Rovère, from It. *presto* (q.v.) and L. *digitus*, finger. Cf. *phantasmagoria*.

prestige. F., magic, from L. *praestigia*, usu. in pl. *praestigiae*. By dissim. for *praestrigiae*, from *praestringere*, to bind before, blindfold. Current sense in F. & E. is 19 cent.

praestigiae: deceytes; delusions; legierdemaine; sleight conveyances that juglers use (Coop.).

presto. It., quick, L. *praestus*, from *praesto*, at hand, ? for *prae situ* (cf. *on the spot*). Introduced in 16 cent. conjurors' patter.

presume. F. *présumer*, L. *praesumere*, to take before, anticipate, in Late L. to take for granted, dare, whence depreciatory senses. The *heir presumptive* is presumed to be heir if the *heir apparent* is not available.

pretend. F. *prétendre*, to lay claim, L. *praetendere*, to hold before, put forward. This, the oldest sense in E., is preserved in *pretentious, pretension, Pretender*. Current sense, from idea of putting forward false claim, is latest, and is not found in F. It seems to have been affected by *pretext*.

preterite [*gram.*]. F. *prétérit*, L. *praeteritus*, from *praeterire*, to go past.

pretermit. L. *praetermittere*, to omit, lit. to let go past.

preternatural. MedL. *praeternaturalis*, coined, ? by Albertus Magnus (13 cent.), from L. *praeter naturam*, beyond nature.

pretext. F. *prétexte*, L. *praetextum*, from *praetexere*, to weave in front. Cf. fig. sense of *cloak, palliate*.

pretorian. See *praetor*.

pretty. AS. *prættig*, from *prætt*, trick, craft; cf. obs. Du. *pretig, pertigh*, funny, roguish, etc. Sense-development, as in the case of most adjs. which can be applied to persons (*nice, proud, quaint*), is curious. With various shades of meaning of *pretty fellow*

cf. those of *fine fellow*. *Pretty and* was formerly used like *nice and*. With *pretty hopeless* cf. *jolly miserable*, *precious rotten*, etc., and see *gey*.

preux chevalier. Nom. of OF. *preu*, *prou*, Late L. *prodis*, from first element of *prodesse*, to be of value. *Prew*, *prow*, were once common E. words, though now surviving only as surnames. See also *proud*, *prude*.

prevail. From OF. tonic stem (*prevail-*) of *prévaloir*, L. *praevalēre*, from *valēre*, to be worth, strong.

prevaricate. From L. *praevaricare*, to practise collusion, lit. to walk crookedly, from *varicare*, to straddle, from *varus*, bent, knock-kneed. Cf. fig. sense of to *shuffle*.

prevenient. Esp. in theol. *prevenient* (antecedent) *grace*. From pres. part. of L. *praevenire*, to come before.

prevent. From L. *praevenire*, *-vent-*, to come before, anticipate, guard against. Etym. sense in to *prevent one's every wish*. Cf. F. *prévenir*, to warn, predispose. Current sense is latest. *Preventive*, applied to branch of Coast Guard dealing with smugglers, is 19 cent.

> Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings
> (*Communion Service*).
>
> They were called custom-house officers then;
> There were no such things as "preventive men"
> (*Ingoldsby*).

previous. From L. *praevius*, from *prae* and *via*, way; cf. *pervious*. The *previous question* (Burnet) is put to shut out the *main question*. A *little previous*, for premature, is US. slang.

previse. From L. *praevidēre*, *praevis-*, to foresee.

prey. OF. *preie* (*proie*), L. *praeda*, booty, a common sense of *prey* in ME. Cf. *predatory*.

priapism [*med.*]. L., G. πριαπισμός, from Πρίαπος, god of procreation.

price. OF. *pris* (*prix*), L. *pretium*, reward, value (see *praise*); cf. It. *prezzo*, Sp. *precio*. Correct E. form is *prize*[1] (q.v.); for change of consonant cf. *mice*, *dice*. ME. senses were much wider than mod., some of them having been absorbed by *praise*. *Priceless*, now a favourite schoolboy word, is first in Shaks. Maxim in quot. below, aimed at Walpole and often erron. attributed to him, evidently refers to his supposed or expressed opinion.

> It is an old maxim, that every man has his price
> (Sir W. Wyndham, in H. of C., Mar. 13, 1734).

prick. AS. *prica*, *pricca*, point, dot; cf. Du. LG. *prik*, prickle, dot, etc. Oldest sense appears to be mark made with sharp point, and the word was used in many senses now replaced by *point*, *dot*; cf. *prick-song*, for *pricked-song*, marked with dots. Verb is AS. *prician*, from noun, and ME. has a form *pritch* (cf. *pick*, *pitch*). *Prick-eared* was applied to the Puritans, whose short hair made their ears prominent.

> It is hard to thee for to kyke agens the pricke [*Vulg.* contra stimulum calcitrare]
> (Wyc. *Acts*, ix. 5).
>
> Alle the dayes of poure men been wikke;
> Be war therfore, er thou come to that prikke
> (Chauc. B. 118).
>
> At this the town of Mansoul began to prick up its ears (Bunyan).

pricket [*ven.*]. See *brocket*.

prickle. AS. *pricel*, for *pricels*, instrumental noun from *prician* (v.s.), later treated as dim. *Prickly pear* was earlier *prick-pear* (Richard Hawkins), *prickle-pear* (Capt. John Smith).

pride. AS. *prȳto*, app. from *proud*; cf. ON. *prȳthi*, from *prūthr*, gallant, fine. But the formation by umlaut of an abstract noun from a F. loan-word is abnormal and casts some doubt on the origin of *proud* (q.v.). *Pride of place* is from falconry, *place* being used of height attained.

> A falcon towering in her pride of place
> (*Macb.* ii. 4).

prie-Dieu. F., pray-God.

priest. AS. *prēost*, app. shortened from L. *presbyter* (see *Presbyterian*); cf. OF. *prestre* (*prêtre*), It. *prete*, Sp. *preste*, also Du. Ger. *priester*. Assumed also in the converted countries the sense of L. *sacerdos*, and, like *sacerdotal*, has been associated since the Reformation esp. with Rome; hence depreciatory *priestcraft*, *priest-ridden*.

prig. In earliest (16 cent.) sense of thief a cant word. In usu. mod. sense perh. partly a violent shortening of *precisian* (q.v.), with which it is used interchangeably in 17–18 cents. Cf. the derivations I have suggested for *fag*, *fug*. But 17 cent. *prig*, spruce, may belong to *prick*, in obs. sense of attiring carefully (with pins, bodkins, etc.); cf. sense-hist. of *smug*.

> These dronken tynckers, called also prygges, be beastly people (Harman's *Caveat*, 1567).

prim. Recorded c. 1700 as verb, to assume a formal or demure look, adj., and noun, "a silly, empty starcht fellow" (*Dict. Cant. Crew*). There is also an obs. 16 cent. *prim*,

pretty girl, etc. App. OF. *prim*, first, also thin, sharp, etc., var. of *prin* (as in *printemps*), L. *primus*.

prime: thinne, slender, exile, small; whence, *cheveux primes*, smooth, or delicate haire (Cotg.).

prima donna. It., first lady. Cf. *leading lady* (theat.).

prima facie. L., at first sight, abl. of *facies*, face. Recorded 1420.

primage [*naut.*]. Percentage addition to freight. ModL. *primagium*. Analogy of *keelage*, *bottomry*, suggests derivation from It. *primo*, formerly used for keel, *legno*, timber, being understood. See *prime*[3].

primary. F. *primaire*, L. *primarius*, from *primus*, first. Has replaced *prime*[1] in some senses. *Primary school*, after F. *école primaire*, is early 19 cent.

primate. F. *primat*, Late L. *primas*, *primat-*, chief, from *primus*, first. Current sense is earliest (c. 1200), but it is also used in ME. for chief, chief priest. Cf. *primates*, adopted by Linnaeus for highest order of mammals.

This preost was primat in that lond of Madyan (Trev. ii. 325).

prime[1]. Noun. AS. *prīm*, L. *prima* (sc. *hora*), one of the canonical hours, later used for early part of the day. In other substantive senses, e.g. *prime of life*, it represents the F. form, fem. of OF. *prin*, L. *primus*, as in *prin-temps*. *Primus* is superl. from OL. *pri*, before, cogn. with *prae*.

prime[2]. Adj. F. (v.s.), used in a few phrases only, in which it is usu. a late borrowing from L. *primus* rather than an OF. fem. As descriptive of goods it is perh. rather *prime*[1] used attributively; cf. similar use of *choice*, *prize*, etc. *Prime minister* (17 cent.) renders F. *premier ministre*. Here belong *prime cost* (*motive*, *number*, etc.).

prime[3]. To fill up, e.g. with knowledge or drink. Earliest sense (Douglas, 1513) to load (a ship), which points to connection with *primage* (q.v.). The fig. senses may belong partly to *prime*[5].

prime[4]. To give first coat of paint. Aphet. for synon. F. *imprimer*, lit. to imprint.

prime[5]. Of guns. Goes with dial. *prime*, to prune trees, both app. representing **prine* for *proin* (v.i.); cf. *rile* for *roil* and see *prune*[2]. The orig. operation perh. consisted in clearing the touch-hole.

Rawlins having proined the tuch-hole, James Roe gave fire to one of the peeces (Purch. vi. 168).

Thirty muskets ready laden and pruned...sixty powder-pots matched and pruned...eight pieces of ordnance ready pruned (*ib.* x. 337).

primer. Prayer-book for laity, elementary book for children (Chauc.). MedL. *primarius*, though reason for use in first sense is obscure. With name of type cf. *brevier*, *pica*.

primero. Card game. Altered from Sp. *primera*, fem. of *primero*, first, L. *primarius*.

primeur. F., fruit, etc. out of season, from *prime*, first. Often used in journalism of first use of exclusive news.

primeval. From L. *primaevus*, from *primus*, first, *aevum*, age.

primitive. F. *primitif*, L. *primitivus*, from *primus*, first. In sense of pre-Renaissance painter late 19 cent. after F. The *Primitive Methodists* seceded from the main body in 1810.

primogeniture. F. *primogéniture*, MedL. *primogenitura*, after Late L. *primogenitus*, born first, from *gignere*, *genit-*, to bear, beget.

primordial. Late L. *primordialis*, from *primordium*, from *primus*, first, *ordiri*, to begin.

primrose. Altered, by association with *rose*, from ME. & OF. *primerole*, from MedL. *primula*, from *primus*, first. Cf. OF. *primerose*, MedL. *prima rosa*. Though not recorded by *NED.* till 15 cent., *primrose* was a surname in 13 cent. As in most flower-names its orig. application is uncertain. For corrupt. cf. *rosemary*. For *primrose path* see *Haml.* i. 3, *Macb.* ii. 3. *Primrose day* commemorates Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield († Apr. 19, 1881), who was trad. fond of the flower.

primula. MedL. (v.s.). Hence Ger. *primel*.

primum mobile. MedL. astron. term, now sometimes used for *prime mover* (*factor*).

primus. L., first, cogn. with *prae*, before. Cf. *prior*.

prince. F., L. *princeps*, *princip-*, first, chief, from *primus*, first, *capere*, to take; cf. It. *principe*, Sp. *príncipe*. Cf. Ger. *fürst*, prince, lit. first. Application to Satan in *prince of darkness* (*the air*, *the world*, etc.) is by contrast with *Prince of peace*. The *Black Prince* is first called by that name by 16 cent. chroniclers.

princeps. L. (v.s.). Esp. in *editio princeps*, *facile princeps*.

principal. F., L. *principalis*, from *princeps*, *princip-* (v.s.). For financ. sense, for

earlier *principal sum* (*debt*), cf. *capital*[3]. *Principality*, like *power*, is also used, by a mystical interpretation of the Pauline Epistles, of one of the nine orders of angels or supernatural forces.

Quoniam non est nobis colluctatio adversus carnem et sanguinem; sed adversus principes et potestates (*Vulg. Eph.* vi. 12).

principia. L., beginnings, pl. of *principium* (v.i.).

principle. Altered from F. *principe*, L. *principium*, origin, etc., from *princeps*, *princip-* (see *prince*). Cf. *participle*, *syllable*.

prink. To adorn. Thinned form of *prank*[2], associated with obs. *prick*, with idea of pins and bodkins.

Prinkipo [*hist.*]. Small island in Sea of Marmora where the Entente Powers offered to meet the Bolshevist leaders. It has become proverbial for an undignified climb-down.

He was unhesitating in repelling the idea that the Prime Minister was proposing a return to Prinkipo (*Daily Chron.* Nov. 11, 1919).

print. ME. also *prente*, *preinte*, OF. *preinte*, p.p. fem. of *preindre*, *priembre*, L. *premere*, to press. Prob. often aphet. for *imprint*, F. *empreinte*. Used in ME. of any stamp or impress, later typ. sense perh. representing obs. Du. *printe* (*prent*), from F. *Printing-house* survives only in *Printing-House Square*, site of Times' office.

preynt: effigies, impressio (*Prompt. Parv.*).

prior. Noun. Orig. second in command under abbot. Late AS. *prior*, L., compar. from OL. *pri*, before, cogn. with *prae*. Hence *priory*, orig. offshoot of abbey. As adj. it is mod. loan from L. With *a priori* cf. *a posteriori*.

Priscian. Roman grammarian (6 cent.). Hence archaic to *break Priscian's head*, violate laws of grammar.

Some free from rhyme or reason, rule or check,
Break Priscian's head and Pegasus's neck
(*Dunciad*, iii. 162).

prise. See *prize*[3].

prism. Late L., G. *πρίσμα*, piece sawn off, from *πρίζειν*, to saw.

prison. F., L. *prensio-n-*, from *prendere*, *prehendere*, to seize; cf. It. *prigione*, Sp. *prisión*. For *prisoner's base* see *base-ball*.

pristine. L. *pristinus*, cogn. with *priscus*, *prior*.

prithee [*archaic*]. For earlier *preythe*, (I) *pray thee*.

private. L. *privatus*, lit. bereaved, set apart, from *privare*, to deprive, from *privus*, single, peculiar; cf. *privation*. *Privatus* is in gen. contrast with *publicus*, *communis*. *Private* (*soldier*) meant orig. volunteer without recognized rank, free lance; cf. *privateer* (17 cent.), coined, after *buccaneer*, *volunteer*, for earlier *private man of war* (Pepys, Sep. 26, 1668). See quot. s.v. *purchase*. See also *privy*.

Ludlow mentions it as an example of the growing insolence of the Parliamentary army, that the men would no longer be called "common," but "private" soldiers (*NED.*).

privet. From 16 cent. Earlier called also *prim*, *print*, *privie*, *prinne-print* or *privet-print*. Origin unknown, but current form no doubt due to *private*, the plant's only use being to furnish a good screen.

Set privie or prim (Tusser).

privilege. F. *privilège*, L. *privilegium*, private law, from *lex*, *leg-*, law; cf. to *be a law to oneself*.

This trouble [a strike] has been fomented because in the engineering trade a privileged class of young men has been created (J. Hodge, July 25, 1918).

privy. F. *privé*, L. *privatus*, private. *Privy council* dates from 1300; cf. *privy purse* (*seal*), the latter distinguished from the *great seal*. With *privy*, latrine, cf. synon. OF. *privaise*.

prize[1]. Reward. OF. *pris* (*prix*). See *price*, of which *prize* is a doublet. Hence verb to *prize*. *Prize-fight*, orig. with swords, is 17 cent., and *prize*, contest (for a prize) is in Shaks. (*Merch. of Ven.* iii. 2). With *prize-pig*, etc., cf. *pris* [Higden, *optimus*] *salmon* (Trev. ii. 79).

prize[2]. Capture. F. *prise*, p.p. fem. of *prendre*, to take, L. *prendere*, *prehendere*.

de bonne prise: good, or lawfull prize (Cotg.).

prize[3]. To force up. From noun *prise*, lever, lit. hold, ident. with *prize*[2]. Cf. F. *donner prise*, to give a hold, leverage.

pro. Short for *professional*.

pro-. L. *pro*, before, or cogn. G. *πρό*. Becomes *prod-* before vowel. Much used with sense of *phil-*, *-phil*, in opprobrious neologisms, e.g. *pro-German*. The L. prep. is used in some familiar phrases, e.g. *pro tem*(*pore*). See also *con*[3].

proa. See *prahu*.

probable. F., L. *probabilis*, lit. what may be proved, from *probare*, to prove, from *probus*, good. See *probity*.

probang. Surgical instrument for exploring throat. Altered, on *probe*, from earlier

provang, inventor's name for it (17 cent.). ? Variation on obs. *provet*, probe, F. *éprouvette*, from *éprouver*, to test, etc., ? or representing an E. pronunc. of F. *provin*, vine-shoot for planting, L. *propago*, *propagin-*, which its shape may have suggested.

probate. L. *probatum*, from *probare*, to prove, test. Cf. *probation-er* and see *probity*.

probe. First as noun. Late L. *proba*, from *probare*, to prove (v.s.). Also called a *tent*, from *tentare*, to try. For fig. senses cf. *sound*[4].

probity. F. *probité*, L. *probitas*, from *probus*, good (v.s.), from *pro* and Aryan root of *be*.

problem. F. *problème*, L., G. *πρόβλημα*, lit. thing thrown before (cf. *project*), from *βάλλειν*, to throw. In Wyc. (*Judges*, xiv. 15). *Problem play* (late 19 cent.) is perh. a transl. of F. *pièce à thèse*, ? or vice-versa.

proboscis. L., G. *προβοσκίς*, elephant's trunk, lit. food instrument, from *βόσκειν*, to feed.

procacity. L. *procacitas*, pertness, from *procax*, forward, from *procare*, to ask.

proceed. F. *procéder*, L. *procedere*, to go forward. With *legal proceedings* cf. F. *procès*, lawsuit. *Proceeds*, profit, outcome, was orig. used in sing.

> The only procede (that I may use the mercantile term) you can expect is thanks (Howell, 1623).

proceleusmatic [*metr.*]. Animating, esp. foot of four short syllables. From G. *προκελεύειν*, to incite beforehand.

procellarian [*ornith.*]. From L. *procella*, storm.

procephalic [*ethn.*]. From G. *προκέφαλος*, long-headed. Cf. *dolichocephalic*.

process. F. *procès* (now lawsuit), L. *processus*, from *procedere*, *process-*, to proceed, go forward. Etym. sense still in *process of time*. Hence *procession*, *processional*. F. leg. sense (with which cf. *proceedings*) also appears in *process of law*, *process-server*.

procès-verbal. F., written statement of grounds of action (v.s.).

prochronism. Coined on *anachronism* (q.v.). *Matinée*, afternoon performance, *May Races*, Camb., held in June, are examples.

proclaim. F. *proclamer*, L. *proclamare*. See *claim*. To *proclaim* (an Irish district as no longer fit to be governed by ordinary law) dates from 1881.

proclitic [*gram.*]. Coined (1801) on *enclitic* (q.v.).

proclivity. F. *proclivité*, L. *proclivitas*, from *proclivus*, from *clivus*, slope. Cf. *leaning*, *penchant*, *bent*, *inclination*.

proconsul. L., from *pro consule* (see *consul*). Application to governor of great British dependency is app. due to Macaulay, who used it of Warren Hastings.

procrastinate. From L. *procrastinare*, from *crastinus*, of to-morrow, *cras*.

> Procrastination is the thief of time;
> Year after year it steals, till all are fled
> (Young, *Night Thoughts*, i. 393).

procreate. From L. *procreare*, to beget, from *creare*, to create.

> Leveful procreacioun of children (Chauc. E, 1448).

Procrustean. Of *Procrustes*, G. Προκρούστης, lit. stretcher, myth. robber of Attica, who, by stretching or chopping, made his captives fit his bed.

proctor. Contr. of *procurator* (q.v.). Cf. *proxy*. Orig. deputy, attorney. In early use at universities.

> Presentibus apud Woodstocke tam procuratoribus scolarium universitatis quam burgensibus Oxon. (*NED.* 1248).

> The sone of the proctour [*var.* procuratour] of myn hows (Wyc. *Gen.* xv. 2).

procumbent. From pres. part. of L. *procumbere*, to fall forward. Cf. *incumbent*.

procurator. F. *procurateur*, L. *procurator-em*, from *procurare*, to procure. Synon. with *attorney*; hence *by procuration*, by proxy. See *proctor*.

procure. F. *procurer*, L. *procurare*, to care for, bring about, act as agent, from *cura*, care. In current sense the dat. of the person is understood, e.g. *he procured* (*for himself*, F. *il se procura*) *money*. Sense of acting as pander, whence *procuress*, first in Shaks.

prod. Used by Coverd. (1535) of goading oxen. App. cogn. with obs. *proke*, *prog*, *brod*, all used in similar senses; the last is cogn. with *brad* (cf. dial. *prodawl*), while *proke* has a LG. cogn. *proken*, perh. ult. allied to *prick*.

prodigal. Late L. **prodigalis*, from *prodigus*, from *prodigere*, to squander, lit. drive forth, from *pro* and *agere*. First in ref. to *Prodigal Son* (*Vulg. filius prodigus*).

prodigy. L. *prodigium*, portent, marvel, from *pro* and OL. **agiom*, thing said; cf. *aio*, I say, and see *adage*. *Prodigy pianist* (*violinist*, etc.) dates from c. 1889. With *prodigious*, immense, cf. *monstrous*, *enormous*.

prodrome. F., G. *πρόδρομος*, running before, from *δραμεῖν*, to run. Cf. *palindrome*.

produce. L. *producere*, to bring forth, etc., from *ducere*, *duct-*, to lead (cf. *product-ion*). The noun was formerly accented as the verb.

> You hoard not health for your own private use,
> But on the public spend the rich produce (Byron).

proem. Archaic F. *proême*, L., G. *προοίμιον*, prelude, ? from *οἶμος*, way, ? or *οἴμη*, song. In Chauc. (E. 43). Cf. *preamble*.

profane. F., L. *profanus*, lit. before (outside) the temple (see *fane*). Orig. sense of uninitiated, still in playful use, is developed into that of sacrilegious, blasphemous.

profess. L. *profitēri*, *profess-*, from *fatēri*, to acknowledge, own. Before 1500 in rel. sense only, to make profession of one's faith, and spec. to take the vows. Later to claim knowledge in some spec. branch, whence *professor*, *profession*, the latter almost monopolised by the stage, as *trade* by the liquor business; also *professional* (cricketer, beauty, politician, agitator).

> All who profess and call themselves Christians
> (*Prayer for all conditions of men*).

proffer. AF. *proffrir*, OF. *poroffrir*, from *por* (*pour*, L. *pro*) and *offrir*, to offer. Associated in sense with L. *proferre*. For contr. cf. *prune*[2, 3], *plush*, *pluck*.

> Sun destre guant a Dieu en puroffrit (*Rol.* 2389).

proficient. From pres. part. of L. *proficere*, to advance, be useful, from *facere*, to make.

profile. It. *profilo*, from *profilare*, to outline, from L. *filum*, thread. Cf. *purfle*.

> *profilo*: a border, a limning or drawing of any picture (Flor.).

profit. F., L. *profectus*, progress, profit, from *proficere*, to help forward, etc. (see *proficient*). As opposite of *loss* has superseded native *gewinn*. For bad sense cf. to *take advantage*. *Profiteer* was coined (1915), on *privateer*, to describe those who levied blackmail on the nation's necessity by exacting inordinate prices for their commodities or labour (cf. Ger. *kriegsgewinnler*).

> Profiteering is an extravagant recompense given for services rendered
> (D. Lloyd George, June 30, 1917).

profligate. L. *profligatus*, from *profligare*, to ruin, cast down, etc., from *fligere*, to strike down. Cf. sense-development of *abandoned*, *dissolute*, *roué*.

profound. F. *profond*, L. *profundus*, from *fundus*, bottom. Usu. in fig. senses of native *deep*.

profundis, de. Init. words of *Ps.* cxxx. (cxxix.), *De profundis ad te clamavi, Domine!*

profuse. L. *profusus*, p.p. of *profundere*, to pour forth. Cf. *gushing*.

prog[1] [*slang*]. Food. Orig. a cant word (17 cent.). App. from verb to *prog*, poke about, forage, cogn. with obs. *proke*, to prod. Cf. synon. *grub*, from *grub*, to dig. Perh. vaguely associated with *provender*, *proviant*.

prog[2] [*Oxf. & Camb.*]. For *proctor*. Also *proggins*.

progeny. OF. *progenie*, L. *progenies*, from *pro-* and *gignere*, *gen-*, to beget.

proggins. See *prog*[2].

prognathous. Coined (19 cent.) from G. *γνάθος*, jaw.

> A prognathous Westphalian, with a retreating brow and the manners of a hog
> (Buchan, *Thirty-nine Steps*).

prognostic. Restored spelling of ME. & OF. *pronostique*, L., G. *προγνωστικόν*, from *προγιγνώσκειν*, to know before.

program-me. Late L., G. *πρόγραμμα*, public written notice, from *γράφειν*, to write. Spelling *programme* is F.

progress. F. *progrès*, L. *progressus*, from *progredior*, *progress-*, I go forward, from *gradior*, I step. Lit. sense still in *royal progress*, *progressive whist*, and in math. *Progressive* was adopted c. 1889 as name of advanced party in London County Council.

prohibit. From L. *prohibēre*, *prohibit-*, from *habēre*, to have, hold. *Prohibition* (by abstainers of alcoholic refreshment for others) is US. (c. 1850) and triumphant 1919.

project. L. *projectum*, from *proicere*, *project-*, to throw forward, from *jacere*, to throw. Cf. synon. Ger. *entwurf*, from *werfen*, to throw. Etym. sense appears in *projectile*. In chartography *projection* (on to a plane surface) was orig. the result of geometrical projection.

prolate. L. *prolatus*, used as p.p. of *proferre*, to extend. Cf. *oblate*, *prelate*.

prolegomena. G. *προλεγόμενα*, neut. pl. of pres. part. pass. of *προλέγειν*, to say beforehand. Cf. *preface*.

prolepsis [*gram.*]. G. *πρόληψις*, from *προλαμβάνειν*, to take before, e.g. *scuta latentia condunt*, lit. they hide the concealed shields. Cf. *anticipation*.

proletarian. From L. *proletarius*, from *proles*, offspring. Used in L. of class exempted from taxation and mil. service, and assisting the state only by the production of offspring. The pol. currency of the word (*dictatorship of the proletariat*, etc.) is due to F. economists of the 19 cent.

> Such men were y-cleped proletarii, that is geteris of children (Trev. i. 251).

prolific. F. *prolifique*, MedL. *prolificus*, from *proles*, offspring, *facere*, to make.

prolix. F. *prolixe*, L. *prolixus*, lit. flowing forth, from *liquēre*, to be liquid. Cf. *fluent*.

prolocutor. Chairman of Lower House of Convocation. L., fore-speaker, from *loqui*, *locut-*, to speak.

prologue. F., L., G. πρόλογος, lit. fore-speech. From c. 1300.

prolong. F. *prolonger*, Late L. *prolongare*, from *longus*, long.

prolusion. L. *prolusio-n-*, from *proludere*, *-lus-*, to play before. Cf. *prelude*.

promenade. F., from *promener*, OF. *pourmener*, to lead along, cause to walk, Late L. *prominare*, to drive (cattle) onward, from *minari*, to threaten. Ending *-ade* is imitated from words of It. or Sp. origin. The *promenade concert* (1839) is of F. introduction.

Promethean. Of *Prometheus*, demi-god who made man from clay and supplied him with fire stolen from Olympus, for which he was chained by Zeus in Caucasus.

prominent. From pres. part. of L. *prominēre*, to jut out; cf. *outstanding* and see *eminent*.

promiscuous. From L. *promiscuus*, from *miscēre*, to mix.

promise. L. *promissum*, p.p. neut. of *promittere*, lit. to send before. ME. had also *promes*, F. *promesse*, L. *promissa*; cf. It. *promessa*, Sp. *promesa*. Verb, from noun, has expelled ME. *promit*. *Land of Promise* (Coverd.), *Promised Land* (Milt.), are for earlier *Land of Behest*. *Promissory* (note) is MedL. *promissorius*.

promontory. MedL. *promontorium*, altered on *mons*, *mont-*, mountain, from L. *promunturium*, cogn. with *prominent*.

promote. From L. *promovēre*, *promot-*, to move forward, to further. Financ. sense is late 19 cent.

> One of the fearful things of the late war is that we had no admirals and generals shot—we only promoted them (Lord Fisher, *Times*, Sep. 11, 1919).

prompt. F., L. *promptus*, p.p. of *promere*, to put forth, from *pro* and *emere*, to take, buy. First (14 cent.) as verb, to incite (cf. It. *prontare*), hence to supply with words, etc. (15 cent.).

> Were it
> My cue to fight, I should have known it
> Without a prompter (*Oth.* i. 2).

promulgate. From L. *promulgare*, alteration of *provulgare* (from *vulgus*, people), perh. due to confusion with synon. L. *promere legem*.

prone. OF., L. *pronus*, face downwards, cogn. with *pro*. Hence used in connection with downward "bent."

> Redi [*var.* proon] in to yvel (Wyc. *Gen.* viii. 21).

prong. From c. 1500. Also *prang*, *sprong*. ? Cf. Du. *prang*, compression, pinch, Ger. *pranger*, pillory, Goth. *praggen*, to compress. See *pang*.

pronoun. Imitated by Palsg. from F. *pronom*, L. *pronomen*. See *noun*.

pronounce. F. *prononcer*, L. *pronuntiare*, to proclaim, announce, from *nuntius*, messenger.

pronunciamento [*pol.*]. Sp. *pronunciamiento*, proclamation, esp. of insurgents (v.s.).

> The first place in the *Englishwoman* is naturally claimed by Mrs Fawcett's "pronunciamento" on the General Election (*Daily Tel.* Dec. 3, 1918).

proof. ME. *proeve*, *preve*, F. *preuve*, Late L. *proba*, from *probare*, to prove (q.v.), from *probus*, genuine, true; cf. It. *prova*, Sp. *prueba*. In some senses, e.g. *printer's proof*, *artist's proof*, *proof-spirit*, *armour of proof*, it is rather aphet. for F. *épreuve*, trial, test, from *éprouver*, VL. **ex-probare*. So also *proof against*, F. *à l'épreuve de*, whence numerous compds. in *-proof*.

> Mr Thomas says, "It behoves us to make our union blackleg-proof" (*Daily Chron.* July 27, 1917).

prop. Du., earlier *proppe*, "pedamen, fulcimentum, fulcrum, sustentaculum" (Kil.); cogn. with Ger. *pfropfen*, peg, plug, cork of bottle. Thought to be Teut., in which case Ger. *pfropfen*, shoot for grafting, must be a separate word (L. *propago*, *propagin-*). To *prop*, stop suddenly (of a horse), is Austral.

propaedeutic. From G. προπαιδεύειν, to teach before. See *pedagogue*.

propaganda. Short for *Congregatio de propaganda fide*, committee of cardinals established (1622) by Gregory XV to supervise foreign missions (see *propagate*). Sometimes erroneously treated as neut. pl. (*memoranda*, *addenda*, etc.). *Raging*, *tearing*

propaganda was app. first used at Birmingham (July 22, 1903) by Mr A. Chamberlain in ref. to his brother's (Joseph) Tariff Reform campaign.

propagate. From L. *propagare* (bot.), from *propago*, slip, shoot for transplanting, from root of *pangere*, to fix, plant.

> R^d this day the act for propagation of y^e Gospel in New England among the heathen
> (Josselin's *Diary*, Nov. 25, 1651).

proparoxytone [*gram.*]. Accented on antepenult. G. προπαροξύτονος. See *paroxysm.*

propel. L. *propellere*, *propuls-*, to drive forward. Hence *propulsion.*

propensity. From L. *propensus*, leaning forward, from *pendēre*, to hang. Cf. *proclivity*, *bent*, etc.

proper. F. *propre*, L. *proprius*, own; cf. It. *proprio*, Sp. *propio*. Etym. sense survives in *property* and *proper motion.* For sense of special to individual, as opposed to *common*, cf. F. *nom propre.* It occurs in ME. as approving epithet (v.i.), while F. sense of fit, clean, has passed into spec. E. sense of correct, decorous. A *lion proper* (her.) is in natural, as opposed to conventional, colours.

> John the propereste profit was (*NED.* c. 1375).

property. F. *propriété*, L. *proprietas* (v.s.). In theat. sense (mod. *props*) recorded c. 1425.

prophet. F. *prophète*, L., G. προφήτης, spokesman or interpreter of a divinity, lit. forespeaker, from φάναι, to speak. Used by LXX. to render Heb. *nābī'*, soothsayer; cf. Arab. *al-nabiy*, the Prophet, Mohammed. In most Europ. langs. The distinction in spelling of *prophesy*, *prophecy*, since c. 1700, is artificial.

> My gran'ther's rule was safer'n 'tis to crow:
> Don't never prophesy onless you know (Lowell).

prophylactic [*med.*]. G. προφυλακτικός, from φυλάσσειν, to guard.

propinquity. OF. *propinquité*, L. *propinquitas*, from *propinquus*, from *prope*, near.

propitiate. From L. *propitiare*, to make propitious, *propitius*, prob. from *pro* and *petere*, to seek; cf. G. προπετής, inclined.

propolis. G. πρόπολις, bee-glue, lit. suburb, from πρό, before, πόλις, city.

proportion. F., L. *proportio-n-*, from phrase *pro portione*, in respect of share. For back-formation cf. *proconsul.* Sense of absolute size (*gigantic proportions*) grows out of that of relative size (*well-proportioned*). *Proportional representation* dates from c. 1884.

propose. F. *proposer*, to put forward. See *pose.* To *propose* (*marriage*) is 18 cent.

proposition. F., L. *propositio-n-*, from *proponere*, *proposit-*, to put forward. See *pose.* Colloq. *tough* (*large*, *paying*) *proposition* is US.

propound. Earlier (16 cent.) *propoune*, ME. *propone*, L. *proponere*, to put forward. Form influenced by cogn. *compound*[1] (q.v.).

propraetor [*hist.*]. L., orig. *pro praetore.* See *praetor* and cf. *proconsul.*

proprietor. Anomalous formation, substituted (17 cent.) for earlier *proprietary*, F. *propriétaire*, L. *proprietarius*, from *proprietas*, property, from *proprius*, own. First used of the "proprietors" of the NAmer. colonies.

propriety. F. *propriété*, property (v.s.). Current sense (late 18 cent.) due to that acquired in E. by *proper.*

propulsion. See *propel.*

propylaeum [*arch.*]. L., G. προπύλαιον, vestibule, neut. of προπύλαιος, before the gate, πύλη. Also *propylon*, G. πρόπυλον.

propylite [*geol.*]. Volcanic rock. Named (1867) by Richthofen as opening the tertiary volcanic period (v.s.).

pro rata. L., for rate[1] (q.v.).

prorogue. F. *proroger*, L. *prorogare*, to extend (term of office), lit. to ask (*rogare*) publicly. To *prorogue Parliament* is to postpone its activities without dissolving it.

proscenium. L., G. προσκήνιον. See *scene.*

proscribe. L. *proscribere*, to "post" as an outlaw, lit. to write before.

prose. F., L. *prosa* (sc. *oratio*), from *prosus*, straightforward, for *prorsus*, for *pro versus*, turned forward. *Prosaic* was earlier the opposite of *poetic* in all senses.

> Many works, chiefly prosaic, which widely extended his literary reputation (*NED.* 1830).

prosecute. From L. *prosequi*, *prosecut-*, from *sequi*, to follow. Cf. *pursue.*

proselyte. Late L., G. προσήλυτος, from second aorist stem of προσέρχεσθαι, to come to. Orig. Gentile converted to Judaism (Wyc. *Matt.* xxiii. 15).

prosit. L., may it advantage. From drinking ritual of Ger. students (16 cent.).

prosody. L., G. προσῳδία, from πρός, to, ᾠδή, song. Cf. *accent.*

prosopopoeia [*rhet.*]. Introduction of pretended speaker. L., G. προσωποποιία, from πρόσωπον, person, face, ποιεῖν, to make.

prospect. L. *prospectus*, from *prospicere*, to look forward. To *prospect* in mining (US.) is from the noun, in the sense of spot holding out likelihood of mineral deposit.

> What they call a "good prospect," that is, every appearance on the surface of a vein of good metal (Capt. Marryat, 1839).

prospectus. L. (v.s.). Orig. (18 cent.) announcement and outline of literary work.

prosper. F. *prospérer*, L. *prosperare*, from *prosper*, fortunate, ult. from *pro*, before.

prostate [*anat.*]. MedL. *prostata*, G. προστάτης, one standing before.

prosthesis [*gram.*]. Prefixing of letter, e.g. F. *esprit* from L. *spiritus*. L., G. πρόσθεσις, from πρός, to, τιθέναι, to put. Has rather the sense of *prothesis*.

prostitute. From p.p. of L. *prostituere*, to offer for sale, from *pro* and *statuere*, to set up.

prostrate. L. *prostratus*, p.p. of *prosternere*, *prostrat-*, from *sternere*, to strew, lay flat.

protagonist. G. πρωταγωνιστής, actor who plays first part, from πρῶτος, first, ἀγωνιστής, competitor, etc. See *agony*.

protasis [*gram.*]. Late L., G. πρότασις, stretching forward, proposition, from τείνειν, to stretch. Cf. *apodosis*.

protean. Like *Proteus*, G. sea-god with power of change of form.

protect. From L. *protegere*, *protect-*, from *tegere*, to cover. In econ. sense *protection* is 19 cent. The first *Protector* (regent) was John Duke of Bedford, uncle of Henry VI.

protégé. F., p.p. of *protéger*, to protect (v.s.).

proteid. Introduced (1871) by Watts for *protein*, Ger. *protein-(stoffe)*, coined by Mulder from G. πρῶτος, first.

protest. F. *protester*, Late L. *protestare*, for *protestari*, to testify publicly, declare, as in to *protest one's innocence*. Now usu. with *against*. *Protestant* was assumed as title by those German princes and free cities that "protested" against the decision of the Diet of Spires (1529) re-affirming the edict of the Diet of Worms against the Reformation.

proteus [*biol.*]. Name of various protozoa and bacteria. See *protean*.

proto-. From G. πρῶτος, first, superl. from πρό, before.

protocol. F. *protocole*, MedL., Late G. πρωτόκολλον, first leaf, fly-leaf glued inside volume and containing account of MS., from κόλλα, glue. Cf. It. *protocollo*, Sp. *protocolo*.

> *protocollo*: a booke wherein scriveners register all their writings, any thing that is first made, and needeth correction (Flor.).

protoplasm. Ger. *protoplasma*, coined (1849) by Mohl from G. πλάσμα, thing moulded, from πλάσσειν (cf. *plastic*). Ger. *sprachreiniger* (purists) prefer *urschleim*, original mucus.

protozoa [*zool.*]. Unicellular animals. Coined (1818) by Goldfuss from G. ζῷον, animal.

protract. From L. *protrahere*, *protract-*, to draw forward.

protrude. L. *protrudere*, to thrust forward.

protuberant. From pres. part. of L. *protuberare*, from *tuber*, swelling.

proud. Late AS. *prūd*, *prūt*, OF. *prod*, *prud*, Late L. **prodis*, back-formation from *prodesse* (*pro* and *esse*), to be of value; cf. It. *prode*, "valiant, hardie, couragious, full of prowes, stout, noble, worthie, haughtie, wise, grave, notable, of great worth" (Flor.). The F. word survives in the old nom. *preux*, also in *prud'homme*, arbitrator, and *prude*; cf. archaic E. *prow*, doughty, and *prowess*. See *pride*. As with most adjs. which can be used as pers. epithets, its sense-hist. is very vague. In *proud flesh* orig. idea is over-growth (v.i.).

> We at time of year
> Do wound the bark, the skin of our fruit-trees;
> Lest, being over-proud with sap and blood,
> With too much riches it confound itself
> (*Rich. II*, iii. 4).

> There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight (Pres. Wilson on the Lusitania massacre).

prove. AS. *prōfian* or F. *prouver*, L. *probare*, from *probus*, good, from *pro*, before (see *probity*); cf. It. *provare*, Sp. *probar*; also Du. *proeven*, Ger. *proben*, *prüfen*. In some senses rather aphet. for F. *éprouver* (see *proof*). Incorr. p.p. *proven* only in Sc., esp. in *not proven*. Intrans. use, e.g. he *proved useless*, is for earlier reflex.

provenance. F., from *provenir*, to originate, L. *provenire*, to come forth. Also, with latinized spelling, *provenience*.

> It is a penal offence to eat seed-potatoes, whatever their provenance (*Daily News*, May 2, 1917).

Provençal. Of *Provence*, L. *provincia*, first part of Gaul acquired by Romans. Often vaguely as gen. name for the dials. of the *langue d'oc* (Provençal, Gascon, Languedocien, Auvergnat, etc.), esp. as used by the troubadours (12–13 cents.).

provender. OF. *provendre*, var. of *provende*, VL. **probenda*, for *praebenda*. See *prebend*, with which it is synon. in ME. For

prefix change cf. *provost*. Hence also It. *profenda*, Ger. *pfründe*, benevolent foundation.

provenience. See *provenance*.

proverb. F. *proverbe*, L. *proverbium*, from *verbum*, word. First (c. 1300) with ref. to Proverbs of Solomon. AS. had *bīspell* and *bīword*, the latter a transl. of the L. word.

proviant [*archaic mil.*]. Commissariat. Ger., from It., as *provender* (q.v.). But explained by some as L. *pro viando*, for travelling.

provide. L. *providēre*, lit. to foresee. *Providence*, the Deity, is ellipt. for *divine providence*. *Universal provider* was first (c. 1879) assumed as title by William Whiteley. *Provision*, orig. foresight, acquires its current sense, now usu. suggesting eatables, from phrase to *make* (*take*) *provision*; hence also *provisional*. See *prudent*, *purvey*, *purview*.

province. F., L. *provincia*. *The provinces*, contrasted with London, is imitated from F. *la province*, orig. used of the great semi-independent provinces, contrasted with the central kingdom. Hence *provincial-ism*. For sense of sphere of duty, etc., cf. similar use of F. *district*. This belongs to the etym. sense, L. *provincia*, orig. rule, office, etc., being ult. cogn. with Goth. *frauja*, lord (see *frau*).

provision. See *provide*.

proviso. L. abl. absolute in MedL. *proviso quod*, it being provided that. Hence *provisory*. For origin and substantival use cf. cogn. *purview*.

provisor [*hist.*]. Holder of a "provision," papal grant to benefice on its becoming vacant. Hence *Statute of Provisors* (1350–51). ME. & OF. *provisour*, L. *provisor-em*, provider.

provoke. F. *provoquer*, L. *provocare*, to call forth. For L., F., & obs. E. sense of challenging cf. to *call out*. *Agent provocateur*, police or government agent inciting to crime, is 19 cent. F.

> Can honour's voice provoke the silent dust?
> (Gray's *Elegy*).

provost. AS. *prafost* or OF. *provost*, Late L. *propositus* (whence also Ger. *probst*), for *praepositus*, one placed before, prefect, whence OF. *prevost* (*prévôt*). For wide application cf. *constable*, *marshal*, etc. *Provost-marshal* (mil.) is adapted from OF. *prevost des mareschaux* (*de France*) and second element has been confused with that of *court-martial* (v.i.).

> *prevost des mareschaux*: a provost martiall (who is often both informer, judge, and executioner) punishes disorderly souldiers, coyners, free-booters, highway robbers, lazie rogues, or vagabonds, and such as weare forbidden weapons (Cotg.).

prow. F. *proue*, Genoese *proa*, app. VL. **proa*, by dissim. for *prora*, G. πρῷρα, cogn. with πρό, before; cf. It. *prua*, Sp. *proa*.

prowess. F. *prouesse*, from *preux* (q.v.). See also *proud*, *prude*.

prowl. ME. *prollen*, to go round about, search. The analogy of Sp. *rodar*, to go round (L. *rotare*, from *rota*, wheel), whence also F. *rôder*, to prowl, suggests an OF. **porrouler* or **parrouler*, compd. of *rouler*, to roll (q.v.), with contr. as in *proffer*, *prune*[2, 3]. Its sound-hist. is that of *roll*, mod. pronunc. being influenced (since c. 1750) by spelling.

> Though ye prolle ay, ye shul it never fynde
> (Chauc. G. 1412).

> The nightly wolf, that round th' enclosure proul'd
> To leap the fence, now plots not on the fold
> (Dryden).

proximity. F. *proximité*, L. *proximitas*, from *proximus*, nearest, superl. from *prope*, near. Cf. *proxime accessit*, he approached nearest; *proximo* (sc. *mense*, month).

proxy. Contr. of *procuracy*. See *procurator*, *proctor*.

> *prokesy*: procuration (Palsg.).

prude. F., fem. of *preux* (q.v.). See also *proud*. A complimentary epithet in OF. It is probable that *prud'homme* is for *preux d'homme* (cf. *a broth of a boy*), from which *prudefemme* was formed by analogy, *prude* being a back-formation.

prudent. F., L. *prudens*, *prudent-*, contr. of *providens*, pres. part. of *providēre*, to foresee, etc.

prune[1]. Noun. F., L. *pruna*, neut. pl. taken as fem. sing. Earliest (14 cent.) E. sense is dried plum. For *prunes and prisms* see *Little Dorrit*, ii. 5. See also *plum*.

prune[2]. To trim trees. ME. *proin*, OF. *prooignier*, later *proignier*, *progner* (still in dial.), for **por-roignier*, from OF. *roignier* (*rogner*), to clip all round, VL. **rotundiare*, from *rotundus*, round. For contr. cf. *proffer*, *prune*[3]; for change of vowel cf. *lune*. See also *prime*[5].

> He plants, he proines, he pares, he trimmeth round
> (Sylv. *Eden*).

prune[3]. To trim the feathers. ME. *proin*, OF. *poroindre*, from *oindre*, to anoint, L. *ungere*.

The mod. F. word is *lustrer*, to gloss. For contr. cf. *proffer*, *prune*[2]. See also *preen*.

Baingnies le [le faucon] en iaue froide et le metes au soleil en arbre u il se puisse espeluquier et pouroindre (*Aviculaire des oiseaux de proie*).

She [the hawk] proynith when she fetchith oyle with hir beke...and anoyntith hir fete & hir federis (*Book of St Albans*, 15 cent.).

prunella, prunello. Strong fabric for clergymen's and barristers' gowns. App. of E. formation, quasi sloe-coloured, from F. *prunelle*, sloe, dim. of *prune*[1]. Commonly misunderstood in quot. below to mean something inferior or indifferent, whereas Pope's allusion is to externals of garb or appearance, as in the case of the cobbler and the "cloth."

Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow:
The rest is all but leather and prunella
(*Essay on Man*, iv. 204).

prurient. From pres. part. of L. *prurire*, to itch.

Prussian. ModL. *Prussianus*, from MedL. *Prussi*, *Borussi*, etc., latinized from native name of a Lithuanian tribe conquered (12 cent.) by the Teutonic Knights. The lang. (extinct) is Slav. *Prussian blue* was accidentally discovered (1704) at Berlin by Diesbach. Cf. *prussic acid*, F. *acide prussique*, obtained from Prussian blue.

People don't shove quite so selfishly, don't scowl at each other so Prussianly
(*Daily Chron.* July 26, 1917).

pry[1]. To be inquisitive. ME. *prien*, to peer inquisitively, look closely. ? Cf. AS. *bepríwan*, to wink, *prēowt-hwīl*, moment, lit. winking while.

pry[2] [*dial.*]. Back-formation from *prize*[3].

prytaneum [*hist.*]. Public hall of G. state. L., G. πρυτανεῖον, from πρύτανις, prince, chief.

psalm. AS. (*p*)*sealm*, L., G. ψαλμός, twanging of strings, from ψάλλειν, to twitch. Adopted by most Europ. langs., with loss of initial *p*-, which has now been restored (e.g. F. *psaume*, Ger. *psalme*) and is sounded, as in other *ps*- words, exc. in E. In ME. *saume*, from OF., is common. With *psalmody*, from G. ᾠδή, song, cf. *prosody*. *Psalmist* has replaced *psalmwright*, found in AS. *Psalter*, L., G. ψαλτήριον, stringed instrument, used in Church L. & G. for psalm-book, has been replaced in orig. sense by the later borrowed *psaltery*. Both are restored spellings (v.i.).

sauter a boke: psaltier (Palsg.).

pseudo-. From G. ψευδής, false, from ψεύδειν, to deceive; e.g. *pseudonym*, from ὄνυμα, name. Common as prefix in Wyc. and much used for mod. nonce-words.

pshaw. Natural exclamation of impatience, etc. Cf. *pooh*, *pish*.

psilanthropism [*theol.*]. Doctrine that Christ was mere man, ψιλὸς ἄνθρωπος.

psittacine. Of the parrot, L., G. ψιττακός, prob. of Eastern origin.

psyche. L., G. ψυχή, breath, from ψύχειν, to breathe. Personified in G. myth. as beloved of Eros, whence *Psyche task*, impossible of accomplishment, set as punishment by Venus. Hence *psychiatry*, mental disease treatment, from G. ἰατήρ, healer; *psychical research* (1882), and many scient. and philos. terms in *psycho-*. *Psychology* appears first (16 cent.) in Ger. in latinized form *psychologia* (Melanchthon). *Psychological moment* translates F. *moment psychologique*, taken as moment psychically appropriate, a misunderstanding of Ger. *psychologisches moment*, psychological factor (momentum), used (Dec. 1870) by the *Neue Preussische Zeitung* in ref. to the anticipated effect of the bombardment of Paris on the *moral* of the besieged. The mistake has "passed nonsensically into English journalese" (*NED.*).

psychrometer [*meteorol.*]. Kind of thermometer. From G. ψυχρός, cold.

ptarmigan. Pseudo-G. spelling for Lowland Sc. *tarmigan* (16 cent.), Gael. *tarmachan*; cf. Ir. *tarmanach*. Origin unknown. Early var. *termagant* suggests possibility of nickname based on some folk-lore belief.

pteridology. Study of ferns. From G. πτερίς, πτεριδ-, fern, cogn. with πτερόν, feather, wing.

pterodactyl. Coined (19 cent.) from G. πτερόν, wing, δάκτυλος, finger.

ptisane. Restored from *tisane*, common in ME., F., L., G. πτισάνη, (drink made from) peeled barley, from πτίσσειν, to peel.

ptochocracy. Government by beggars. From G. πτωχός, poor.

Ptolemaic. Of *Ptolemy*, Alexandrian astronomer (2 cent.), whose system was displaced by the Copernican. Also of the *Ptolemies*, G. dynasty in Egypt from death of Alexander the Great to Cleopatra.

ptomaine. It. *ptomaina*, badly coined (1878) by Selmi from G. πτῶμα, dead body, lit. what has fallen, from πίπτειν, to fall. Current pronunc. (for *ptomaïne*) is "illiterate" (*NED.*).

puberty. F. *puberté*, L. *pubertas*, from *puber*, youth, cogn. with *puer*, boy.

public. F., L. *publicus*, altered, by association with *pubes*, adult, from earlier *poplicus*, from *populus*, people. *Public school* (cf. L. *schola publica*) has varied much in sense from 12 cent. onward, its present connotation being chiefly 19 cent. *The public* is first recorded in the Translators' preface to the *A.V.* (1611). *Pub* is 19 cent. *Publican*, tax-gatherer (*Matt.* xviii. 17), is L. *publicanus*, from *publicum*, public revenue. Its other sense, suggested by the Bibl. word, is 18 cent. *Publicist*, F. *publiciste*, is prop. a writer on public law.

> The teetotaler who exults in his teetotalism, thanking God that he is not as other men are, or even as this publican (E. Pugh).

publish. From F. *publier* (for incorr. *-ish* cf. *distinguish, astonish*, etc.), L. *publicare*, to make public (e.g. *the banns of marriage*). *Publisher* in current sense (corresponding to F. *éditeur*) is 18 cent.

> Joseph forsothe...wolde not pupliche hire (Wyc. *Matt.* i. 19).

puce. Colour. F., flea, L. *pulex, pulic-*.

Puck. AS. *pūca*, cogn. with ON. *pūki*, mischievous demon. In ME. synon. with devil, and from 16 cent. with Robin Goodfellow. See *pug*[1]. Also used in dial. of the nightjar or goatsucker, a bird regarded with superstitious dread.

pucka, pukka [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Genuine. Hind. *pakka*, cooked, ripe. See *cutcha*.

> No need to ask the young un's breed. He's a pukka Chinn (Kipling, *Tomb of his Ancestors*).

pucker. Frequent. formation from *poke*[1], bag. *Pursy* was formerly used (temp. Eliz.) of puckered cloth; cf. also F. *pocher*, to bag, pucker, It. *saccolare*, from *sacco*, bag. With to *be in a pucker*, agitation, cf. *plight*[2].

> *saccolare*: to pucker or gather or cockle as some stuffes do being wet (Flor.).

pud. Baby word for foot. Cf. Du. *poot*, Ger. *pfote*, paw. See also *pad*.

pudding. F. *boudin*, black-pudding, hog-pudding. Orig. sense was intestine, as still in E. dial., which points to ult. connection with L. *botulus* (see *bowel*). Current E. sense, orig. with cloth replacing bladder, is latest (16 cent.) and has been borrowed by F. (*pouding*), Ger. (*pudding*), and other langs. For E. *p-* cf. *purse*. F. *boudin* has also the subsidiary senses of *pudding*, e.g. pad (naut.), explosive (mil.), tobacco in roll.

> The proof of a pudding is the eating (Glapthorne, *Hollander*, iii. 1, 1640).

puddle. ME. *podel*, dim. of AS. *pudd*, ditch; cf. Ger. dial. *pudel*. Also applied to mixture of clay, sand, and water, used for making embankments, etc. water-tight. Hence also to *puddle* (molten iron). Cf. Du. *poedeln*, Ger. *puddeln*, to dabble, splash. See *poodle*.

pudendum [*anat.*]. L., neut. gerund. of *pudēre*, to be ashamed.

pudge [*dial.*]. Var. (19 cent.) of *podge*. ? Cf. dial. *puddy*, stumpy, the antiquity of which is shown by its presence in surname *Puddifoot*.

pudibund. L. *pudibundus*, from *pudēre*, to be ashamed.

pudsy [*dial.*]. Chubby. Cf. *pudge*. For *-sy* cf. *fubsy, tootsy-wootsy, tricksy, Betsy*, etc.

pueblo. Sp., population, town, etc., L. *populus*, people. Esp. Indian settlement in Sp. America.

puerile. F. *puéril*, L. *puerilis*, from *puer*, boy.

puerperal. From L. *puerperus*, parturient, from *puer* and *parere*, to bring forth.

puff. Imit. of expulsion of breath and resulting inflation. Cf. *buffoon* and other *buff-* words. In literary and advertising sense from 18 cent. *Powder-puff* is recorded c. 1700.

> Panis levis, qui dicitur "pouf" mercatoriis (*Lib. Albus*, 353).

puffin. Sea-bird. ME. *pofin*, also MedL. *poffo*, AF. *pofoun*. Perh. from *puff*, with allusion to corpulence of the young bird; cf. *plump as a puffin*. But, as the earliest associations of the name are with Cornwall and Scilly, it may be a Celt. word.

pug[1]. As in *pug-dog, pug-nose*. App. in some senses for *puck*, devil, later applied to an ape. Also used as term of endearment, which is perh. chief reason for name *pug-dog* (18 cent.), whence *pug-nose*. In dial. applied also to fox, rabbit, squirrel, and other small animals; cf. *pug engine*, small locomotive.

> *marmouselle*: a little puppy, or pug, to play with (Cotg.).
>
> 'Tis quite impossible she should not command what matches she pleases, when such pugs [=dwarfs] as Miss Hamilton can become peeresses (Lady M. Montagu, 1742).

pug[2]. Loam, etc. mixed for brick-making. From verb to *pug*, knead clay; ? cf. *puddle*.

pug[3] [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Track of wild beast. Hind. *pag*, footprint.

> The marks of enormous pugs that ran...and disappeared in a narrow-mouthed cave
> (Kipling, *Tomb of his Ancestors*).

pug[4] [*slang*]. Short for *pugilist*.

puggaree, puggree. Hind. *pagrī*, turban. Adopted as mil. name for sun-veil at time of Indian Mutiny.

pugilist. From L. *pugil*, boxer, cogn. with *pugnus*, fist, *pugna*, fight; cf. G. πύξ (adv.), with the fist.

pugnacious. From L. *pugnax*, *pugnac-* (v.s.).

puisne [*leg.*]. OF. *puisné* (*puîné*), L. *post natus*, younger, junior. See *puny*.

puissant [*archaic*]. F., powerful, VL. **poteans*, **poteant-*, pres. part. of VL. *potēre*, used for *posse*. See *power*.

puke. First in Shaks. (v.i.). ? For **spuke*, cogn. with Ger. *spucken*, to spit, and ult. with L. *spuere*, to vomit. Cf. *tummy* and see *s-*.

> Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms
> (*As You Like It*, ii. 7).

pukka. See *pucka*.

pule. Imit.; cf. F. *piauler*, also F. dial. *pioler*, *piuler*.

> *piauler*: to peepe, or cheepe (as a young bird); also, to pule, or howle (as a young whelpe) (Cotg.).

pull. AS. *pullian*, to snatch, pluck, with possible LG. cognates. Orig. sense, replaced by that of steady effort, survives in to *pull turnips*, etc., to *pull caps* (*wigs*), to *have a crow to pull with one*, to *pull to pieces*, to *pull* (*a racehorse*). With *pull of beer* cf. *draught*, and Ger. *zug*, pull, draught, from *ziehen*, to tug. To *have the pull of* prob. goes back to ME. sense of wrestling, though now felt as associated with pulling of wires or strings; cf. US. *pull*, in politics. *Pull devil, pull baker* prob. comes from a scene in popular drama in which the devil carries off the baker for selling short weight.

pullet. F. *poulette*, dim. of *poule*, hen, Late L. *pulla*, fem. of *pullus*, young animal.

pulley. F. *poulie*; cf. It. *puleggia*, Sp. *polea*, MedL. *polegium*, which some connect with G. πόλος, pole[2], axis. But certainly influenced by association with L. *pullus*, G. πῶλος, colt, names of animals (*crane*, *donkey-engine*, *chevron*) being commonly used for mech. devices. In fact F. *poulain*, ME. *poleyn*, colt, are used in same sense. No connection with *pull*.

> *poulain*: a fole, or colt; also, the rope wherewith wine is let down into a seller; a pully rope (Cotg.).
>
> By a pully-rope [Rab. poulain] wine is let down into a cellar (Urquhart's *Rabelais*, i. 5).

pullicate [*archaic*]. Fabric, chequered handkerchief. From *Pulicat* (Madras).

pullman. Car designed (c. 1870) by *G. M. Pullman* of Chicago.

pullulate. From L. *pullulare*, to sprout, spring forth, from *pullulus*, dim. of *pullus*, young animal.

pulmonary. L. *pulmonarius*, from *pulmo-n-*, lung.

pulp. F. *poulpe*, L. *pulpa*, pulp (vegetable or muscular).

pulpit. L. *pulpitum*, stage, platform, esp. for actors, in Late L. for preachers; cf. F. *pupitre*, Ger. *pult*, desk. Formerly used also of auctioneer's desk. For limitation of sense cf. *pew*.

> Come, get to your pulpit, Mr Auctioneer
> (*School for Scandal*).

pulque. Fermented drink (Mexico). Amer. Sp., ? from Araucanian (Chile) *pulcu*. According to Platt prob. a Haytian word taken to Mexico by the Spaniards.

pulse[1]. Throb. F. *pouls*, L. *pulsus*, from *pellere*, *puls-*, to drive (cf. *pulsate*). Restored spelling for OF. & ME. *pous*.

pulse[2]. Leguminous seeds. OF. *pols*, *pouls*, collect. pl. from L. *puls*, *pult-*, pottage, etc., whence (in sing.) F. dial. *poul*. Cf. *poultice*.

pulverize. F. *pulvériser*, Late L. *pulverizare*, from *pulvis*, *pulver-*, powder.

pulvinated [*arch. & biol.*]. Bulging. From L. *pulvinus*, cushion.

puma. Sp., from Peruv.

pumice. ME. & OF. *pomis*, learned form of *pounce*[1] (q.v.). AS. had *pumic-stān*. Ult. cogn. with L. *spuma*, foam, from lightness.

pummel. See *pommel*.

pump[1]. For water. First (*Prompt. Parv.*) of ship's pump. Cf. F. *pompe*, Du. *pomp*, Ger. *pumpe*, all of rather late appearance; also Sp. Port. *bomba*. All no doubt of echoic origin, imitating the sound of the plunger. Cf. E. dial. and LG. *plump* in same sense, also It. *tromba*, lit. trump. *Pompe*, *plompe* are used indifferently in *Nav. Accts.* 1495–97. *Pump-room* first occurs at Bath (early 18 cent.).

> Sir John Talbot would fain have pumped me about the prizes (Pepys, Apr. 19, 1668).

pump[2]. Shoe. Back-formation from *pumps*, taken as pl., from Du. *pampoesje*, Javanese *pampoes*, of Arab. origin and ult. ident. with *babouche* (q.v.); cf. Dan.

pampusser (pl.), from Du. For E. vowel cf. *bungalow, pundit*, etc. F. army slang *pompes*, boots, can hardly be connected.

pumpernickel. Westphalian rye-bread. Ger., earlier in sense of booby, from dial. *pumpen*, pedere, *Nickel*, lout, from *Niklaus* (see *nickel*). For application to bread cf. obs. E. *brown George*, army bread, and current *tommy*.

pumpkin. Altered from *pumpion, pompion*, OF. *pompon*, "a pumpion or melon" (Cotg.), nasalized from *popon, pepon*, L. *pepo-n-*, G. πέπων, cogn. with πέπτειν, to ripen, cook.

pun. App. a 17 cent. clipped form (cf. *mob, cit*, etc.) of obs. *punnet, pundigrion*, found in same sense. The latter may be an illiterate or humorous perversion of It. *puntiglio*, fine point, used earlier in sense of verbal quibble. Cf. F. *pointe*, verbal conceit, much used in 17 cent. in very similar sense. Cf. also Ger. *stichwort*, "a pun or quibble" (Ludw.), from *stechen*, to prick.

> I shall here define it [a pun] to be a conceit arising from the use of two words that agree in the sound, but differ in the sense (Addison).

punch[1]. Tool. Shortened from *puncheon*[1]. Cf. *pounce*[2].

punch[2]. Beverage. Orig. Anglo-Ind., and trad. (since 17 cent.) derived from Hind. *pānch*, five, in allusion to five (?) ingredients. Cf. *Punjaub*, five rivers, and Anglo-Ind. *punch*, council of five. F. *punch*, Du. *punch*, Ger. *punsch*, Sp. Port. *ponche*, are all borrowed from E. The trad. etym. is supported by the parallel of *charebockhra*, described (1629) by Peter Mundy as a "composition of racke (i.e. arrack), water, sugar and juice of lymes." This is app. Hind. *chār-bakhra*, four parts, and the same mixture is called by Mandelslo *pale-puntz*, app. E. *pale punch*.

punch[3]. To strike. App. combined from *punch*, to pierce, thrust (from *punch*[1]), and *punsh*, a common ME. contr. of *punish*. The latter is still a boxing term. *Bounce, bunch*, were also formerly used in same sense and may have contributed to mod. meaning.

> Caym [Cain] his synne was i-punsched seven-fold (Trev. ii. 230).
>
> *I punch*: je boulle, je pousse (Palsg.).
>
> *I bunche, I beate*: je pousse (*ib.*).

punch[4]. Short, fat person, or animal; esp. in *Suffolk punch*, for earlier *punch horse*. Ident. with *Punch* (v.i.), a word which became very popular in Pepys' time.

> His gun, which from the shortness and bigness, they do call Punchinello (Pepys, April 20, 1669).
>
> Staying among poor people there in the alley, did hear them call their fat child Punch, that word being become a word of common use for all that is thick and short (*ib.* Apr. 30, 1669).

Punch. Short for *Punchinello* (17 cent.), earlier *Polichinello*, altered from Neap. *Polecenella*, name of character in puppet-play, It. *Pulcinella*, perh. dim. of *pulcina*, chicken. The Neap. form is used also of the young of the turkey-cock, the beak of which the Punchinello mask may have resembled. Cf. F. *Polichinelle*. *Pleased as Punch* app. refers to his unfailing triumph over enemies. *Punch and Judy* is 19 cent. for earlier *Punch and his wife*. For It. origin cf. *pantaloon, scaramouch*, etc. Repeatedly mentioned as a novelty by Pepys.

> Thence away to Polichinello, and there had three times more sport than at the play (Pepys, Apr. 9, 1667).

puncheon[1] [*archaic*]. Tool for piercing. F. *poinçon*, awl, Late L. **punctio-n-*, from *pungere, punct-*, to pierce; cf. It. *punzone*, Sp. *punzon*. Now usu. replaced by shortened *punch*[1]. See *pounce*[2].

puncheon[2]. Cask. The earlier E. & F. forms are ident. with those of *puncheon*[1], and It. *punzone* also has both senses. I suggest as origin F. *Poinson*, a common surname (whence E. *Punshon*), from *Pontius* (Pilate). Pers. nicknames for vessels are numerous (see *jeroboam, jorum, tankard, demijohn*, etc.) and usu. unaccountable.

Punchinello. See *Punch*.

punctilio. Altered from It. *puntiglio* or Sp. *puntillo*, dims. of *punto*, point. Cf. *point of honour*. Hence *punctilious*.

punctual. MedL. *punctualis*, from *punctus*, point, from *pungere, punct-*, to prick; cf. F. *ponctuel*, punctilious. Current sense in E. is latest.

punctuation. MedL. *punctuatio-n-*, from *punctuare*, to punctuate. Orig. of the "pointing" of the Psalms.

puncture. L. *punctura*, from *pungere, punct-*, to prick.

pundit. Hind. *paṇḍit*, Sanskrit *paṇḍita*, learned. For jocular use cf. *mandarin*.

pungent. From pres. part. of L. *pungere*, to prick. Cf. *poignant*, and, for sense, *piquant*.

Punic. L. *Punicus*, earlier *Poenicus*, Carthaginian, orig. *Phoenician* (q.v.). Esp. in *Punic faith*, L. *fides Punica*.

punish. F. *punir*, *puniss-*, L. *punire*, for *poenire*. See *penal*. *Punitive*, now usu. with *expedition*, is MedL. *punitivus*.

Punjaub head [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Form of amnesia prevalent in *Punjaub*. Also called *Burmah head*.

> Then the Doctor...told us that *aphasia* was like all the arrears of "Punjab Head" falling in a lump (Kipling, *Plain Tales*).

punk [*chiefly US.*]. Touchwood. App. for *spunk* (q.v.).

punkah [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Hind. *pankhā*, fan, from Sanskrit *paksha*, wing.

punnet. Chip-basket for strawberries. ? F. dial. (Rouchi) *ponete*, "petit panier où les poules viennent pondre" (Hécart).

punt[1]. Boat. AS. has *punt*, L. *ponto*, pontoon (q.v.). But, as the word is not found again till c. 1500 (*punt-boat*), when it occurs in EAngl., it was prob. borrowed afresh from cogn. Du. *pont*, ferry-boat.

punt[2]. To bet. Orig. to lay stakes at cards. F. *ponter*, from *ponte*, Sp. *punto*, point.

punt[3]. At football. First at Rugby (1845). Cf. dial. *bunt*, to kick, strike. Prob. the words are nasalized forms of *butt*[6], *put* (in orig. sense).

puny. Phonetic spelling of *puisne* (q.v.). Shaks. has both spellings in current sense of *puny*.

> The first-born child [Mont. aisné] shall succeed and inherit all; where nothing is reserved for punies [Mont. puisnés] (Florio's *Montaigne*, ii. 12).

pup. Shortened from *puppy* (q.v.). With to *sell one a pup*, swindle, cf. hist. of *cozen*.

pupa [*biol.*]. L., girl, doll, adopted as scient. term by Linnaeus.

pupil[1]. Scholar. F. *pupille* (m. & f.), ward, minor, L. *pupillus*, *pupilla*, dims. of *pupus*, boy, *pupa*, girl, baby words of the *papa* type. Orig. sense, still in F., survives in *pupilage*. Current sense from 16 cent. The *pupil teacher* system was introduced from Holland (1839–40).

> To visit pupilles and widewes in her tribulacioun (Wyc. *James*, i. 27).

pupil[2]. Of eye. F. *pupille* (f.), L. *pupilla*, "the sight of the eye" (Coop.), ident. with fem. form of *pupil*[1], from reflection of face seen in eye. Cf. obs. use of *baby*, also G. κόρη, girl, doll, pupil of eye.

> They may kiss and coll, lye and look babies in one anothers eyes (Burton).

puppet. Later form of *poppet*, OF. *poupette*, "a little babie, puppet, bable" (Cotg.), dim. from VL. **puppa*, for *pupa*, girl, doll; cf. It. *puppa*, Du. *pop*, Ger. *puppe*, doll, also F. *poupée*. From 16 cent. esp. doll worked by strings, whence fig. use.

puppy. F. *poupée*, doll, plaything (v.s.). Orig. (15 cent.) lady's toy-dog, pet; cf. *pug*[1]. Current sense first in Shaks. In earlier use not distinguished from *puppet*.

pur-. Norm. form of OF. *por* (*pour*), L. *pro*. In OF. & ME. often confused with *par-*, *pre-* (see *appurtenance*, *prepense*).

purana. Myth. Sanskrit poems. Sanskrit, from *purā*, formerly.

Purbeck marble. From *Isle of Purbeck*, peninsula in Dorset. Mentioned 1205.

purblind. Already in Wyc. dim-sighted, one-eyed, squinting, but orig. (13 cent.) quite blind. App. for *pure blind*; cf. dial. *pure well*, quite well. For change of sense cf. *parboil*.

purchase. F. *pourchasser*, to obtain by pursuit, procure (orig. E. sense), from *chasser*, to chase[1] (q.v.); cf. It. *procacciare*, to procure. Current sense is first in *Piers Plowm.* *Not worth an hour's purchase* is fig. application of reckoning price of land by ref. to annual value. In sense of leverage orig. naut., the verb being used of "gaining" power by means of capstan, etc. Up to 17 cent. *purchase* is still often used for piratical gain, booty.

> *pourchasser*: eagerly to pursue, follow, prosecute, solicite; instantly to seek, purchase, procure, compasse (Cotg.).
>
> Their servants do act only as privateers, no purchase no pay (Pepys, May 21, 1667).

purdah [*Ind.*]. Curtain, esp. for screening women. Urdu, Pers. *pardah*.

purdonium. Trade-name for coal-scuttle, introduced by one *Purdon*.

pure. F. *pur*, L. *purus*, clean, pure. For intens. use, e.g. *pure* (unadulterated) *nonsense*, cf. *clean crazy*, etc.

purée [*cook.*]. F., ? from OF. *purer*, to squeeze out, from L. *pus*, *pur-*, ? or ident. with OF. *porée*, from L. *porrum*, leek. Cf. MedL. *purea*, *porea*, pea-soup. See *porridge*.

purfle [*archaic*]. To decorate with ornamental border. OF. *porfiler*, from *fil*, thread, L. *filum*; cf. It. *proffilare*, Sp. *perfilar*. See *profile*.

> *purfyle off cloth*: limbus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

purgatory. AF. *purgatorie*, F. *purgatoire*; cf. MedL. *purgatorium*, from *purgare*, to purge.

From 13 cent. in sense of abode of minor torment preliminary to heaven.

> By God, in erthe I was his purgatorie,
> For which I hope his soule be in glorie
> (Chauc. D. 489).

purge. F. *purger*, L. *purgare*, for *purigare*, from *purus*, pure; cf. *castigare*, from *castus*. Leg. use, e.g. to *purge one's offence* is 17 cent. *Pride's purge* (1648) is first mentioned under that name by 18 cent. historians; cf. *Black Prince* (*Death*).

Purim. Pl. of *pūr*, lot, prob. borrowed by Heb. from Assyr. or Pers. See *Esther*, ix. 26.

puritan. Cf. F. *puritain*, applied (16 cent.) opprobriously to Protestants. Orig. in E. of advanced reformers in Church of England. Cf. Ger. *ketzer*, heretic, from G. *καθαρός*, clean, pure. Depreciatory sense survives in *puritanical*.

purl[1]. Twisted gold wire, etc. as ornamental edging. Earlier (16 cent.) *pirl*, from archaic verb to *pirl* (v.i.). Cf. It. *pirlare*, "to twirle round" (Flor.), from *pirolo*, spinning-top, cogn. with *pirouette*. Hence *pearl-stitch*.

> I pyrle wyer of golde or sylver; I wynde it upon a whele, as sylke women do (Palsg.).

purl[2]. Drink. Orig. infusion of wormwood in hot beer. In Pepys. Origin unknown.

purl[3]. To murmur (of brook). Imit.; cf. Norw. dial. *purla*, Sw. dial. *porla*.

purl[4] [*colloq.*]. To bowl over. For *pirl*, to spin round, etc. See *purl*[1].

purlieu. Orig. strip of land on edge of wood disafforested by a new "perambulation," or survey. L. *perambulatio* was rendered (13 cent.) in AF. by *puralee*, a going through, from OF. *pouraller*. This was contracted to *purley*, and later corrupted to *purlieu* by a supposed etym. from L. *purus locus*, by which it is rendered in early L. dicts. For a similar perversion cf. *venue*. For later senses cf. *outskirts*. We also find OF. *paraller*, MedL. *peralare*.

> Forests, chaces, and purlewes
> (*Rolls of Parl.* 1482).

> *Purlieu*, or *Pourallee*, is a certain territorie of ground adjoining unto the forest...disafforrested again by the perambulations made for the severing of the new forrestes from the old
> (Manwood, *Lawes of Forest*, 1598).

purloin. OF. *porloignier*, to remove, put far away, from *loin*, far, L. *longe*. Cf. F. *éloigner*, to remove.

purple. ONorthumb. *purpel*, for AS. *purpure*, L. *purpura*, G. *πορφύρα*, name of the shellfish, also called *murex*, which gave the Tyrian purple. For dissim. of *r-r* to *r-l* cf. *marble*. In most Europ. langs., esp. with ref. to dress of emperors, kings, cardinals, the last-named still showing the orig. bright red colour. *Born in the purple* renders Late G. *πορφυρογέννητος*, member of Byzantine imperial family. For *purple patch* see below.

> Inceptis gravibus plerumque et magna professis,
> Purpureus, late qui splendeat, unus et alter
> Adsuitur pannus (Hor. *De Art. Poet.* 14).

> Not quite my whole task; but I have a grand purple patch [viz. the relief of Londonderry] to sew on, and I must take time
> (Macaulay's *Diary*, Oct. 25, 1849).

purport. OF. *porporter*, to embody, from *porter*, to carry.

purpose. OF. *porpos* (*propos*), from *porposer* (*proposer*). See *pose*. With *to the purpose* cf. F. *à propos*, and with dial. *a-purpose*, for *of purpose*, cf. F. *de propos* (*délibéré*). With *novel with a purpose* (late 19 cent.) cf. *problem play* and Ger. *tendenzroman*.

purpresture [*leg.*]. Encroachment. AF. corrupt. of *purpresure*, from OF. *porprendre*, L. *pro* and *prendere* (for *prehendere*, to take).

purr. Imit.; cf. F. *ronronner*.

purse. AS. *purs*, Late L. *bursa*, G. *βύρσα*, hide, leather; cf. F. *bourse*, It. *borsa*, Sp. *bolsa*. Orig. a small bag drawn together at the mouth by a thong, *purse-string*, whence *purse-net*, and to *purse*, i.e. wrinkle, *one's brow* (*lips*). Idea of orig. shape also survives in *long purse*. *Purser* (naut.) is 15 cent. Hence *purser's name*, false name given to purser by passenger travelling incognito.

purslane. Herb. OF. *porcelaine* (cf. It. *porcellana*), altered, app. by influence of *porcelain*, from L. *porcilaca*, used by Pliny for *portulaca*.

pursue. AF. *pursuer*, from OF. *porsĕu*, p.p. of OF. *porsivre* (*poursuivre*), VL. *prosequere*, for *prosequi*, to follow up, prosecute. Etym. sense appears in *pursuant*, *pursuance*, and *pursuivant*, orig. junior heraldic officer acting as "follower" of herald, now officer of College of Arms. *Pursue* is sometimes *persue* in ME., OF. *persivre*, to persecute, and *persecute*, *prosecute* often occur in same sense.

> The King's army...prosecuted them even unto this cittie (Syd. Poyntz, 1624–36).

pursy. For earlier *pursive*, AF. *pursif*, OF. *polsif* (*poussif*), from L. *pulsare*, to throb, frequent. of *pellere*, *puls-*, to drive. See

push, and cf. *jolly*, *testy*. Orig. short-winded, later associated with *purse* and suggesting a swollen bag.

pursy in wynde drawynge: cardiacus
(*Prompt. Parv.*).

One said, yong Mr Leake was verry rich and fatt. "True," said B. Reid, "pursy men are fatt for the most part" (Manningham's *Diary*, 1602).

You must warrant this horse clear of the glanders, and pursyness (*Gentleman's Dict.* 1705).

purtenance [*archaic*]. OF. *partenance*, from *partenir*, to belong. Cf. *appurtenance*. See *Lix.* xii. 9.

Caput cum pedibus ejus et intestinis vorabitis
(*Vulg.*).

purulent. F., L. *purulentus*, from *pus*, *pur-*.

purvey. AF. *purveier*, OF. *porveoir* (*pourvoir*), L. *providēre*, to provide, by which it is now usu. replaced. Both had in ME. orig. sense of to foresee. Cf. *survey*.

purview. F. *pourvu*, p.p. of *pourvoir*, to provide (v.s.), AF. *purveu est*, *purveu que*, being used to introduce a provision or proviso. Hence body of statute following preamble. In mod. use, e.g. *within the purview of*, influenced by *view*.

pus. L., cogn. with G. πῦον, matter.

Puseyite. Supporter of *Pusey* (†1882), canon of Christ Church, Oxf., and leader of Oxf. (Tractarian) movement.

push. F. *pousser*, L. *pulsare*, frequent. of *pellere*, *puls-*, to drive. Hence *push*, vigorous effort. Sense of gang, lot (Austral.) is evolved from that of throng, press.

Pushtoo [*ling.*]. Native name of Afghan lang., intermediate between Iranian and Sanskrit.

pusillanimous. From Church L. *pusillanimis*, from *pusillus*, very small (cogn. with *puer*, boy), and *animus*, spirit. Used to render G. ὀλιγόψυχος, small-souled.

puss. As call-name for cat found in many Europ. langs., and even in Afghan. Of course much older than the dicts. (*NED.* 1530). *Pussyfoot* is a neol. (1919) from US., where it was formerly used of a dainty gait.

Ilyf le Messer vulneravit Robertum Pusekat juxta pontem de Corebrigge, ita quod statim obiit
(*Northumb. Assize Roll*, 1256).

George came pussy-footing round the corner of the station in old man Cardigan's regal touring-car
(Kyne, *Valley of Giants*, 1918).

At a demonstration, on Saturday, to celebrate America's going dry...the chairman, Sir A. Pearce Gould, said it was not generally known how the name [Pussyfoot] originated. It was an honoured name given to Mr Johnson by the Red Indians because of his skilful and brave fight against the drink traffic in the United States
(*Daily Chron.* Jan. 19, 1920).

pustule. F., L. *pustula*, ? from *pus*, purulent matter, ? or imit. of "puffing" (cf. *blister*).

put. Late AS. *putian*, also *potian*, *pȳtan*. Of obscure origin, prob. ult. cogn. with *butt*[5] and synon. F. *bouter*, "to thrust, put, force, push, forward" (Cotg.). Orig. sense, to thrust, propel, survives in to *put the weight*, *put a horse* (*at a fence*), *put a knife* (*bullet*) *into one*, naut. *put back* (*to sea*), and, with differentiated spelling and pronunc., in the golf *putt*. To *put up with* (an affront) was formerly to *put up*, i.e. to "pocket." To *put upon*, bully, earlier befool, was orig. to *put the ass* (*fool*) *upon*. With to *put one down* (*for an ass*, etc.) cf. similar use of to *write*.

Nor would she [the maid-servant] go into a family that did not put out their linen to wash, and hire a charwoman to scour (Defoe).

putative. F. *putatif*, Late L. *putativus*, from *putare*, to think.

putlock, **putlog**. Transverse support in scaffolding. App. from *put*; second element doubtful.

putrid. F. *putride*, L. *putridus*, from *putrēre*, from *puter*, rotten; cf. *putēre*, to stink.

putt [*golf*]. See *put*.

puttee. Hind. *paṭṭī*, bandage; cf. Sanskrit *paṭṭa*. Late 19 cent.

puttock [*naut.*]. In *puttock-shrouds*, now replaced by *futtock-shrouds*. Cf. Du. *putting*, in somewhat similar sense.

putty. Earlier also *potee*, F. *potée*, "brasse, copper, tinne, pewter, &c., burnt or calcinated" (Cotg.), lit. potful, from *pot*. Sense has undergone various changes.

puzzle. Aphet. for ME. *opposal*, interrogation, etc., also *apposal*; cf. to *pose* and *poser*. The *NED.* points out that the sense-hist. of *puzzle*, so far as recorded, casts some doubt on this otherwise obvious etym.

What answere I sholde make
Unto hys unkouthe opposaylle (Lydgate).

puzzolana. See *pozzolana*.

pyaemia. Blood-poisoning. From G. πῦον, pus, αἷμα, blood.

pycnotic. Of condensation. G. πυκνωτικός, from πυκνοῦν, to condense.

pygmy, **pigmy**. L., G. πυγμαῖος, dwarfish, dwarf, from πυγμή, measure of length from elbow to knuckles, also fist, cogn. with L. *pugnus*. Orig. of dwarf races of Ethiopia

and India mentioned by Herodotus and Homer, now esp. of dwarf races from Equatorial Africa whose existence may have been vaguely known to the ancients.

pyjamas, pajamas. Urdu, Pers. *pāē jāmah*, leg garment, trouser. In E. incorr. used of sleeping-suit.

pylon. G. *πυλών*, gateway, from *πύλη*, gate.

pylorus [*anat.*]. Lower orifice of stomach. Late L., G. *πυλωρός*, gate-keeper (v.s.), from *οὖρος*, watcher.

pyracanth. Shrub. L., G. *πυράκανθα*, app. from *πῦρ*, fire, *ἄκανθα*, thorn, but identity of G. shrub with that known by the Linnaean name is dubious.

pyramid. F. *pyramide*, L., G. *πυραμίς*, *πυραμίδ-*, trad. associated with *πῦρ*, fire (beacon), or *πυρός*, grain (granary), but prob. of Egypt. origin.

pyre. L., G. *πυρά*, hearth, funeral pile, from *πῦρ*, fire. See *pile*[2].

pyrethrum. Plant. L., G. *πύρεθρον*, from *πυρετός*, fever, from *πῦρ*, fire; from med. properties. Cf. its pop. name *feverfew* (q.v.).

pyrexia. Fever. From G. *πύρεξις* (v.s.).

pyrites. L., G. *πυρίτης* (sc. *λίθος*), fire-stone (v.s.).

pyrotechny. F. *pyrotechnie*, from G. *πῦρ*, fire, *τέχνη*, art. Orig. in mil. and chem. senses.

pyroxene [*min.*]. Named (1796) by Haüy, who regarded it as a stranger, G. *ξένος*, to the igneous rocks.

pyroxylin. Explosive from vegetable fibre. Named (1846) by Pelouze from G. *ξύλον*, wood.

Pyrrhic. Dance and metrical foot. F. *pyrrique*, L., G. *πυῤῥίχη* (sc. *ὄρχησις*, dance), war-dance of Ancient Greeks, trad. from its inventor *Πύῤῥιχος*. The phalanx (v.i.) belongs rather to next.

> You have the Pyrrhic dance as yet:
> Where is the Pyrrhic phalanx gone?
> (*Isles of Greece*).

Pyrrhic victory. Gained at too great cost to victor, like that of *Pyrrhus*, G. *Πύῤῥος*, king of Epirus (3 cent. B.C.), over the Romans at Asculum. Cf. *Cadmean*.

> Ctesiphon, where General Townsend won his Pyrrhic victory (*Daily Chron.* June 27, 1917).

Pyrrhonist. Follower of *Pyrrho*, G. *Πύῤῥων*, sceptic philosopher of Elis (4 cent. B.C.).

pyrus [*bot.*]. MedL., incorr. for L. *pirus*, pear-tree; esp. in *pyrus japonica*.

Pythagorean. Of *Pythagoras*, G. *Πυθαγόρας*, philosopher of Samos (6 cent. B.C.). In early use with spec. ref. to doctrine of transmigration of souls.

Pythian. From G. *Πύθιος*, of the Delphic Apollo (v.i.).

python. L., G. *Πύθων*, name of serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo, prob. from earlier name of Delphi. Mod. sense is 19 cent.

pythoness. OF. *phitonise*, Late L. *pythonissa*, used in *Vulg.* of Witch of Endor (1 *Sam.* xxviii. 7), app. connected with the prophetess of the Delphic oracle (v.s.).

> And speke as renably and faire and wel,
> As to the Phitonissa dide Samuel (Chauc. D. 1509).

pyx [*eccl.*]. Receptacle for consecrated bread. Also *pyxis*. L., G. *πυξίς*, box, from *πύξος*, box-tree. See *box*[1]. Also later (16 cent.) used of the "assay-box" at the Mint.

Q-ship. Name given to "mystery ships" which lured the unsuspecting U-boat. *Q-* for *query*, in allusion to enigmatic character. Cf. *hush-boat*.

qua. L., in the capacity of, fem. abl. of *qui*, who, used adverbially.

quack. Imit.; cf. Du. *kwakken*, Ger. *quacken*. In sense of "doctor," short for *quacksalver*, Du. *kwakzalver*, one who sells his salves by his patter. Cf. synon. Ger. *marktschreier*, lit. market shrieker, and see *charlatan*. Du. has also *lapzalver*, charlatan, from *lappen*, to patch, cobble.

quad [*Oxf.*]. Short for *quadrangle*.

quadragenarian. From L. *quadragenarius*, from *quadrageni*, distrib. of *quadraginta*, forty.

quadragesimal. Lenten. Late L. *quadragesimalis*, in allusion to forty days.

quadrangle. F., Late L. *quadrangulum*, from *quadr-* (*quattuor*, four).

quadrant. L. *quadrans*, *quadrant-*, fourth part. The instrument (from c. 1400) is a quarter-circle.

quadrate. L. *quadratus*, from *quadrare*, to square, from *quattuor*, four. *Quadratic equations* (17 cent.) are so called because involving the square of x. Cf. *quadrature* (squaring) *of the circle*.

quadrennial. From L. *quadriennium*, four years; cf. *biennial*, etc.

quadriga. L., four-horse chariot, from *quattuor*, four, *jugum*, yoke.

quadrilateral. From L. *quadrilaterus*, from *latus*, *later-*, side. In mil. sense of region defended by four fortresses esp. in ref. to the *Italian quadrilateral* (Mantua, Verona, Peschiera, Legnano).

quadrille[1] [*archaic*]. Card-game which superseded ombre (18 cent.) and was superseded by whist. F., ? Sp. *cuartillo*, quarter, altered by association with *quadrille*[2].

quadrille[2]. Dance. F., Sp. *cuadrilla*, orig. troop of riders in four groups; cf. It. *quadriglio*, "a crue, a troupe, a companie" (Flor.).

quadrillion. Coined on *million*, *billion*.

quadrivium. L., meeting of four ways, from *via*, way; in MedL. the math. part of the liberal arts, viz. arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, music. Cf. *trivial*.

quadroon. Earlier *quarteron*, *quatron*, F. *quarteron*, Sp. *cuarterón*, from *cuarto*, fourth, L. *quartus*, because having one-fourth of negro blood. Form has been influenced by numerous words in *quadr-* (v.s.).

quadrumane. Late L. *quadrumanus*, coined, after *quadruped*, from L. *manus*, hand.

quadruped. L. *quadrupes*, *quadruped-*, from *pes*, foot. *Quadru-* is a var. of *quadri-*.

quadruple. F., L. *quadruplus*. Cf. *double*, *triple*.

quaere. L., imper. of *quaerere*, to seek. Used as comment on matter to be looked up or further considered. Now usu. *query*.

quaestor [*hist.*]. L., from *quaerere*, *quaesit-*, to seek. Orig. official in charge of treasury.

quaff. Earlier also *quaft*. Orig. to carouse, the date (16 cent.) and hist. of the word suggesting that it came from the Low Countries (cf. *booze*). This is also the statement of early etymologists. The fact that *quass*, LG. *quassen*, to eat or drink immoderately, is found in the same sense, suggests that *quaff* may have originated in a mis-reading of *quaff*.

I quaught, I drinke all out: je boys dautant (Palsg.).

The beastly man muste sitte all day and quasse,
The beaste indeede doth drincke but twice a day,
The beastly man muste stuffe his monstrous masse
(Turbervile, 1576).

In our fathers days, the English returning from the service in the Netherlands, brought with them the foul vice of drunkenness, as besides other testimonies the term of *carous*, from *gar-aus*, all out, learnt of the High Dutch there, in the same service; so *quaff*, &c.
(Chamberlayne, *Present State of England*, 1692).

quagga. Kind of zebra. Given (1710) as Hottentot *quacha*, but now current in Kaffir in the form *iquara*. "The true quagga is believed to have been exterminated about 1873" (*NED.*).

quagmire. From 16 cent., cogn. with *quake*. Earlier also *quakemire*, *quavemire* (see *quaver*).

Quai d'Orsay [*hist.*]. F. Foreign Office. From address. Cf. *Ballplatz*, *Porte*, etc.

quail[1]. Bird. F. *caille*, of Teut. origin; cf. It. *quaglia*, OSp. *coalla*, MedL. *quacula*, VL. *quaccola* (*Gloss. of Reichenau*, 9 cent.). Source may be OHG. *quahtela*, imit. of cry; cf. Du. *kwakkel*.

quail[2]. Verb. Obs. from c. 1650, but revived by Scott. Fig. use of obs. *quail*, to curdle, coagulate (still in dial.), F. *cailler*, L. *coagulare*. Cogn. It. *cagliare* has the same double sense.

cagliare: to crud or congeale as milke doth. Also to hold ones peace (Flor.).

You could mark by the change of his skin and by the look out of his eyes how his courage was clabbering to whey inside him, making his face a milky, curdled white (Irvin S. Cobb).

quaint. OF. *cointe*, L. *cognitus*, p.p. of *cognoscere*, to get to know. Cf. *acquaint*. Orig. clever, ingenious, pretty, etc. For vague and wide senses cf. *nice*, *fine*, etc. Some early dicts. have "*quaint*; see *unknown*," the word having thus gradually reached its opposite.

coint: quaint, compt, neat, fine, spruce, brisk, smirk, smug, daintie, trim, tricked up (Cotg.).

quair [*Sc.*]. See *quire*[2].

quake. AS. *cwacian*; cf. OLG. *quekilih*, vibrating; ult. cogn. with *quaver*. Sometimes treated as strong verb in ME. (see *aspen*). The nickname *Quaker* was given (c. 1650) to the Society of Friends, by whom it is not recognized (cf. *Shaker*, *convulsionnaire*).

Preacht at Gaines Coln, ye quakers nest, but no disturbance (*Diary* of Ralph Josselin, Vicar of Earl's Colne, Essex, July 3, 1655).

qualify. F. *qualifier*, MedL. *qualificare*, to describe, attribute a quality to, from *qualis*, of what kind. Sense of modifying (a statement) by closer definition is 16 cent. Mod. to *qualify for* (*a position*) is for earlier reflex.

I am qualifying myself to give lessons
(*Bleak House*, ch. xxxviii.).

quality. F. *qualité*, L. *qualitas*, from *qualis* (v.s.). For *people of quality* cf. similar use of *fashion*, *rank*, etc., with adj. understood.

Les gens de qualité savent tout sans avoir jamais rien appris (*Précieuses ridicules*, ix.).

qualm. Orig. (16 cent.) sudden faintness or fear, later esp. in *qualms of conscience* (Milt.). Du. *kwalm*, earlier, *qualm*, "a steam, reek, vapour, mist" (Sewel), whence

Ger. *qualm*, vapour, exhalation, the cogn. MHG. word being *twalm*, swoon. Cf. similar use of *vapours*. AS. *cwealm*, whence ME. *qualm*, pestilence, is a separate word.

es kam mir plötzlich wie ein qualm, oder nebel, übers herz gezogen: I got a sudden qualm; I fell into a swoon (Ludw.).

quandary. "A low word" (Johns.), first in *Euphues* (1579). Of obscure origin, but perh. a mutilation of some L. term used in scholastic disputes; cf. *nonplus* and F. *mettre à quia*, to nonplus, lit. to reduce to "because," both of such origin. It is explained (1582) by Mulcaster as "of a Latin form used English-like," and it seems possible that the second element is L. *dare*, to give.

quant [*EAngl.*]. Kind of punt-pole. ? L. *contus*, "a long pole to shove forth a vessel into the deepe" (Coop.), G. κοντός.

qwante, sprete, rodde: contus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

quantity. F. *quantité*, L. *quantitas*, from *quantus*, how much, how many. *Negligible quantity*, orig. math., is after F. *quantité négligeable*.

quantivalence [*chem.*]. From L. *quantus* (v.s.), after *equivalence*.

quantum. L., neut. of *quantus* (v.s.). *Quantum suff(icit)* is orig. from med. prescriptions.

quaquaversal [*geol.*]. Turning in all directions. From Late L. *quaquaversus*, lit. wheresoever towards.

quarantine. It. *quarantina*, from *quaranta*, forty, L. *quadraginta*, because theoretically of forty days.

fare la quarantana: to keepe lent or fast fortie daies, properly in time of plague or sicknes, to keepe fortie daies from companie, namely if one come from infected places, as they use in Italy (Flor.).

quarenden, quarender. West-country apple, with many spellings. ME. *quaryndon*. Origin unknown. ? From *Carentan* (Normandy), ? or *Quarendon* (Bucks).

quarrel[1]. Dispute. F. *querelle*, L. *querela*, complaint, accusation, from *queri*, to complain; cf. *querulous*.

Ye Jewes broughte up...many and grevous quarels [*Vulg.* causas] agaynst Paul (Coverd. *Acts*, xxv. 7).

quarrel[2] [*hist.*]. Cross-bow bolt. OF. *quarel, carrel* (*carreau*), dim. from L. *quadrus*, square; cf. It. *quadrello*, Sp. *cuadrillo*, MedL. *quadrellus*. Also (archaic) diamond-shaped pane, as F. *carreau*, and in similar senses for which dial. often has *quarry*.

quarreau: is (generally) a little square, or square thing;...also, a quarrell, or boult for a crossebow, or an arrow with a four-square head (Cotg.).

Scoured deal, red quarries [floor-tiles], and white-wash (*Daniel Deronda*).

quarry[1]. Of hunter. Orig. (ME.) offal of stag given to hounds (still in Turbervile, 1576); later, heap of dead game (Shaks. *Cor.* i. 1, *Macb.* i. 2), object of pursuit. Earlier *quirrè*, OF. *cuirée* (*curée*), from *cuir*, hide, L. *corium*, because the hounds' reward was spread on the hide (v.i.). This origin, given c. 1200, may be popular etym. and *cuirée* may be for *curée*, from L. *curare*, to clean, eviscerate; cf. Venet. *curare*, to gut. Both the F. & L. words have also been associated with VL. **corata*, intestines, from *cor*, heart; cf. OF. *coraille*, intestines.

Hert, liver, and lightes,
And blod tille his quirre,
Houndes on hyde he dightes (*NED.* c. 1320).

quarry[2]. For stone. Earlier also *quarrer*, OF. *quariere* (*carrière*), from L. *quadrare*, to square (stones). Also dial. *quarrel* (see *quarrel*[2]).

quarry[3]. See *quarrel*[2].

quart[1]. Measure. F. *quarte*, quarter (of gallon), L. *quarta* (sc. *pars*), fem. of *quartus*, fourth.

quart[2]. In fencing. Also *quarte, carte* (q.v.). Cf. *tierce*.

quartan. Ague or fever with paroxysm every fourth (third) day. ME. *quartain*, F. *quartaine*, L. *quartana* (*febris*), from *quartus*, fourth.

quarte. See *quart*[2].

quarter. F. *quartier*, L. *quartarius*, fourth part (of a measure), from *quartus*, fourth. In F. & E. also vaguely for part. The sense-development took place in F. Topogr. sense starts from the four *quarters* of the compass, e.g. *Sits the wind in that quarter?* misquotation for *corner* (*Much Ado*, ii. 3). Connection of to *give quarter* with mil. *quarters*, as in *winter quarters, close quarters* (see *close*), is obscure. The *quarter-deck* is about half the length of the half-deck, hence *quarter* for adjacent part of ship's side. *Quartermaster* was orig. (15 cent.) naval. A *quarterstaff* was perh. orig. from a tree of a certain size split in four; cf. dial. *quartercleft, quarterclift*, a stout staff; there are references in *Privy Council Acts* (1548–9) to *clif staves* for the army. A *bad quarter of an hour* is after F. *mauvais quart d'heure*

(*de Rabelais*), paying time, with allusion to a trad. incident in the life of Rabelais.

quartier: a quarter, coast, part, region; also, a quarter, or ward, in a town; also, the quarter of a yeere, of a yard; a quarter of the moon; of mutton, &c., the fourth part of any thing thats commonly divided by quarters; also, a trencher; also, quarter, or fair war, where souldiers are taken prisoners, and ransomed at a certaine rate (Cotg.).

quartern. OF. *quarteron*, fourth part, from *quart*, quarter, e.g. *a quartern of gin* is a quarter of a pint and a *quartern loaf* is made from a quarter of a peck of flour.

quartette. F., It. *quartetto*, from *quarto*, fourth.

quarto. L. (*in*) *quarto*, the sheet being folded in four. Cf. *folio*, *octavo*, etc.

quartz. Ger. *quarz*, found in MHG., whence also Du. *kwarts*, F. *quartz*, It. *quarzo*. ? Pet-form (cf. *Heinz* for *Heinrich*, *Kunz* for *Konrad*) of MHG. *querch* (*zwerg*), dwarf, gnome (cf. *cobalt*, *nickel*).

quash. F. *casser*, L. *quassare*, frequent. of *quatere*, *quass-*, to break. See *cashier*[2]. The F. *cour de cassation* has the power of "quashing" a sentence.

Quashee. Nickname for negro. From Ashantee or Fantee *Kwasi*, name commonly given to child born on Sunday.

quasi. L., as if, for *quam si*.

quassia. Named (c. 1761) by Linnaeus from *Graman Quassi*, a Surinam negro (see *Quashee*) who discovered the properties of the root (1730). Cf. *sequoia*.

quaternary. L. *quaternarius*, from *quaterni*, four together, from *quater*, four times.

quaternion. Late L. *quaternio-n-*, set of four (v.s.). In Wyc. (*Acts*, xii. 4). In math. sense introduced (1843) by Hamilton.

quatrain. F., from *quatre*, four, L. *quattuor*.

quatrefoil. F. *quatre*, four, *feuille*, leaf, foil[1]. Cf. *trefoil*.

quattrocento. It., as *cinquecento* (q.v.).

quaver. Frequent. of obs. *quave*, ME. *cwavien*, ult. cogn. with *quake*. Cf. *quiver*[2]. Mus. sense from 16 cent.

quay. F. *quai* (12 cent.), Gaulish *caium* (5 cent.). Earlier spelling, now altered on ModF., was *kay*, *key*, AF. *kaie*. See also *key*[2].

quean [*archaic*]. AS. *cwene*, woman. Aryan; cf. OHG. *quena*, Goth. *qino*, G. γυνή, Zend *qenā*, OIr. *ben*, Welsh *bún*; cogn., but not ident., with *queen* (q.v.). For disparaging sense, which appears early, cf. *hussy*, *wench*, and *Who are you calling a woman?*

To knowe
Other [either] a knyght fro a knave other [or] a queyne fro a queene (*Piers Plowm.* C. ix. 46).

queasy. Earlier (15 cent.) *coisy*. Orig. ticklish, unsettled. Sir John Paston observes more than once that "the world seems queasy," i.e. things are looking queer. Forms point to F. origin, and obs. *squeasy* suggests OF. **escoisier*, to disquiet, from *coisier*, to settle, etc., VL. **quietiare* (see *coy*); but *squeasy* occurs later (16 cent.) than *queasy* and may be due to influence of *squeamish*.

queen. AS. *cwēn*, wife (of king or celebrity); cf. OSax. *quān*, ON. *kvæn*, Goth. *qēns*, woman; related by ablaut to *quean* (q.v.).

"What news, Mr Neverout?" "Why, Madam, Queen Elizabeth's dead"
(Swift, *Polite Conversation*).

queer. First in Sc. (c. 1500). ? Ident. with cant *queer*, not straight, "on the cross," Ger. *quer*, across, athwart, ult. cogn. with *thwart*[1]; cf. to *queer the pitch* (*game*), i.e. to thwart, and similar use of F. *travers*, "crosse, crosse-wise, thwart, overthwart" (Cotg.). *Queer Street* is 19 cent.

Queensberry rules. For fair boxing. Drawn up (1867) by eighth *Marquis of Queensberry* (†1900).

quelch. Occ. for *squelch*. Cf. *s-quash*.

quell. AS. *cwellan*, to kill, destroy. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *kwellen*, Ger. *quälen*, to torture, ON. *kvelja*. ? Cogn. with *kill*. Wyc. has *man quellers* for *murderers* (*Matt.* xxii. 7).

quench. AS. *cwencan*, in *ācwencan*, to extinguish (fire, light), causal of *cwincan*, to be extinguished (cf. *drench*, *drink*), cogn. with Fris. *kwinka*. For application to thirst cf. similar use of F. *éteindre*, Ger. *löschen*, to extinguish. *Modest quencher* is Dick Swiveller's (*Old Cur. Shop*, ch. xxxv.).

quenelle. Forcemeat ball. F., ? corrupt. of synon. Ger. *knödel*, dim. of *knoten*, knot.

querimonious. From L. *querimonia*, from *queri*, to complain.

quern [*archaic*]. AS. *cweorn*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *kweern*, OHG. *quirn*, ON. *kvern*, Goth. *qairnus*; ult. cogn. with Sanskrit *grāvan*, stone. The replacement in the Teut. langs. of this word by derivatives of Late L. *molinum* is a tribute to Roman efficiency (cf. *kitchen*).

querulous. From L. *querulus*, from *queri*, to complain.

query. Altered from *quaere* (q.v.). Cf. *pandy*.

quest. OF. *queste* (*quête*), from *quaerere*, *quaesit-*, to seek; cf. It. *chiesta*, Sp. *cuesta*. Sometimes aphet. for *inquest*, e.g. *crowner's*

quest. In medieval romance esp. of a knight's enterprise.

question. F., L. *quaestio-n-*, from *quaerere* (v.s.). *Questionnaire* (neol.) is F. Depreciatory sense of *questionable* from c. 1800.

queue. F., OF. *coue, cue*, L. *cauda*, tail; cf. *cue*[1]. As verb early in 1918. Quot. below, from a contemporary of the Revolution, refers to the shortage in Paris c. 1792.

> Dès deux heures du matin les femmes se rangeaient deux à deux sur une longue ligne que le peuple désigna sous le nom de "queue"
> (Mercier, *Paris pendant la Révolution*).

quhair [*Sc.*]. See *quire*[2].

quibble. Dim. of obs. *quib*, clipped form of L. *quibus*, abl. pl. of *qui*, who, which, occurring frequently in leg. documents and hence suggesting hair-splitting tricks, etc.

quick. AS. *cwic*, living. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *kwik*, Ger. *keck*, impudent, ON. *kvikr*; ult. cogn. with L. *vivus*, alive, G. *βίος*, life. Orig. sense in *the quick and the dead*, and in numerous compds., e.g. *quicklime* (cf. F. *chaux vive*), *quicksand, quickset hedge* (cf. F. *haie vive*), *quicksilver* (cf. F. *vif argent*, Ger. *quecksilber*); also in Bibl. to *quicken*. Sense of rapid is evolved from that of lively (cf. *look lively*). With to *cut to the quick* cf. F. *trancher dans le vif*.

> Deth come on hem; and go thei doun quyk [*var.* lyvende] in to helle (Wyc. *Ps.* liv. 16).

quid[1]. Of tobacco. Var. of *cud* (q.v.).

quid[2]. Sovereign; earlier (17 cent.), guinea. ? Slang use of L. *quid*, something; cf. F. *quibus* used for *de quoi*, the wherewithal.

> *quidds*: money (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

quiddity. F. *quiddité*, scholastic L. *quidditas*, formed from *quid*, what, after *qualitas, quantitas*.

quidnunc. L. *quid nunc?* what now? what's the news?

quid pro quo. L., something for something. Orig. substitution, in med. prescriptions, of one drug for another. In sense of blunder rather from scholastic phrase *quid pro quod*, i.e. elementary gramm. blunder, which in F. is altered to *quiproquo*.

quiescent. From pres. part. of L. *quiescere*, to become quiet, from root of *quies*, rest.

quiet. L. *quietus*, p.p. of *quiescere* (v.s.). Cf. *coy*. Hence *quietism*, form of rel. mysticism taught (c. 1675) by Molinos, a Sp. priest. The noun may represent AF. *quiete*, L. *quies, quiet-*, common in phrase *en quiete et peas*.

quietus. From MedL. phrase *quietus est*, he is quit (of a debt, etc.). In fig. sense first in Shaks. (*Haml.* iii. 1).

quiff [*slang*]. Oiled lock plastered on forehead. An East End word (not in *NED.*). ? From It. *cuffia*, coif. *Quife* occurs as early var. of E. *coif*.

> The well-oiled quiff, that outcrop of hair that was once the soldier's pride and glory
> (*Star*, Apr. 17, 1918).

quill. Orig. hollow stalk (*Prompt. Parv.*); cf. LG. *quiele*, Ger. *kiel*. Origin unknown. Hence archaic to *quill*, orig. to goffer a ruff. Cf. F. *tuyauter*, to quill, from *tuyau*, "a pipe, quill, cane, reed, canell" (Cotg.).

quillet[1] [*antiq.*]. Small plot of land. Earlier also *coylett*, OF. *coillete* (*cueillette*), crop, from *cueillir*, to gather. See *coil*[1], *cull*.

quillet[2]. Quibble. Short for obs. *quillity*, corrupt. of *quiddity* (q.v.).

> Why might not that be the skull of a lawyer? Where be his quiddits now, his quillets, his cases, his tenures, and his tricks? (*Haml.* v. 1).

quilt. OF. *coilte, cuilte* (*couette*), L. *culcita*, cushion. With ME. *quilt-point* cf. *counterpane* (q.v.). With slang (US.) sense of to *quilt*, thrash, cf. obs. to *bumbast* (see *bombast*) and F. *bourrer*, "to stuffe with flockes, and haire; also, to beat, or thumpe" (Cotg.).

quinary. L. *quinarius*, from *quini*, distrib. of *quinque*, five. This is assim. for **pinque* and suffers dissim. (VL. *cinque*) in Romanic. See *five*.

quince. Orig. pl. of obs. *quine*, ME. *coyn, quoyne*, OF. *cuin, coin* (*coing*), L. *cotoneum* (Pliny), for *cydoneum*, G. *κυδώνιον μῆλον*, Cydonian apple, from *Cydonia* (in Crete). Cf. *bodice, lettuce*, and, for converse change, *cherry, pea*. Cf. also Prov. *codoing*, It. *cotogna*, Ger. *quitte* (OHG. *chutina*), Du. *kwee*, AS. *coddæppel*.

quincentenary. Incorr. for *quingentenary*.

quincunx. L., orig. five ounces, from *quinque*, five, *uncia*, ounce; also applied to arrangement of trees like the pips on a five of cards. In spec. sense introduced by Evelyn and common in describing the artificial gardens of the period. Cf. F. *quinconce*.

> Le vergier [de l'Abbaie de Thélème], plein de tous arbres fruictiers, tous ordonnez en ordre quincunce
> (Rab. i. 55).

quingentenary. Coined from L. *quingenti*, five hundred, after *centenary*, etc.

quinine. From *quina*, Sp. spelling of Peruv. *kina*, bark, whence also by redupl. the earlier *quinquina* (17 cent.).

Quinquagesima [*eccl.*]. L., fiftieth (sc. *dies*), because about fifty days before Easter.

quinquennial. From L. *quinquennis*. Cf. *biennial*, etc.

quinquina. See *quinine*.

quinsy. OF. *quinancie* (12 cent.), MedL. *quinancia*, G. κυνάγχη, lit. dog-throttling, from κύων, κυν-, dog, ἄγχειν, to strangle. Commoner in ME. is *squinacy*, *squinsy*, F. *esquinancie*, with prefixed *es-*.

esquinance: the squincy, or squinancy (Cotg.).

quint. Sequence of five at piquet. F. *quinte*, from L. *quintus*, fifth.

quinta. Country-house (Sp. & Port.). Orig. farm let for fifth part, *quinta parte*, of produce.

quintain [*hist.*]. F. *quintaine*; cf. It. Prov. MedL. *quintana*. ? L. *quintana* (*via*), market-street of camp, orig. quarters of fifth maniple. It is supposed that this may have been used for warlike exercises, but the hist. of the word has not been traced.

quintal. Hundredweight. F., Arab. *qintār*, L. *centenarium*; cf. It. *quintale*, Sp. *quintal*, MedL. *quintale*.

quintennial. Incorr., after *septennial*, for *quinquennial* (q.v.). Cf. *quintagenarian* for *quinquagenarian*.

quintessence. F., OF. *quinte essence*, MedL. *quinta essentia*, substance of the heavenly bodies (outside the four elements), the discovery of which by distillation was one aim of medieval alchemy.

quintette. F., It. *quintetto*, from *quinto*, fifth.

quintillion. Cf. *quadrillion*.

quintuple. F., from L. *quintus*, fifth, after *quadruple*.

quip. Short for obs. *quippy*, L. *quippe*, forsooth. Prob. associated mentally with *nip*, *whip*, etc., in sense of sharp and cutting, and often confused with *quibble*.

Quips and cranks, and wanton wiles (*Allegro*, 27).

quipu. Coloured thread used by ancient Peruvians to record events. Peruv., knot.

quire[1]. Earlier form of *choir* (q.v.).

quire[2]. Of paper. ME. *quaer*, *quair*, etc., OF. *quaier*, *caier* (*cahier*), VL. **quaternum*, for *quaternio*, "a quier with foure sheetes" (Coop.). Cf. the *Kingis Quair*, i.e. book, written, when imprisoned in England, by James I of Scotland.

Quirinal [*hist.*]. Former papal palace, on *Mons Quirinalis* (Rome), from *Quirinus*, divine name of Romulus.

quirk. From 16 cent. Orig. sense prob. twist, turn, flourish, as in *quirk* (ornamentation) of stocking (16 cent.). Later, quibble, quip, verbal conceit, etc. ? Ult. cogn. with Ger. *quer*, slanting, etc. (see *queer*).

Quirks, it may be explained, are young enemy aviators in an embryonic stage (*Sunday Times*, May 20, 1917).

quirt. Riding-whip (US.). Sp. *cuerda*, cord.

And cantering with him rode the frontier band,
Whooping and swearing as they plied the quirt (Masefield, *Rosas*).

quit. Adj. F. *quitte*, L. *quietus*, discharged; cf. Sp. *quito*, MedL. *quitus*. The verb, F. *quitter*, meant orig. to release, clear (cf. *quittance*); hence, to give up, renounce; and finally, to depart from. In some uses, e.g. *quit you like men*, it is aphet. for *acquit*. Something of earlier sense appears in US. *quit*, to leave off, *quitter*, a shirker. *Quit-rent* (leg.) is paid in lieu of service. In to *be quits with* (cf. to *be even with*) the *-s* may be due to MedL. *quitus* (cf. *quietus*); but *doubles or quits* was earlier *double or quit* (Sidney's *Arcadia*). With to *cry quits* cf. obs. leg. *quitclaim*, to acquit, OF. *quiteclamer*. The noun *quitclaim*, formal release, is still in US. use; cf. synon. Du. *kwijtschelden*.

quitch. Grass. AS. *cwice*, cogn. with *quick*. Also called *couch*.

quite. Ident. with *quit* (q.v.), in sense of clear, unburdened. In early use often coupled with *clear* or *clean*.

quits. See *quit*.

quittance. See *quit*.

quiver[1]. For arrows. OF. *cuivre*, *cuevre*, said to be of Teut. origin and ult. ident. with AS. *cocor*, Ger. *köcher*. ? Or simply a *cover*. For *quiver full* (of children) see *Ps.* cxxvii. 5.

quiver[2]. To shake. Thinned form of *quaver*.

qui vive. F., who (long) live? The abnormal use of the subjunct. is explained by an ellipsis for *Qui voulez-vous qui vive?* Whom do you wish to live? on which side are you? Quot. below seems to confirm this etym., and is much earlier than any record of the F. phrase.

Interrogati secundum communem modum loquendi: "*Qui* [sic] *vivat, qui vivat?*" respondebant "Rex, Regina et Dux Burgundie," nomen Dalphini tacentes (*Chronique du religieux de Saint-Denis*, 1419).

quixotic. From *Don Quixote*, hero of Cervantes' (†1616) novel. The name means *cuisse* (q.v.), hence Smollett called his imitation *Sir Lancelot Greaves*.

quiz. Orig. (late 18 cent.) eccentric person, oddity. With verb to *quiz* cf. to *fool*, to *gull*, etc. App. of arbitrary formation. *Quoz* was used at same period in somewhat similar sense.

quod [*slang*.]. Perh. orig. the quad-rangle of the prison. From c. 1700.

quod: Newgate; also any prison, tho for debt (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

quodlibet [*archaic*]. Dispute for practice; medley. L., what you will.

quoin. Wedge, esp. arch.; also naut. and in gunnery. Var. of *coin* (q.v.).

quoit. Earliest in AF. *jeu de coytes* (1388). In ME. also *coite*, *quayte*. These forms correspond phonetically to F. *couette*, cushion (OF. *coite*, L. *culcita*). It is not known whether the word was orig. applied to the missile or the target. In 16 cent. we find copious records of *cushion*, some unknown game, in to *miss the cushion*, *wide of* (*beside*) *the cushion*, and both E. *quoit* and F. *coussinet* are used in spec. senses for a flat disk of stone. Early quoits were of stone (v.i.) and were perh. orig. slid instead of thrown, hence dial. *quoiting* for "curling," and verb to *quoit* in Shaks. (v.i.). In naut. F. *coites* (*couettes*) are "deux fortes pièces de bois, qui, placées sous un bâtiment en construction, glissent avec lui quand on le lance à la mer" (Littré). I am aware that this is all rather vague, but it may help some other student to identify *quoit* with F. *couette*, an identity of which I personally am convinced.

coytyn: petriludo (*Prompt. Parv.*).

Quoit him down[-stairs], Bardolph, like a shove-groat shilling (2 *Hen. IV*. ii. 4).

quondam. L., formerly. In 16 cent. used as a noun (cf. *ci-devant*).

quorum. L., of whom, occurring in commissions appointing certain persons *quorum vos...unum* (*duos*, etc.) *esse volumus*.

Mr Norbury, the butler, always feels the likeness of the breakfast rally to fish in a drop-net....He must look in at the door to see if there is a quorum. A quarum would do. A cujus is a great rarity (W. de Morgan, *When Ghost meets Ghost*).

quota. MedL. (sc. *pars*), from *quot*, how many.

quote. MedL. *quotare*, to distinguish by numbers, from *quot*, how many. Cf. F. *coter*. Orig. to mark with chapter-numbers, marginal references, etc., hence to be able to "give chapter and verse." Mod. business sense reverts to etym. meaning.

quoth. Past tense of obs. *quethe*, AS. *cwethan*. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *quethan*, OHG. *quedan*, ON. *kvetha*, Goth. *qithan*. Cf. *bequeath*. Archaic *quotha* is for *quoth he*.

quotidian. F. *quotidien*, L. *quotidianus*, from *quotidie*, every day, from *quotus*, how many, *dies*, day.

quotient. L. *quotiens*, how many times, from *quot*; altered by association with participial forms in *-ent*.

quotum. L., neut. of *quotus*, from *quot*. Cf. *quota*.

R. The *r-months*, when oysters are in season, are mentioned by Lord Chesterfield. *The three Rs*, reading, 'riting, 'rithmetic, is said to have been first given as a toast by Sir W. Curtis (†1829).

rabbet [*carpent*.]. OF. *rabat*, from *rabattre*, to beat back. *Rebate* is found in same sense.

rabbi. L., G., Heb. *rabbī*, my master, from *rabh*, master, Jewish title of respect for doctors of the law. The *-n* in F. *rabbin*, MedL. *rabbinus*, whence *rabbinical*, may be due to association with *assassin*, *cherubin*, etc.

rabbit. Orig. the young rabbit, as distinguished from the cony. Cf. Walloon *robett*, Flem. *robbe*, dim. *robbeke*; also F. *rabouillère*, rabbit burrow. Prob. nickname from *Robert*, whence comes name *Rabbetts*; cf. *renard*, *robin*, *jackdaw*, etc. The rabbit is called *robert* in Dev.

The hare and the conie are called in their first yeare *leverets* and *rabets* (Turbervile, 1576).

rabble. Orig. (14 cent.) pack, swarm, of animals, with idea of a string or series strongly suggested. Origin unknown. The analogy of *rascal* (q.v.) suggests an OF. derivative of *râble*, rake, L. *rutabulum*, with suffix as in *canaille*, *valetaille*, *pédantaille*, etc.

rabid. L. *rabidus*, from *rabere*, to be mad; cf. *rabies*, (canine) madness, whence *rage*.

raca [*Bibl*.]. Chaldee *rēkā*, of doubtful meaning. See *Matt*. v. 22.

raccoon. See *racoon*.

race[1]. Running, current, channel, etc. ON. *rās*. Cogn. AS. *rās* gave ME. *rese*, attack, incursion; cf. Ger. *rasen*, to rave, rage, from LG.

race[2]. Tribe, family. F., earlier (16 cent.) *rasse*, It. *razza* (14 cent.), Sp. Port. *raza*, ? from Arab. *rās*, head, origin.

race[3] [*archaic*]. Root (of ginger). OF. *rais*, L. *radix*, *radic-*, root. Cf. *radish*.

raceme [*bot*.]. L. *racemus*, grape, erron. taken to mean cluster. Cf. *raisin*.

rachitis [*med.*]. G. ῥαχῖτις, inflammation of the spine, ῥάχις. Adopted (1650) by Glisson as learned name for *rickets*.

rack[1]. Mass of driving cloud. In ME. also crash, collision, rush of wind. Cf. ON. *rek*, wreckage, from *reka*, to drive, cogn. with *wreck*, *wrack*.

> The night-rack came rolling up ragged and brown (Kingsley).

rack[2]. Bar, framework in various senses. Du. *rak*, *rek*, cogn. with Ger. *recken*, to stretch. Hence archaic *at rack and manger*, in the midst of plenty. For mech. *rack and pinion* see *pinion*[2].

> *rak, schotel-rak*: a rack to put trenchers, plates, or platters in (Hexham).

rack[3]. Torture. First (15 cent.) as verb. Du. *rekken*, to stretch, cogn. with Ger. *recken*, and ult. with *reach* (cf. *rack*[2]). Hence *racking headache*, to *rack one's brains*, *rack-rent*. In quot. 2 confused with *rack*[4].

> Here [in America] are no hard landlords to racke us with high rents (Capt. John Smith).
>
> He was often wracked by religious doubts (*Times Lit. Sup.* Feb. 19, 1920).

rack[4]. In *rack and ruin*. Var. spelling of *wrack* (q.v.).

> Alas! all then had gone to wrake,
> Wold ye have slayne my son Isaac (ME. *Mystery*).

rack[5] [*equit.*]. Kind of amble. Now only US., but once common in E. Palsg. has *racquassure*, not otherwise known. Quots. below suggest that the word may have lost an init. *t-*, an abnormal phenomenon (but see *rankle*, *ruff*[3], and cf. obs. Sc. *rod*, path, for *trod*).

> *trac*: allure d'une bête de somme (*Dict. Gén.*).
>
> *destraqué*: put out of a racke, or pace (Cotg.).
>
> *traquenard*: a racking-horse, or guelding, a hackney (*ib.*).

rack[6]. Liquor. Aphet. for *arrack* (q.v.). Esp. in *rack-punch*.

rack[7]. To draw off wine, etc., from the lees. Prov. (Gascon) *arracar*, from *raca*, dry residue of grapes. ? Cf. F. *drêche*, residue of malt, grapes, etc., also OF. *drache*, *drac*.

racket[1], **raquet**. For tennis. F. *raquette*; cf. It. *racchetta*, "a racket to play at tennis with" (Flor.), Sp. *racheta*. OF. *raquete*, palm of the hand, from Arab. *rāhat*. Cf. F. *paume*, tennis, lit. palm (of the hand).

racket[2]. Disturbance, clamour, wild dissipation; hence, trying situation, as in to *stand the racket*. ? cf. *rake-hell*.

rack-rent. See *rack*[3].

raconteur. F. from *raconter*, to recount.

racoon. NAmer. Ind., from a Virginian dial. of Algonkin. Early forms are numerous, e.g. *raugroughcum* (Capt. John Smith), *arrahacoune* (*Travel into Virginia*). Cf. *coon*.

racquet. See *racket*[1].

racy. Of anything having a distinctive flavour associated with its origin, race[2]. *Racy of the soil* is mod., orig. used in ref. to Ireland, and perh. suggested by F. *goût de terroir*, used of wines and also fig.

> Turgenev is cosmopolitan in character, while his rivals are racy of the soil that bred them (*Daily Tel.* Nov. 7, 1917).

rad [*pol.*]. Short for *radical* (*NED.* 1831).

rada. Governing body (1918) of Ukraine. ? Borrowed from Ger. *rat*, counsel.

raddle, **reddle**. Vars. of *ruddle* (q.v.), red ochre. Esp. with ref. to rouged cheeks.

radiant. From pres. part. of L. *radiare*, from *radius* (q.v.). For fig. sense cf. *beaming*.

radical. F., Late L. *radicalis*, from *radix*, *radic-*, root. Earliest (14 cent.) in ref. to *radical humours* (*moisture*). Pol. sense first in *radical reform* (18 cent.).

> Radical is a word in very bad odour here, being used to denote a set of blackguards (Scott, 1819).
>
> The word radical in the United States is used to denote an extreme socialist (*Daily News*, Apr. 16, 1920).

radio-. From *radius*, *radium* (q.v.). Also as abbrev. for *radio-telegram*, wireless.

radish. AS. *rædic*, L. *radix*, *radic-*, root; re-adopted in ME. from F. *radis*, It. *radice*, the true OF. form being *rais* (see *race*[3]). Ult. cogn. with *wort*[1].

radium [*chem.*]. Isolated by Mme Curie and named from its power of emitting rays without loss. *Radiogram* in telegraphic sense dates from 1907.

radius. L., ray, wheel-spoke, ult. cogn. with *radix*, *ramus*. Cf. *ray*[1]. The scient. senses are mostly later than 1600.

radix [*math.*]. L., root. See *radish*.

raffia. Fibre for binding. Malagasy. Also *raphia*, *rofia*.

raffish. From archaic *raff*, as in *riff-raff* (q.v.).

raffle[1]. Game of chance. Orig. (Chauc.) dicing game; current sense from 17 cent. F. *rafle*, whence *rafler*, to make a clean sweep. Ult. cogn. with *rifle*, and perh. with Ger. *raffen*, to snatch. Cf. Sp. *rifa*, contest, raffle.

> *raffle*: a game at three dice, wherein he that throwes

all three alike, winnes whatsoever is set; also, a rifling (Cotg.).

This very night
There will be some great rifling for some jewel
Tis twenty pound a man
(Brome, *Damoiselle*, ii. 1).

rifa: raffle au jeu de dez (Oudin).

rifas: c'est au jeu de dez, quand on met quelque bague pour jouer en compagnie, & que chacun y entre pour sa part, puis on joue à qui l'aura, & cela s'appelle raffler (*ib.*).

raffle[2]. Lumber, esp. naut. Prob. connected with *raffle*[1].

rafflesia. Plant. Named from its discoverer in Sumatra, *Sir T. Stamford Raffles* (†1826).

raft. ON. *raptr*, orig. beam, rafter (whence Sw. Dan. *raft*). Cf. *loft*.

rafter. AS. *ræfter*, cogn. with *raft*.

rag[1]. Tatter, etc. AS. *ragg* (in adj. *raggig*), ON. *rögg*, shagginess. First (13 cent.) used of stone (*Kentish rag, ragstone*, etc.), if this is the same word. With *rag-bolt*, having a jagged head, cf. the *ragged* (serrated) *staff* of the Earl of Warwick. *Rag-tag* (*and bob-tail*) is for 16–17 cent. *tag and rag*, riff-raff. *Ragtime* is US. See also *rug, rugged*.

Roches full rogh, ragget with stones (*NED.* c. 1400).

rag[2] [*slang*]. Short for *ballyrag, bullyrag*.

ragamuffin. Used in *Piers Plowm.* (C. xxi. 283) of a demon, such being often described in ME. as *ragged*, i.e. shaggy. ? Second element suggested by OF. *amuaſle*, Saracen chief, but perh. arbitrary (cf. *tatterdemalion*).

rage. F., VL. **rabia*, for *rabies*, madness. For later sense cf. US. use of *mad*; for fig. sense, e.g. *all the rage*, cf. *furore*.

raglan. Overcoat. From *Lord Raglan* (†1855), British commander in Crimea. Cf. *wellington, chesterfield, spencer*, etc.

ragout. F. *ragoût*, from *ragoûter*, to revive the taste, *goût*, L. *gustus*.

raid. Northern form of *road* (q.v.); cf. *inroad*. Orig. a mounted incursion on the Border. Much extended in use even before the War, e.g. *police raid*, to *raid the sinking fund*, etc. *Raider* is now (1917–18) used ironically of the cowardly aliens who have fled from London and made the villages of the home counties uninhabitable.

rail[1]. Bar. OF. *reille*, L. *regula*, rule, bar, from *regere*, whence also Ger. *riegel*, bolt. ModF. *rail* is from E. *Railroad* (18 cent.) tended to be replaced by *railway* after the invention of the locomotive engine, but the latter word is recorded as early as 1756. *Railings* are theoretically horizontal, *palings* perpendicular.

rail[2]. Woman's garment. Obs. exc. in archaic *night-rail*. AS. *hrægel*, with numerous compds.; cogn. with OHG. *hregil*.

rail[3]. Bird. Chiefly in compds. *landrail*, corncrake, *water-rail*. F. *râle*, OF. *raalle*, MedL. *rallus*. Named from its harsh cry (cf. *corncrake*). Cf. Du. *rallen*, "to jabber or jeer" (Sewel), *ralvogel*, landrail. Perh. ult. as *rail*[4]; cf. the bird's Ger. name *wiesenschnarcher*, lit. meadow-snorer.

rail[4]. Verb. To abuse. Now usu. with prep. (*at, against*). Earlier also to jest, tease, like its doublet *rally*[2], the sense of which also appears in *raillery*. F. *railler*, "to jeast, boord, sport, be merrie, or pleasant, with; to deride, mock, flowt, scoffe, gibe at" (Cotg.); ? cogn. with Sp. *rallar*, to scrape, grate, fig. to molest, from L. *rallum*, ploughshare. For metaphor cf. *bore*[1], *drill*[1]. For *rail, rally*, from F. *railler*, cf. *soil*[2], *sully*, from F. *souiller*.

raiment. Aphet. for *arrayment*. See *array*.

rain. AS. *regn*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *regen*, ON. *regn*, Goth. *rign*. The chief compds. *rainbow, raindrop, rainwater*, are found in AS. and other Teut. langs., also *rainworm*, the common earth-worm.

Wold he have me kepe nothyng agaynst a raynye day? (*NED.* c. 1580).

raise. ON. *reisa* (cf. Goth. *ur-raisjan*), cogn. with AS. *rǽran*, whence *rear*[1], which it has partly supplanted. In Wyc., up to *Jeremiah*, the earlier version has *rear*, the later *raise*. For fig. senses, e.g. to *raise cabbages* (*children, the mob*, etc.), cf. similar use of F. *élever, soulever*. With to *raise the siege* cf. F. *lever le siège*.

raisin. F., grape, VL. *racimus*, for *racemus*; cf. Du. *rozijn*, Ger. *rosine*. Since 13 cent. of dried grapes, but used also by Wyc. of the growing fruit.

raj [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Hind. *rāj*, sovereignty (v.i.).

rajah. Hind. *rājā*, Sanskrit *rājan*, king, cogn. with L. *rex, reg-*, OIr. *rī, rīg*, and also with Celt. *Orgeto-rix, Dumno-rix*, etc. See *rich*.

Rajpoot [*ethn.*]. Warlike Hindu race claiming descent from the four original Kshatriyas who sprang from the sacred fire-pit on the summit of Mount Abu. Hind. *rājpūt*, Sanskrit *rājaputra*, king's son (v.s.).

rake[1]. Implement. AS. *raca*. Com. Teut.; cf. WFlem. *raak*, Ger. *rechen*, ON. *reka*, spade, shovel, Goth. *rikan*, to heap up. With mil. & nav. to *rake* cf. to *sweep* (with fire).

rake[2]. Debauchee. Short for *rake-hell* (q.v.).

rake[3] [*naut.*]. Slant of ship's extremities (see quot. s.v. *bluff*[1]) or masts. From Sw. *raka*, to project (cf. Norw. *rage*), from Ger. *ragen*, to jut out, cogn. with AS. *hrāgan* in *ofer-hrāgan*, to tower above. In a *rakish-looking schooner* prob. associated with *rake*[2].

rake-hell. Early associated (v.i.) with *rake*[1] and *hell*, but perh. altered by folk-etym. from ME. *rakel*, rash, whence dial. *rackle*, reckless.

> O rakel hand! to doon so foule amys
> (Chauc. H. 278).
>
> Such a feloe as a manne should rake helle for
> (Udall, 1542).
>
> Is there ony news o' that rackle brother of thine?
> (Lanc. dial., *NED.* 1876).

raki. Drink. Turk. *rāqī*, whence ModG. *ῥακί*, brandy. ? Cogn. with *arrack*.

râle [*med.*]. F., rattle in throat. ? Cogn. with E. *rattle*, ? or with *rail*[4].

rallentando [*mus.*]. It., pres. part. of *rallentare*, to slow down, cogn. with *relent* (q.v.).

rally[1]. To bring together (again). F. *rallier*, from *re* and *allier*, to ally (q.v.). Hence intrans. to revive. Cf. *rely*.

rally[2]. To banter. See *rail*[4].

ram. AS. *ramm*; cf. obs. Du. LG. OHG. *ram*; cogn. with ON. *rammr*, strong. The Aryan name is *wether*. In AS. also in sense of *battering-ram*, whence the *ram* of a battle-ship; cf. L. *aries*, ram (zool. & mil.). Hence verb to *ram*, *ramrod* (for earlier *rammer*), and various mech. applications, with which cf. Ger. *rammbock*, builders' rammer, lit. ram-buck.

ramadan. Mohammedan fast of thirty days, of changing date, but supposed to have been orig. instituted in a hot month. Arab. *ramadān*, from *ramada*, to be hot.

ramble. From 17 cent. in lit. and fig. sense. Also *ramel*. Superseded ME. *rumble*, *romble*, in *Piers Plowm.* as var. for *roam*, of which it is perh. a frequent. Change of vowel may be due to Du. *rammelen*, Ger. *rammeln*, used of the night-wanderings of the amorous cat and cogn. with *ram*.

> *rammeler*: a rambler, a night-walker, one that goes catterwauling (Ludw.).

ramekin, ramequin. Cheese, bread-crumbs, etc. made into small mould; also, earlier, a kind of Welsh rabbit. ? Cf. obs. Flem. *rammeken*, grilled bread, etc., given by Kil. as used at Bruges. Some connect it with Ger. *rahm*, cream.

ramify. F. *ramifier*, MedL. *ramificare*, from *ramus*, branch.

ramillie [*hist.*]. Wig. From Marlborough's victory at *Ramillies* in Belgium (1706). Cf. *mayonnaise*, *steenkerk*.

ramose. L. *ramosus*, from *ramus*, branch.

ramp[1] [*fort.*]. Inclined plane. F. *rampe*, from *ramper*, to clamber (v.i.).

ramp[2] [*her.*]. To stand on hind-legs. F. *ramper*, to crawl, clamber. Chiefly in pres. part. *rampant*, fig. sense of which, e.g. *corruption is rampant*, seems due to association with *rank*[1] (cf. Sc. *ramp*, rank). Origin and sense-development are both obscure. In sense of nefarious stunt perh. due to fancied connection with L. *rapere*, to snatch. Wyc. uses *rampant* to render L. *rapiens*, *rapax*.

rampage. Orig. Sc., from *ramp*[2].

rampant. See *ramp*[2].

rampart. F. *rempart*, OF. *rampar*, from *remparer*, to fortify, from *re* and *emparer*, Prov. *amparar*, L. *ante* and *parare*, to make ready. The *-t* is due to influence of synon. *boulevart* (*boulevard*). Cf. It. *riparo*, "a rampire, a fort, a banke, a fence, a mound" (Flor.). The OF. form survives in dial. *ramper*, raised road. For archaic *rampire* (v.s.) cf. *umpire*.

rampion. Plant. Cf. F. *raiponce*, It. *raponzolo*, Ger. *rapunzel*, MedL. *rapuncium*, all ult. from L. *rapum*, rape, turnip.

ramshackle. Back-formation from *ramshackled*, earlier (18 cent.) *ranshackled*, from obs. *ransackle*, frequent. of *ransack* (q.v.). Of late esp. in the *ramshackle empire* (D. Lloyd George, 1914).

ramson [*dial.*]. Garlic. Orig. pl. in *-en* of AS. *hramsa*, cogn. with G. *κρόμυον*, onion.

ranch. Sp. *rancho*, rank, row, "a quarter among soldiers, their quarters; also a mess on board a ship" (Stevens); hence, row of huts, etc. Of Teut. origin (see *rank*[2]). Hence *ranchería*, *ranchero*.

> Here the Spaniardes have seated their rancheria of some twentie or thirtie houses (Hakl. 1600).

rancid. OF. *rancide*, L. *rancidus*, "mouldie, putrified, stinking" (Coop.).

rancour. Archaic F. *rancœur*, L. *rancor-em*, "a rotten or stinking savour" (Coop.), used in *Vulg.* for bitterness; cogn. with *rancid*.

rand. AS. *rand*, brim, bank; cf. Du. Ger. *rand*, bank, border, etc. Oldest Teut. sense is shield-rim. The E. word is dial. only, but as Du. is now familiar in connection with the gold-bearing reef of Johannesburg

(Transvaal), whence also ironic *rand-lord*, gold magnate.

randan. Rowing with pair of sculls and two oars (19 cent.). ? Fig. use of archaic *randan*, spree, var. of *random*, ? or for *randem* (v.i.).

randem. Three horses harnessed in a line. Jocular formation on *tandem* (q.v.).

In his dog-cart, randem-tandem (Miss Edgeworth).

random. Earlier (14 cent.) *randon*, *randun*. Orig. in *at randon*, OF. *à* (*de*) *randon*, with impetuosity, in headlong rush, very common in OF. epic poetry and often coupled in rime with *à bandon*, recklessly (see *abandon*). Dubiously referred to OHG. *rand* in poet. sense of shield (see *rand*). Chief current sense is from archery (*random shot*).

randy. Orig. Sc., aggressive, boisterous, and esp. applied to women. ? From obs. *rand*, var. of *rant* (q.v.).

ranee. Hindu queen. Hind. *rānī*, Sanskrit *rājnī*, fem. of *rajah*.

The best man upon the side of the enemy [at the battle of Gwalior, 1858] was the woman found dead, the Ranee of Jhansi (Lord Strathnairn).

range. First as verb. F. *ranger*, to set in a row, from *rang*, rank[2], the senses having been extended in E. to measuring, extending, and hence cruising, roving, etc., also trans. to traverse, explore. With sense-development cf. that of F. *arpenter*, lit. to measure ground as a surveyor, fig. to traverse, stride across, etc. The (kitchen-) *range* is as old as the 15 cent., but its earliest sense is not clear. In some senses the verb is aphet. for *arrange*.

rank[1]. Adj. AS. *ranc*, proud, insolent; cf. Du. LG. *rank*, thin, high-grown. For transition to overgrown, coarsely luxuriant, cf. *proud*. Later senses perh. associated with *rancid*. Intens. use, e.g. *rank heresy*, from 16 cent.

rank[2]. Noun. OF. *ranc* (*rang*), earlier *renc*, OHG. *hrinc*, *hring*, ring, circle (of warriors, etc.). Thus the idea of circle has become that of straight line. See *harangue*, *ranch*. With *man of rank*, adj. being omitted, cf. *man of family*, *people of quality*, etc. *Rank and fashion* is perh. modelled on earlier *rank and file* (see *file[3]*), with which cf. *in the ranks*, *ranker*.

rankle. From obs. noun *rankle*, festering sore, OF. *drancle*, *draoncle*, MedL. *dracunculus*, lit. little dragon. Cf. F. *furoncle*, fester, L. *furunculus*, lit. little thief (see *felon*). The loss of *d-* before a consonant is abnormal, but cf. F. *rouchi*, used of the dialect of Valenciennes, said to come from *drouchi*, here, in this place. It would be more satisfactory to find an OF. **raoncle*, L. *ranunculus*, a plant regularly used by early vagrants for the production of artificial sores or "rankles."

ransack. ON. *rannsaka*, from *rann*, house (cf. Goth. *razn*), *sækja*, to seek. In ON. esp. to search a house for stolen goods. For formation cf. Sc. *hamsoken*, *hamesucken*. Later senses perh. influenced by *sack[1]*.

ransom. ME. *raunson*, F. *rançon*, OF. *reançon*, L. *redemptio-n-*, from *redimere*, *redempt-*, to buy back, from *emere*, to buy. For final *-m* cf. *grogram*, *venom*, etc. Use of verb in sense of extortion is after F. *rançonner*, "to ransome, to put unto ransome; also, to oppresse, pole, despoyle, exact, or extort most of his substance from" (Cotg.).

rant. Archaic Du. *randen*, *ranten*, "to dote, or to be enraged" (Hexham); ? cf. MHG. *ranzen*, to spring about. First in Shaks. (v.i.). Sc. sense of lively tune from c. 1700. *Ranter* was applied (c. 1645) to a sect of Antinomians and again (1814) to Primitive Methodists.

Nay, an thou'lt mouth,
I'll rant as well as thou (*Haml.* v. 1).

ranunculus. L., little frog, also plant. Dim. of *rana*, frog.

ranz-des-vaches. Herdsman's song. Swiss F. (Fribourg). ? First element cogn. with *rant*.

rap[1]. Sharp blow, esp. on door or knuckles. Imit.; cf. *clap*, *flap*, etc. Hence to *rap out* (let fly) *an oath*. *Spirit-rapping* dates from c. 1850.

rap[2]. Verb. Only in archaic to *rap and rend*. Sw. *rappa* or LG. *rappen*, cogn. with Ger. *raffen*, "to rap and ran, to catch and snatch" (Ludw.). LG. origin seems most likely, as the earliest form is *rape and ren*, the latter word being the Fris. cogn. of *rend*. Here *rape* is due to association with OF. *raper* and L. *rapere* (see *rape[2]*).

Ye shul nat wynne a myte on that chaffare,
But wasten al that ye may rape and renne
(Chauc. G. 1421)

rap[3]. Counterfeit halfpenny (Ireland, 18 cent.) mentioned by Swift (*Drapier's Let.*). Now only in *not* (*to care*) *a rap*. Ger. *rappen*, *rappe*, Upper Ger. var. of *rabe*, raven; orig. used (14 cent.) of counterfeit

copper coin stamped with eagle. The word may have been brought from Germany by Irish soldiers of fortune.

rapacious. From L. *rapax*, *rapac-*, from *rapere*, to snatch. Cf. *audacious*.

rape[1] [*hist.*]. One of six divisions of Sussex. ? AS. *rāp*, rope, for measuring.

rape[2]. Taking by force. AF. from OF. *raper*, to snatch, L. *rapere*. Cf. synon. *ravish*.

rape[3]. Plant. L. *rapum*, *rapa*, turnip; cf. G. ῥάπυς. In some senses via Du. *raap*.

rapid. F. *rapide*, L. *rapidus*, from *rapere*, to snatch. The *rapids* on Amer. rivers, named (18 cent.) by F. voyageurs, preserve F. sense of steep.

rapier. F. *rapière*, orig. (15 cent.), adj. qualifying *épée*, sword, ? Ir. *rapaire*, half-pike (see *rapparee*). For vague names of weapons cf. *pistol* (q.v.), *glaive* (q.v.). The sword-dancers' *rapper*, *raper*, is the same word.

rapine. F., L. *rapina*, from *rapere*, to snatch.

rapparee [*hist.*]. Ir. freebooter, orig. (17 cent.) pikeman. Ir. *rapairidhe*, pl. of *rapaire*, half-pike. For use of pl. cf. *cateran*, *assassin*, etc.

rappee. Snuff. F. (*tabac*) *râpé*, rasped tobacco, i.e. snuff.

rapport. F., from *rapporter*, to refer, relate. Chiefly in phrases imitating F. *en rapport avec*.

rapprochement. F. See *approach*.

rapscallion. Altered (? by association with *rabble*) from earlier *rascallion*, from *rascal*.

rapt. L. *raptus*, p.p. of *rapere*, to snatch. Orig. carried up to heaven, like Elijah. Hence *rapture* (c. 1600). Cf. fig. senses of *ravish*.

raptorial [*zool.*]. From L. *raptor* (v.s.).

rapture. See *rapt*.

rare. F., L. *rarus*, thinly sown, scarce; hence, precious. *Raree-show* represents the pronunciation of *rare-show* by Savoyard proprietors of peepshows; cf. *galanty-show*. The *raree-show* which the *NED*. quotes from T. Brown is also *rare-show*, *rary-show*, in an earlier edition.

> A pretty closet which...is the raree-show of the whole neighbourhood (Evelyn, 1696).
>
> They [the trippers to Ypres and the Somme] speak of this ghastly evidence of human agony as of some raree-show (*Obs.* Dec. 7, 1919).

rarebit. Perversion of (*Welsh*) *rabbit*. Cf. *catsup* for *ketchup*.

rascal. OF. *rascaille* (*racaille*), rabble (q.v.); cf. F. *râcler*, to scrape, Prov. *rasclar*, VL. **rasculare*, from *rastrum*, rake. Applied to individual from 15 cent. (cf. ModF. use of *canaille*). In early use (14 cent.) also for inferior animal, esp. deer, a sense common in Shaks., e.g. *As You Like It*, iii. 3. This may have been its first sense in E. Hence archaic *rascallion*, now usu. altered to *rapscallion*.

> And he smoot of the puple seventi men, and fifti thousandis of the raskeyl [*Vulg.* plebs] (Wyc. 1 *Kings*, vi. 19).

rase. See *raze*.

rash[1]. Adj. From c. 1500. Du. *rasch*, "quick or swift" (Hexham); cf. Ger. *rasch*, swift, ON. *röskr*, valiant; cogn. with AS. *horsc*, active, quick-witted.

rash[2]. Noun. Archaic F. *rache*, OF. *rasche*; cf. It. *raschia*, "a scratching" (Flor.). Ult. from L. *radere*, *ras-*, to scrape.

rasher. From 16 cent. ? From obs. *rash*, to cut, slash, corrupt. of F. *raser* (see *raze*). It may even represent F. *rasure*, "a shaving" (Cotg.); cf. *batter*, *fritter*. Minsheu's explanation, "rashly or hastely roasted," is not very convincing. Sp. *raja*, slice, has also been suggested (cf. *lunch*).

rasores [*ornith.*]. L., lit. scrapers, name given (1811) by Illinger to his fourth order of birds.

rasp. OF. *raspe* (*râpe*), from OHG. *raspōn*, to scrape together. Cf. *rappee*.

raspberry. For archaic & dial. *rasp*, back-formation from earlier *raspis*, app. ident. with ME. *raspise*, a kind of wine, MedL. *raspecia*, of unknown origin. If the berry sense is the earliest there may be connection with OWalloon *raspoie*, thicket, of Teut. origin and cogn. with *rasp*.

> *framboise*: a raspis, hindberry, framboiseberry; also, a pleasing smell or savor in wine, or fruits (Cotg.).

Rasputinism [*hist.*]. From *Rasputin*, an obscene impostor supposed to have influenced the late Russian court. Cf. *Boloism*, *Leninism*.

> Bolshevism is only Rasputinism under another name (*Pall Mall Gaz.* Jan. 26, 1918).

rasse. Civet-cat. Javanese *rase*.

rat[1]. Animal. AS. *ræt*; cf. Du. *rat*, Ger. *ratte*; also, F. *rat*, obs. It. *ratto*, Sp. *rato*, MedL. *ratus*, all prob. of Teut. origin, the animal having come from the East with the race-migrations; ? cogn. with L. *radere*, to scrape, *rodere*, to gnaw. The usu. ME. word was *raton*, F. dim. of *rat* (cf. *chat*, *chaton*), with common var. *rotton*, which survives as surname (see *rattening*). Verb to *rat*, desert, is from belief that rats desert

a sinking ship (*Temp.* i. 2) or falling house. To *smell a rat* is 16 cent. With the *Hanover rat*, said by Jacobites to have come over with George I, cf. *Hessian fly*. *Rats!* is US.

rat[2]. For *rot* (in exclamation); cf. *drat*.

rata. New Zealand tree. Maori.

ratafia. F. (17 cent.). App. connected with F. *tafia*, Creole name for rum.

rataplan. F., imit. of drumming; cf. *rub-a-dub*.

ratchet [*mech.*]. F. *rochet*, ratchet of a clock, dim. from OHG. *rocco* (*rocken*), spindle. Cf. It. *rocchetto*, "the wheele of a mill which causeth the grinding stones to turne and goe" (Flor.).

rate[1]. Amount, quantity, etc. OF., MedL. *rata* as in L. *pro rata* (sc. *portione*), from *reri*, *rat-*, to think, judge (cf. *ratio*). The full *rateporcion* is found in AF. Here belongs *at any rate*. Later applied to degrees of speed. *First-rate*, *second-rate*, etc., were orig. (17 cent.) naut., the navy being divided into six *rates* or classes. Cf. *rating*, now (nav.) almost equivalent to man.

rate[2]. To chide. ME. also *ret*, *arate*, of which *rate* may be aphet. form. OF. *reter*, *areter*, to accuse, blame, L. *reputare*, to repute, in Late L. to impute. It occurs in the Anglo-Norm. transl. of the Laws of the Anglo-Saxons, and is very common in AF. for impute; cf. OSp. *rebtar*, to blame. Associated also with *rate*[1] (cf. to *tax one with*). Quot. 1 below is the reply of the lamb to the wolf.

"Que retez ceo," fet il, "a mei?
N'ere pas nez si cum jeo cuit" (Marie de France).

["Why do you impute this to me?" said he. "I was not born, as I think."]

ratel. Honey-badger. SAfrDu., of uncertain origin.

rath [*Ir.*]. Earthwork, enclosure. Ir. *ráth*, mound, ult. cogn. with L. *pratum*, meadow.

rathaus. Ger., council-house, town-hall. See *rede*.

rathe [*poet.*]. Quick, hence early. Obs. in 18 cent., exc. in *rathe-ripe*, but revived by Scott as echo of Milton's *rathe primrose* (*Lycidas*, 114). See *rather*.

rather. Compar. of ME. *rathe*, quick, early (v.s.), orig. adv., AS. *hrathe*, corresponding to adj. *hræd*, cogn. with OHG. *hrad*, ON. *hrathr*. For sense-development cf. F. *plutôt* (*plus tôt*, sooner). As strong affirmative (= *not half*) first recorded in Dickens. Sense of inclined towards (*rather nice*) is ellipt. for *rather than not*. *Rathest* was in use up to 17 cent.

Aftir me is comun a man which was maad bifor me; for he was rather [*Vulg.* prior] than Y (Wyc. *John*, i. 30).

ratify. F. *ratifier*, Late L. *ratificare*, from *ratus*, agreed, and *facere*, to make. See *rate*[1].

ratio. L., from *reri*, *rat-*, to judge, etc. (see *rate*[1]); ult. cogn. with *rede*.

ratiocination. L. *ratiocinatio-n-*, from *ratiocinari*, to calculate, deliberate, from *ratio*.

ration. F.; L. *ratio-n-*, proportion, ratio. Until recently (1918) usu. pronounced to rime with *nation*, but the mil. pronunc., riming with *fashion*, has now become gen.

rational. L. *rationalis*, from *ratio*. For senses cf. *reason* (q.v.). *Rational dress* dates from 1883. *Rationale*, fundamental reason, etc., is the L. neut. adj. *Rationalist*, free-thinker, is after F. *rationaliste* (16 cent.).

ratline, ratling [*naut.*]. Earlier (15 cent.) also *radelyng*. Prob. the *rat-* and *-line* are both folk-etym. (cf. *marline*, *bowline*). The analogy of Du. *weveling*, ratline, lit. weaving, suggests that *radelyng* is from dial. & naut. *raddle*, to intertwine, interlace, from *raddle*, or *raddling*, long slender rod used in weaving hurdles, etc., dim. of obs. *rathe*, rail of a cart. Cf. F. *enfléchure*, ratline, app. from *fléchir*, to bend, be flexible, and also OF. *flechiere*, raddling of hedge. The ratlines of early ships are pictured as forming a very wide network.

xxiij lb. raddelyne employed raddelyng of the mayne shrowdes (*Nav. Accts.* 1495–97).

enflecheures: the ratlings; the cordy steps whereby mariners climbe up to the top of a mast (Cotg.).

rattan. Malay *rōtan*, from *rāut*, to trim, strip.

rat-tat. Imit. of sharp knock at door.

ratteen [*archaic*]. Fabric. F. *ratine* (17 cent.), ? from *rat*, rat (cf. *moleskin*).

rattening [*hist.*]. Molestation of non-union workers by tampering with tools in such a way as to cause accidents, esp. at Sheffield (1850–60). See Charles Reade's *Put yourself in his place*. From dial. *ratten*, rat (q.v.).

rattle. Imit.; cf. Du. *ratelen*, Ger. *rasseln*, G. κρόταλον, clapper, etc. Prob. in AS., as the word is much older than *NED.* records, e.g. *rattlebag* (*NED.* 1583) was already a surname in 1273 (*John Rattilbagge* in *Hundred Rolls*). *Rattletrap* is of similar

formation. With *rattling* as intens. cf. *thundering, clinking*, etc.

ratty. Out of temper. Neol. ? from US.

raucous. From L. *raucus*, hoarse.

ravage. F., from *ravir*, to ravish (q.v.).

rave. F. *rêver*, to dream, OF. also *raver, resver*; cf. OF. *desver*, to be mad. Both are of unknown origin. ? VL. **re-aestuare, *de-aestuare*, from *aestus*, tide, vehemence.

ravel. Du. *rafelen*, to tangle, fray out; cogn. with AS. *ārāfian*, to unwind (thread), ? and ult. with *reeve*[2].

> Sleep that knits up the ravelled sleeve of care
> (*Macb.* ii. 2).

ravelin [*fort.*]. F.; cf. It. *rivellino*, earlier *revellino, ravellino*, "a ravelin, a wicket, or a posterne gate" (Flor.). Perh. ident. with archaic F. *ravelin*, kind of shoe, OF. *revelin*, AS. *rifeling*, whence ME. *riveling*, shoe of undressed hide. The thing and name are still in use in the Shetlands. The F. terms of fort. are often taken from articles of dress which their shape suggested, e.g. *bonnet à prêtre, genouillère, fausse-braie*, etc.

raven[1]. Noun. AS. *hræfn*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *raaf*, Ger. *rabe* (OHG. *hraban*), ON. *hrafn*, Goth. *hrabns* (in pers. names); prob. cogn. with L. *corvus*, G. *κόραξ*.

raven[2]. Verb. OF. *raviner*, to ravage, from *ravine*, L. *rapina*, from *rapere*, to snatch. Hence *ravenous*, now usu. in sense of hungry.

ravin [*poet.*]. Rapine (v.s.).

ravine. F. *ravine*, in archaic sense of violent rush (of water), or *ravin*, from *raviner*, to tear up, as in *des champs ravinés par un orage*. See *raven*[2].

ravish. F. *ravir, raviss-*, VL. **rapire*, for *rapere*, to snatch. Fig. sense, to delight, transport, is in *Piers Plowm.* (cf. *rapture*).

raw. AS. *hrēaw*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *rauw*, Ger. *roh*, ON. *hrār*; ult. cogn. with L. *crudus*, raw, *cruor*, blood, G. *κρέας*, flesh. Orig. uncooked; hence, undressed, unsophisticated, uncovered, e.g. *raw-boned*, to *touch one on the raw*. *Rawhead* (*and bloody-bones*), spectre, is in Johns.

ray[1]. Of light. Archaic F. *rai* (usu. replaced by *rayon*), L. *radius*; cf. It. *raggio*, Sp. *rayo*. Not in common use till 17 cent., and of the sun usu. with ref. to heat rather than light (*beam*).

ray[2]. Fish. F. *raie*, "ray, skate, thornback" (Cotg.), L. *raia*; cf. It. *raja*, Sp. *raya*.

rayah. Non-Mohammedan subject of Sultan of Turkey. Arab. *ra'īyah*, herd, subjects, peasants.

rayat. See *ryot*.

raze. F. *raser*, from L. *radere, ras-*, to scrape, cogn. with *rodere*, to gnaw. Now usu. of buildings, fortifications, esp. in *to raze to* (make level with) *the ground*. Cf. archaic naut. *razee*, man-of-war cut down by removal of upper decks, F. *rasé*; *razor*, OF. *rasour* (replaced by *rasoir*).

razzia. F., Algerian Arab. *ghāziāh*, military raid, from *ghasw*, to make war.

razzle-dazzle. Recent US. coinage; redupl. on *dazzle*.

re [*mus.*]. See *gamut*.

re, in re. L., in the matter, *res*, (of).

re-. L. *re-, red-* before vowels. In E. often via F. *re-, ré-*. Both in L. & F. it is often merely intens.

reach. AS. *rǣcan*, to stretch out (the hand). WGer.; cf. Du. *reiken*, Ger. *reichen*. With obs. past *raught* (Shaks.) cf. *teach, taught*. In sense of attaining from AS. *gerǣcan*. With *reach* (of a river) cf. *stretch* (of country) and archaic Du. *rak wegs*, stretch of road, from *rekken*, to stretch. *Reach-me-downs* (mod. slang), ready-made clothes, represents the customer requesting to be supplied with garments which he sees hanging in the shop.

> On voyait chez les fripiers des chapes et des rochets à vendre au "décroche-moi-ça"
> (Hugo, *Quatre-vingt-treize*).

> The shoddy, ready-made, reach-me-down sort of thing that has so frequently to be doled out now as a makeshift for education
> (*Sunday Times*, March 9, 1919).

> A stout, fatherly man whose clothes had the appearance of rather being made to measure than reached off a hook (Niven, *S.S. Glory*).

reaction. Orig. (17 cent.) scient. (cf. *reagent*). Now used, after F. *réaction*, in mil. sense. *Reactionary* in pol. sense is 19 cent., after F. *réactionnaire*.

read. AS. *rēdan*, to make out, interpret, etc. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *raden*, Ger. *raten*, to counsel, ON. *rātha*, Goth. *rēdan*. Orig. sense survives in to *read a riddle*, to *read one a lesson, reader*, lecturer, also in such modernisms as *how do you read the matter?* See also *rede, riddle*. With use of p.p. in *well-read* cf. *well-spoken*, etc.

ready. Lengthened in ME. from (*i*)*-rede*, prepared, AS. *gerǣde*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *gereed*, Ger. *bereit* (MHG. also *gereit*), ON. *greithr*, Goth. *garaiths*. Prob. from root of *ride, raid*; cf. relation of Ger. *fertig*,

ready, to *fahren*, to travel, fare. *Ready money* is recorded from 15 cent.

real[1]. Adj. F. *réel*, Late L. *realis*, from *res*, thing. As trade description perh. influenced by ME. *real, rial* (royal), stock epithet for superior merchandise. Adv. use, e.g. *real nice*, is US. With *really?* cf. F. *vraiment! Realism* (philos. & art) as opposite of *idealism* is 19 cent. *Realize*, to convert into cash, is after F. *réaliser*, first used in this sense (1719) in connection with Law's financ. projects.

real[2]. Coin. Sp., lit. royal, L. *regalis*.

realgar [*chem.*]. Sulphide of arsenic. MedL., ult. Arab. *rehj al-qhār*, powder of the cave. In Chauc. (G. 813).

realm. OF. *reame, reeme*, L. *regimen, regimin-*, later becoming *realme, reiaume* (*royaume*), under influence of *real*, royal; cf. It. *reame*, OSp. *realme*. Mod. form, later influencing pronunc., is due to influence of ME. *real*, royal, usual early forms being *reame, reme*.

> If Gloster live, Leyster will flie the realme.
> If Gloster live, thy kingdome's but a dreame
> (*Look about you*, 1600).

realpolitik. Ger., practical politics. Cf. *realschule*, school not following the classical curriculum of the *gymnasium*.

ream[1]. Of paper. OF. *raime, remme* (*rame*), Sp. *resma*, Arab. *rizmah*, bundle; cf. It. *risma*, "a reame of paper" (Flor.).

ream[2]. To widen. Dial., exc. in ref. to clearing out bore of gun. ME. *remen*, to open up, AS. *rȳman*, from *room*.

reaming. Chiefly Sc., esp. in *reaming full*, from dial. *ream*, cream, AS. *rēam*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *room*, Ger. *rahm*, ON. *rjōmi*.

reap. AS. *repan, rīpan*, cogn. with *ripe*.

rear[1]. Verb. AS. *rǣran*, causal of *rise*. ME. also *arear*, AS. *ārǣran*. Now replaced in many senses by *raise* (q.v.), or used with slight differentiation, e.g. to *rear* (*raise*) *children*. Intrans. sense, of horses, is prob. via reflex.

rear[2]. Behind. Aphet. for *arrear*, F. *arrière*, L. *ad retro*. With *rear-* for F. *arrière* in *rearguard* (earlier also *rearward*), cf. *van-* for F. *avant* in *vanguard*; but it may be noted that OF. has also the simple *rière* and *rière-garde* (*Rol.*). A *rear-admiral* is to an *admiral* as a *major-general* to a *general*.

rearmouse, reremouse [*archaic & dial.*]. Bat[2]. AS. *hrēremus*, perh. altered, after *hrēran*, to move (cf. *flittermouse*), from earlier *hreathemūs*.

reason. F. *raison*, L. *ratio-n-*, from *reri, rat-*, to judge; cf. It. *ragione*, Sp. *razón*. *It stands to reason* is for earlier *it stands* (conforms) *with reason*. Cf. *rational*.

> I have no other but a woman's reason:
> I think him so because I think him so
> (*Two Gent. of Ver.* i. 2).

reata, riata. Tethering rope. Sp., from *reatar*, to tie, from *re-* and L. *aptare*. Cf. *lariat*.

Réaumur. F. physicist (†1757) who introduced a type of thermometer.

reave, reive. AS. *rēafian*, to plunder. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *rooven*, Ger. *rauben*, ON. *raufa*, Goth. (*bi*)*raubōn*; cogn. with *rob*, F. *dérober*, and ult. with L. *rumpere, rup-*; see also *robe, rove*. The spelling *reive* is Sc. and due to the revival of the word by Scott. See also *bereave*. The use of the p.p. *reft*, in *reft asunder*, also due to Scott, is due to confusion between this verb and *rive* (q.v.).

rebate. F. *rabattre* (see *abate*). See also *rabbet*.

Rebeccaite [*hist.*]. Welsh rioter destroying turnpike gates (1843). With allusion to *Rebekah* (*Gen.* xxiv. 60).

rebeck [*archaic*]. Early fiddle. F. *rebec*; cf. It. *ribe(c)ca*, "a rebeck, or a croud, or a kit" (Flor.), Port. *rebeca*, MedL. *rebeca*. Unexplained alteration of OF. *ribibe*, ult. from Arab. *rebāb*.

rebel. F. *rebeller*, L. *rebellare*, from *bellum*, war. Noun *rebel* is from earlier adj., F. *rebelle*, L. *rebellis*, formerly common in predicative use accompanied by *to, against*.

reboisement. Reafforestation. F., from *bois*, wood.

rebound. See *bound*[2]. *At the rebound*, common in 16–17 cent. and perh. orig. from tennis, is now only used of emotional reaction.

rebuff. OF. *rebuffe* (replaced by *rebuffade*), It. *ribuffo*, from *buffo*, puff.

rebuke. AF. *rebukier*, OF. *rebuchier*, to repulse, of doubtful origin. Current sense is earliest (14 cent.) in E. and suggests connection with F. *bouche*, mouth; cf. to *cast in one's teeth*, and It. *rimboccare*, "to twit or hit one in the teeth, also to retort backe word for word" (Torr.). *Rebuché*, "hebetatus," occurs in the *Oxf. Glossary*.

rebus. Picture puzzle. F. *rébus* (1512), L. *rebus*, abl. pl. of *res*, thing, "dans l'expression *de rebus quae geruntur*, employée par les clercs de Picardie pour désigner les pièces satiriques à devinettes qu'ils com-

posaient pendant le carnaval" (*Dict. Gén.*). For the *rebus* below see *curry*[1].

Car en rebus de Picardie
Une faux, une estrille, un veau,
Cela fait estrille-Fauveau (Marot).

rebut. F. *rebouter*, from *bouter*, to thrust, butt[5].

recalcitrant. F. *récalcitrant*, from pres. part. of L. *recalcitrare*, to kick out, from *calx*, *calc-*, heel.

recall. See *call*. *Beyond recall* is an echo of Milton.

Other decrees
Against thee are gone forth without recall
(*Par. Lost*, v. 885).

recant. L. *recantare*, from *cantare*, to sing (cf. *palinode*). A Reformation word.

recapitulate. From Late L. *recapitulare*, from *capitulum*, heading, chapter. Cf. *capitulate*.

recast. In current literary sense a metaphor from metal-founding.

recede. L. *recedere*, to go back. See *cede*.

receipt. Restored on L. *recept-* from ME. *receite*, OF. (*recette*), L. *recepta*, from *recipere*, *recept-*, to receive, from *capere*, to take. Cf. *conceit*, *deceit*. Earliest E. sense (Chauc.) is formula, prescription, now often replaced by *recipe* (q.v.).

receive. OF. *receivre*, L. *recipere*, and *receveir* (*recevoir*), VL. **recipēre*. Cf. *conceive*, *deceive*. The senses are mostly developed in F. With *receiver* (of stolen goods) (14 cent.) cf. archaic & Sc. *resetter*, *receter*, OF. *recetour*, L. *receptor-em*.

Commonlie the lytle thieff is hanged, bod his ressetyr and hys mayntynur is savid
(*NED.* c. 1440).

recension. L. *recensio-n-*, from *recensēre*, to review, from *censēre*, to criticize.

recent. F. *récent*, L. *recens*, *recent-*. First (16 cent.) in Sc.

receptacle. L. *receptaculum*, from *recipere*, *recept-*, to receive. Cf. *reception*, *receptive*, the former, in sense of ceremonial gathering (19 cent.), after F. *réception*.

recess. L. *recessus*, "going awaye, or going back; retyring. The secretest or innermost place of anye rome" (Coop.), from *recedere*, *recess-*, to withdraw. In parl. sense from 17 cent. Cf. *recessional* (hymn), sung as clergy and choir retire from chancel to vestry; but not in eccl. use.

Rechabite. Teetotaler, member of benefit society founded 1835. See *Jer.* xxxv.

réchauffé. F., p.p. of *réchauffer*, to warm up again. See *chauffeur*. Current in ME. (v.i.).

Allso that no cooke sell no maner rechaufid meit
(*Coventry Leet Book*, 1421).

recherché. F., p.p. of *rechercher*, to seek out. Cf. *exquisite* and see *search*.

recidivist [*neol.*]. Relapsing criminal. F. *récidiviste* (neol.), from *récidiver*, "to recidivate, relapse, fall back or again" (Cotg.), MedL. *recidivare*, from L. *recidivus*, from *recidere*, from *cadere*, to fall. Cf. *relapse*, *backsliding*.

recipe. L., take, imper. of *recipere*, used by physicians as heading of prescriptions. See *receipt*.

recipient. F. *récipient*, from pres. part. of L. *recipere*, to receive.

reciprocal. From L. *reciprocus*, app. from *re-*, back, and *pro-*, forward. *Reciprocity* in econ. sense is 18 cent.

recite. F. *réciter*, L. *recitare*, from *citare*, to cite (q.v.). *Recitative* (mus.) is It. *recitativo*.

reck. AS. *reccan*. Com. Teut.; cf. obs. Du. *roeken* (Du. *roekeloos*, reckless), OHG. *ruohhen* (Ger. *ruchlos*, reckless), ON. *rækja*.

reckon. AS. *gerecenian*. WGer.; cf. Du. *rekeñen*, Ger. *rechnen*; also Goth. *rahnjan*; cogn. with *reck*, also with AS. *racu*, account, and ult. with *rake*[1], orig. sense having been a bringing together. US. use (see *calculate*) was formerly literary E.

reclaim. F. *réclamer*, L. *reclamare* (see *claim*). Orig. (13 cent.) to call back (a hawk), hence to reduce to obedience, reform. Cf. F. *réclame*, advertisement, calling to oneself.

reclame: a sohoe, or heylaw; a loud calling, whooting, or whooping to make a hawke stoope unto the lure; also, a claime, a challenge (Cotg.).

recline. L. *reclinare*. Cf. *decline*, *incline*.

recluse. F. *reclus*, L. *reclusus*, from *recludere*, *reclus-*, from *claudere*, to shut. Cf. *anchorite*.

recognize. From OF. *reconoistre* (*reconnaître*), *reconoiss-*, L. *recognoscere*, from *cognoscere*, to know; cf. *cognizance* (q.v.). For senses cf. *acknowledge*. Earlier is *recognizance* (v.i.), of which the verb is rather a back-formation.

For he was bounden in a reconyssaunce,
To paye twenty thousand sheeld anon
(Chauc. B. 1520).

recoil. F. *reculer*, from *cul*, L. *culus*, posteriors. For change of vowel cf. *foil*[2], *soil*[1].

recollect. From L. *recolligere*, *recollect-*, lit. to collect again. For senses cf. to *pull oneself together*.

recommend. Earlier *recommand*, F. *recommander*, orig. to entrust; hence, to introduce (favourably). See *command*, *commend*.

recompense. F. *récompenser*. See *compensate*.

reconcile. F. *réconcilier*, L. *reconciliare*. See *conciliate*.

recondite. L. *reconditus*, p.p. of *recondere*, from *condere*, to put away, hide, compd. of *dare*, to give.

reconnoitre. F. *reconnoître*, archaic spelling of *reconnaître*, to recognize. From early 18 cent. (War of Spanish Succession). Cf. *reconnaissance*, earlier also *reconnoissance*. *Recognize* was used earlier in same sense.

> He [a commander] ought himself to recognize all avenues, whereby his enemies may come at him (1657).

reconography [*neol.*]. Reconnaissance sketching. Title of book mentioned in *Times Lit. Sup.* Jan. 23, 1919.

reconstruction. In current sense of reorganization after war first used in US., after Civil War of 1861–65.

record. First (13 cent.) as verb. Archaic F. *recorder*, from L. *recordari*, lit. to get by heart, *cor*, *cord-*; cf. It. *ricordare*, Sp. *recordar*. Hence noun *record*, sporting sense of which is late 19 cent., the gramophone *record* being still more recent. The offic. *recorder* was orig. one skilled in law appointed by civic magistrates to "record" their proceedings. The *Recorder* of London is still appointed by the Court of Aldermen. The obs. mus. *recorder* is from ME. sense of verb, to practise a tune.

recount. OF. *reconter* (replaced by *raconter*). See *count*[2].

recoup. Orig. to deduct. F. *recouper*, from *couper*, to cut. See *coppice*.

recourse. F. *recours*, L. *recursus*, from *recurrere*, *recurs-*, to run back. For sense cf. *resort*.

recover. F. *recouvrer*, L. *recuperare*, to get back, ult. cogn. with *capere*, to take. Intrans. sense, to revive, etc., is for earlier reflex.

recreant [*poet.*]. OF., pres. part. of *recreire*, later *recroire*, to yield in trial by combat, lit. take back one's pledge, from OF. *creire*, L. *credere*, to believe. Cf. *miscreant*. The p.p. *recru*, in ModF. worn out, exhausted, was used in OF. in same sense.

> Ja bons vassals nen iert vifs recrëuz (*Rol.* 2088).

recreate. From L. *recreare*, to refresh, lit. to create again.

recrement. Waste product. F. *récrément*, L. *recrementum*, from *cernere*, to sift out, separate. Cf. *excrement*.

recriminate. From MedL. *recriminari*, from *crimen*, *crimin-*, charge, crime. Cf. F. *récriminer*, "to recriminate, retort a crime, accuse an accuser" (Cotg.).

recrudescence. From L. *recrudescere*, to become raw, *crudus*, again. Chiefly in bad sense, of sore, disease, etc.

recruit. Obs. F. *recrute*, dial. var. of *recrue*, p.p. fem. of *recroître*, to grow again, L. *recrescere*. Orig. reinforcement collectively (see *crew*). Adopted as noun and verb by most Europ. langs. in 17 cent. Fig. sense (to *recruit one's health*) also occurs in 17 cent. E. Racine describes verb *recruter* as a barbarous word coined by the *gazettes de Hollande*.

> Presently came orders for our sending away to the fleete a recruite of 200 soldiers (Pepys, June 2, 1666).

rectangle. Late L. *rectiangulum*, from *rectus*, straight, right, *angulus*, angle. Cf. *rectilinear*; *rectify*, F. *rectifier*, Late L. *rectificare*; *rectitude*, F., Late L. *rectitudo*.

recto [*typ.*]. L. *recto* (sc. *folio*). Cf. *verso*.

rector. L., from *regere*, *rect-*, to rule, guide. Earliest (13 cent.) in E. in eccl. sense of incumbent whose tithes are not impropriate. Also at Sc. universities and schools, and at two Oxf. colleges (Lincoln, Exeter), used of the Head. So also F. *recteur*, Ger. *rektor*.

rectum [*anat.*]. L. (sc. *intestinum*), from *rectus*, straight.

recumbent. From pres. part. of L. *recumbere*, to recline. Cf. *incumbent*.

recuperate. From L. *recuperare*, to recover (q.v.), get back. For intrans. use cf. *recover*.

recur. L. *recurrere*, to run back.

recusant. From pres. part. of L. *recusare*, to refuse, from *causa*; cf. *accuse*. Orig. (c. 1550) of Roman Catholic "refusing" to attend service of Church of England. Cf. rare verb to *recuse*, F. *récuser*.

red. AS. *rēad*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *rood*, Ger. *rot*, ON. *rauthr*, Goth. *rauths*; cogn. with L. *ruber*, *rufus*, G. ἐρυθρός, Gael. Ir. *ruadh* (cf. Rob *Roy*), Welsh *rhudd*. Often as intens., e.g. *red ruin* (*republican*). Spec. application to violent revolutionaries (*red flag*, etc.) dates from adoption (1793) of the Phrygian cap or *bonnet rouge* in France, but in 17 cent. the *red flag* was the naval

signal for fight. *Redcoat* dates esp. from the Cromwellian troopers, though recorded for 16 cent. The *Red Cross* (of Geneva) was adopted (1863) by the Geneva Conference as symbol securing immunity for hospitals and wounded. Turkey uses similarly the *Red Crescent*. *Redhanded*, for earlier *redhand* (Sc. law), was coined by Scott. *Red letter* refers to indication of saints' days and feasts in eccl. calendars. With *redpole*, from *poll*[1], cf. *redstart*, from AS. *steort*, tail, rump (cf. *wheatear*). *Redskin* is 17 cent. (cf. F. *peau-rouge*). *Red tape* in fig. sense is 19 cent.

She is nother fyshe nor fleshe, nor good red hearyng (Heywood's *Proverbs*, 1546).

Send the papers to the Christchurch museum in New Zealand as an example of the red tape-worm of England (*Times*, Oct. 26, 1917).

redaction. F. *rédaction*, L. *redactio-n-*, from *redigere*, *redact-*, to reduce, from *re-* and *agere*.

redan [*fort.*]. Outwork forming salient angle. F., earlier *redent*, "a double notching, or jagging as in the teeth of a saw" (Cotg.), from *dent*, tooth. Cf. synon. F. *ouvrage à scie*.

redd [*dial.*]. See *rid*.

reddle. Var. of *raddle*, *ruddle*.

rede [*poet.*]. Archaic spelling of *read* (q.v.), differentiated to express earlier sense of counsel, etc. Obs. in 17–18 cents., but revived by Scott.

redeem. F. *rédimer*, L. *redimere* (see *ransom*). For vowel cf. *esteem*. *Redeeming feature* (*quality*), *past redemption*, are 19 cent. *Redeemer* has replaced earlier *redemptor*, F. *rédempteur*.

redemptorist. Member of *Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer* (Naples, 1732).

red-gum. Rash on skin of children. Folk-etym. for ME. *radegound* (*Piers Plowm.*), lit. red pus (see *groundsel*).

redif. Soldier of Turk. reserve. Arab. *redif*, one who follows, second. Cf. *nizam*.

redingote. F., from E. *riding-coat*.

redintegrate. From L. *redintegrare*, to make whole, *integer*, again.

redolent. Now always with *of*. OF., from pres. part. of L. *redolēre*, from *re-* and *olēre*, to smell.

redoubt. Artificial spelling of *redout*, F. *redoute*, It. *ridotto*, from L. *reducere*, *reduct-*; cf. F. *réduit*, nook, refuge.

reduite: a blockhouse, or little fort (Cotg.).

redoubtable. ME. *redoutable*, F., from *re-douter*, to fear, from *douter*, to doubt, in OF. to fear (see *doughty*). For restored *-b-* cf. *doubt*.

redound. F. *rédonder*, L. *redundare*, "to overflow, reflow or return backe, to redounde" (Coop.), from *re-* and *undare*, from *unda*, wave. Formerly common in lit. sense (cf. *redundant*). For current fig. sense cf. F. *rejaillir*, to gush back.

L'éclat n'en rejaillit qu'à votre déshonneur (Mol. *Don Juan*, iv. 6).

redowa. Dance. F. or Ger., from Bohem. *reydovák*, from *reydovati*, to whirl round.

redress. Formerly current in various senses of F. *redresser*, to put right again (see *dress*). Now usu. in spec. connection with wrongs, grievances, etym. sense surviving with *balance*.

I called the New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old (Canning, 1826).

redshort [*metall.*]. Swed. *rödskört*, red brittle. Cf. *coldshort*.

reduce. L. *reducere*, to lead back. Lit. sense appears in *to reduce a dislocation*, *to reduce to the ranks*; cf. *reduced circumstances* (19 cent.).

reductio ad absurdum. L., reduction to the absurd. Orig. in geom.

redundant. See *redound*. For sense cf. *superfluous*.

reduplication [*ling.*]. Formation of past tense by doubling of root-syllable, e.g. L. *tango*, *tetigi*, G. λύω, λέλυκα; also in Teut. langs., e.g. *hold*, *held* (AS. *hēold*, for **hehold*). Also a common phenomenon of baby speech (*papa*, *mama*), esp. in imit. words (*bow-wow*, *gee-gee*), and in popular words formed either by rime (*hurly-burly*, *roly-poly*) or by variation of orig. vowel (*see-saw*, *zig-zag*). In the last class of formations the fuller vowel is usu. the original. See *duplicate*.

reebok. SAfr. antelope. Du., roebuck. Cf. *springbok*, etc.

reed. AS. *hrēod*. WGer.; cf. Du. Ger. *riet* (usual Ger. word is *rohr*). *Reedy voice* is from mus. sense of *reed*.

Thou trustest in the staff of this broken reed [*Vulg.* baculum arundineum confractum], on Egypt (*Is.* xxxvi. 6; cf. 2 *Kings*, xviii. 21).

reef[1]. In sail. ME. *riff*, ON. *rif*, in same sense, prob. ident. with *reef*[2]. F. *ris* (Wace) is from pl. (cf. *lis*, lily). *Reefer*, midshipman (attending in tops during reefing of sail), is first in Marryat. Hence *reefer*, coat of naut. cut (late 19 cent.).

reef[3]. Rock. Earlier (16 cent.) *riff*, Du. *rif*, ON. *rif*, reef, rib; cf. Ger. *riff*, from Du. Prob. ident. with *reef*[1]. In gold-mining sense orig. (c. 1850) in Austral.

reek. AS. *rēocan*, to smoke. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *rieken*, to smell, *rooken*, to smoke, Ger. *riechen*, to smell, *rauchen*, to smoke, ON. *rjūka*, to smoke. Now usu. replaced by *smoke*, exc. in picturesque and fig. use. Noun *reek* is still in gen. Sc. use; cf. *Auld Reekie*, Edinburgh.

reel[1]. For thread. AS. *hrēol*; cf. ON. *hrǣll*, Fris. *raial*. *Off the reel* is 19 cent. Hence verb to *reel*, in early use, but owing something of later senses to *reel*[2].

reel[2]. Dance. Perh. from *reel*[1], with idea of spinning round; but cf. obs. E. *ray*, dance, MHG. *reie* (*reigen*, *reihen*).

reeve[1] [*hist.*]. Steward, etc. AS. *gerēfa*, whence also archaic *grieve*. Cf. *portreeve*, *sheriff*. In AS. a high official, used later in various senses. The resemblance to Ger. *graf* (Du. *graaf*, LG. *grave*, *greve*), count, earlier used of various officials, is thought by the best authorities to be accidental, but the correspondence in sense is remarkable, e.g. archaic E. *dike-reeve* (EAngl.) = LG. *dīk-grēve*, Ger. *deich-graf*.

reeve[2] [*naut.*]. Verb. From 17 cent. It. *refare*, "to thrid" (Torr.), from *refe*, "any kinde of twisted sowing thred" (Flor.), ? Ger. *reif*, band, rope; ? cf. dial. *reeve*, rope (of onions). Not connected with *reef*[1]. With past *rove* cf. naut. *stove* (from *stave*).

> Reeving is...drawing a rope thorow a blocke or oylet to runne up and down (Capt. John Smith).

reeve[3]. Bird. Fem. of *ruff*[1] (q.v.).

refectory. MedL. *refectorium*, from L. *reficere*, *refect-*, to remake, repair. For sense cf. *restaurant*.

refer. F. *référer*, from L. *referre*, lit. to carry back. Cf. *relate*. *Referee* was orig. used (early 17 cent.) of parl. official dealing with monopolies; cf. earlier *referendary*. *Referendum* (late 19 cent.) is a Swiss institution (cf. *plébiscite*).

refine. F. *raffiner*, from *affiner*, from *fin*, fine[2]; cf. It. *raffinare*, Sp. *raffinar*. Orig. of metals.

reflect. L. *reflectere*, to bend back, as still in scient. sense, and in to *reflect* (credit, dishonour, etc.) *upon one*, whence *reflection*, animadversion. *Reflex*, L. *reflexus*, reflected, is 19 cent. in sense of involuntary.

reform. F. *reformer*, to form again, *réformer*, to improve, L. *reformare*, from *forma*, shape. *Reformation*, in Church sense, was borrowed (16 cent.) from Ger. (Luther). *Reformatory* is 19 cent.

refract. From L. *refringere*, *refract-*, to break back, from *frangere*. *Refractory* is altered from earlier *refractary*, F. *réfractaire*, L. *refractarius*.

refrain[1]. Verb. From tonic stem (OF. *refrein-*) of F. *refréner*, L. *refrenare*, to restrain, from *frenum*, bridle, ? cogn. with *frendere*, to gnash the teeth. Current sense is for earlier reflex. (*Gen.* xlv. 1).

refrain[2]. Noun. F., lit. break back, from OF. *refraindre*, VL. **refrangere*, for *refringere*; cf. Prov. *refranh*, Sp. *refran*. OF. & ME. also had *refrait*, *refret*, L. *refract-*.

> *refrain d'une balade*: the refret, burthen, or downe of a ballade (Cotg.).

refresh. OF. *refreschier* (replaced by *rafraîchir*), from *frais*, fresh. Earliest (14 cent.) in sense of physical restoration, etc. With *refresher* (leg.) cf. AF. *refreschement*, instalment of pay (14 cent.).

> His memory had received a very disagreeable refresher on the subject of Mrs Bardell's action (*Pickwick*, xxxi.).

refrigerate. From L. *refrigerare*, from *frigus*, cold. *Refrigerator* is substituted for earlier *refrigeratory* (c. 1600).

reft. See *reave*.

refuge. F., L. *refugium*, from *fugere*, to flee. *Place* (*port*, *house*) *of refuge* are modelled on *city of refuge* (*Vulg. urbs fugitivorum*). *Refugee*, 17 cent. also *refugie*, F. *réfugié*, was first applied to F. Huguenots who migrated after Revocation of Edict of Nantes (1685).

refund. L. *refundere*, lit. to pour back, in Law L. to pay back; cf. F. *verser*, to pay in, lit. to pour. Associated in sense with *fund*.

refuse. Verb. F. *refuser*, L. *refusare*, ? from *refundere*, *refus-*, to cast back, etc. (v.s.). Noun is from F. *refus*, and perh. in earlier adj. sense (*refuse goods*) from p.p. *refusé* with *-é* lost as in *costive*, *signal*[2], *trove*, etc. To *have the refusal* (option of acquiring) is 16 cent. *The great refusal* is Dante's *gran rifiuto* (*Inf.* iii. 60), alluding to Celestine V's resignation of the Papacy.

refute. L. *refutare*, to repel. Cf. *futile*.

regal. Archaic F. *régal*, L. *regalis*, from *rex*, *reg-*, king.

regale. F. *régaler*, It. *regalare*, "to present or give guifts unto, to bestow a largesse upon"

(Flor.), prob. from *gala* (q.v.), but naturally associated with *regal* (v.i.).

se regaler: to make as much account, and take as great a care, of himselfe, as if he were a king (Cotg.).

regalia. L., neut. pl. of *regalis*, royal. Earlier used also of royal rights and privileges. In sense of cigar it is Sp., royal privilege.

regard. First (14 cent.) as noun. F., from *regarder*, to look at, consider, from *garder*, to heed, etc. See also *reward*. For sense-development cf. *respect*. It seems possible that *kind regards* (cf. *best respects*), as epistolary formula (18 cent.), may be partly due to Port. *recados* (pl.), "a greeting, commendation, salutation" (Vieyra), used by several early E. travellers and spelt *recarders* by Fryer (17 cent.). This is from *recadar*, to send a message, VL. **recapitare*.

regatta. Orig. boat-race on Grand Canal of Venice. It. (Venet.), struggle, match; app. related to archaic E. *regrater* (q.v.). According to the *NED*. the first E. *regatta* was held on the Thames, June 23, 1775 (see *Annual Register*); but quot. 3 relates to 1768.

rigatta: the play that children cal at musse. Also a strife or contention for the maistrie, a coping or bickering together (Flor.).

rigattare: to wrangle, to shift for, to play at musse. Also to sell by retaile as hucksters and brokers use... to proule and shift for by prouling, to contend, to cope or fight for the maistrie (*ib.*).

He [the Earl of Lincoln] planned what was termed a Regatta, to which all the gentlemen of the neighbourhood who kept boats were invited
(Hickey's *Memoirs*, i. 96).

regenerate. From L. *regenerare*, from *genus*, *gener-*, race, breed.

regent. F. *régent*, from pres. part. of L. *regere*, to rule. Hence *regency*, esp. in France (1715–23) and England (1810–20), in each case with suggestion of debauchery.

regicide. Coined (16 cent.) on *homicide*.

régie. Department controlling tobacco. F., p.p. fem. of *régir*, to rule, from L. *regere*.

régime. F., L. *regimen*, "regiment, rule, governaunce" (Coop.), from *regere*, to rule. Esp. (hist.) the *old régime*, in France before Revolution.

regiment. F. *régiment*, Late L. *regimentum*, in various senses of *regimen* (v.s.), e.g. *monstrous regiment of women* (Knox). Mil. sense from 16 cent. With *regimentals* cf. *canonicals*.

region. F. *région*, L. *regio-n-*, from *regere*, to rule. Cf. *kingdom*.

register. F. *registre*, OF. also *regestre*, MedL. *registrum*, *regestrum*, altered from Late L. *regesta*, neut. pl., from *regerere*, *regest-*, to record, from *gerere*, to carry (out), execute, etc. Some senses (organ, stove) app. influenced by association with *regere*, to rule, control. *Registrary*, MedL. *registrarius*, is replaced by *registrar*, exc. at Camb.

Every parson vicare or curate within this diocese shall for every churche kepe one boke or registre wherin ye shall write the day and yere of every weddyng christenyng and buryeng
(T. Cromwell, 1538).

regius. L., royal. Title of five professors instituted by Hen. VIII.

regnant. From pres. part. of L. *regnare*, to reign, from *regnum*, kingdom, from *regere*, to rule. Usu. after noun and esp. in *queen regnant*. Cf. hist. *regnal year*, MedL. *regnalis*.

regorge. Cf. *disgorge*.

regrater [*hist.*]. Retailer, with suggestion of forestalling and monopoly. Still in dial. use for huckster. F. *regrattier*, from *regratter*, explained as from *gratter*, to scratch, scrape. But AF. *regatour* and It. *rigattare*, Sp. *regatear*, suggest that *regratter* may be folk-etym. Cf. also It. *recatare* (v.i.), ult. ident. with F. *racheter*, to buy back (see *cater*). See *regatta*. For another doubtful *-r-* cf. *broker*.

recatare: to buie and sell againe by retaile, to regrate, to retaile. Also to forestall markets (Flor.).

Some hundreds of years ago we had statutes in this country against forestalling and regrating
(*Daily Chron.* July 17, 1919).

regress. L. *regressus*. Cf. *egress*, *progress*, etc.

regret. F. *regretter* (11 cent.), orig. to bewail the dead. Of Teut. origin; cf. AS. *grētan*, OSax. *grātan*, MHG. *grazen*, ON. *grāta*, Goth. *grētan*, to weep, rage, etc.; also Sc. *greet*[2], to weep.

regular. OF. *reguler* (*régulier*), L. *regularis*, from *regula*, rule, from *regere*. Earliest E. sense (14 cent.), belonging to a religious order or rule, as opposed to *secular*. With *a regular fraud* cf. *a genuine humbug*. Cf. *regulate*, from Late L. *regulare*, whence US. *regulator*, vigilante, agent of lynch-law.

We daily hear of new irregularities committed by the people called regulators (*Boston Chron.* 1768).

regulus [*chem.*]. L., dim. of *rex*, *reg-*, king (cf. *basilisk*). Orig. applied to metallic form of antimony, from its ready combination with gold, the royal metal. Also applied to the basilisk and the crested wren.

regurgitate. From MedL. *regurgitare*, from Late L. *gurgitare*, from *gurges, gurgit-*, abyss, gorge.

rehabilitate. See *habilitate*.

rehearse. OF. *rehercier*, to repeat, lit. to rake or harrow over again (see *hearse*). Very common in ME., theat. sense from 16 cent only (*Dream*, iii. 1).

> Whoso shal telle a tale after a man,
> He moote reherce, as ny as ever he kan,
> Everich a word (Chauc. A. 731).

reichstag [*hist.*]. Ger. parliament. From *reich*, empire, ult. cogn. with *rajah*, and *tag*, assembly, lit. day (see *diet*[2]). Cf. *landtag*, and Austr. *reichsrat*, from *rat*, counsel, "rede."

> He [Bismarck] was a man of infinite humour, who called his hound Reichstag (H. Macfall).

reify. To materialize. Coined (c. 1850) from L. *res*, thing, after *nullify*.

reign. F. *règne*, L. *regnum*, from *regere*, to rule. Cf. It. *regno*, Sp. *reino*.

reim [*SAfr.*]. Thong, strap. Du. *riem*.

reimburse. Coined from archaic *imburse* (Johns.), after F. *rembourser*, from *bourse*, purse (q.v.).

rein[1]. Of horse. F. *rêne*, OF. *resne, reigne*, etc.; cf. It. *redina*, Sp. *rienda*, VL. **retina*, from *retinēre*, to hold back; cf. *retinaculum*, "anye thing that holdeth back" (Coop.).

rein[2]. Loin. See *reins*.

reindeer. ON. *hreindȳri*, whence also Du. *rendier*, Ger. *renntier*, altered on *rennen*, to run. ON. had also the simple *hreinn*, whence AS. *hrān* (King Alfred), F. *renne* (via Ger.).

reinette. Apple. See *rennet*[2].

reinforce. For earlier (16 cent.) *renforce*, F. *renforcer*, from *re-* and OF. *enforcier*, to strengthen, from *force* (q.v.).

reins [*archaic*]. Loins. F., L. *renes*, kidneys. For Bibl. use (*Ps.* vii. 2) as seat of feelings cf. *heart, liver, stomach, bowels*.

reinstate. From archaic *instate* (cf. *install*). See *state*.

reintegration. For *redintegration* (q.v.); cf. F. *réintégration*, MedL. *reintegratio*.

reis[1]. Port. money of account. Port., pl. of *real*[2] (q.v.). Cf. *milreis*.

> It takes one thousand reis to make a dollar
> (Mark Twain).

reis[2]. Arab. skipper, pilot. Arab. *rāis*, from *rās*, head.

reitbuck. SAfr. antelope. Du. *rietbok*, reed buck.

reiter [*hist.*]. Ger., rider, trooper.

reiterate. From Late L. *reiterare*, from *iterare*, "to doe a thing eftsoones or agayne" (Coop.), from *iterum*, again.

reive. See *reave*.

reject. From L. *reicere, reject-*, to throw back, from *jacere*. *Rejectamenta* is ModL.

rejoice. OF. *rejoïr* (*réjouir*), *réjoïss-*, from *re-* and *éjoïr*. See *enjoy, joy*. ME. had also *rejoy* (Chauc.).

rejoin. See *join*. Sense of replying, orig. leg., esp. of defendant's answer to plaintiff, is AF. With *rejoinder*, from infin. *rejoindre*, cf. *remainder*.

rejuvenate. Coined (c. 1800), after *renovate*, from L. *juvenis*, young. Cf. *rejuvenescence*, from MedL. *rejuvenescere*.

relapse. From L. *relabi, relaps-*, to slip back, "backslide," orig. (16 cent.) into heresy.

relate. F. *relater*, from L. *relat-*, p.p. stem of *referre*, to refer, bear back. For senses cf. *refer, report*, and F. *rapporter*. With *relation*, kinsman (c. 1500), cf. concrete use of *acquaintance*. *Relative* (pronoun) is in Wyc.

relax. L. *relaxare*, from *laxus*, lax, loose. Cf. F. *relâcher*.

relay. Orig. (c. 1400) set of fresh hounds. OF. *relai* (*relais*), from *relayer* (13 cent.), from OF. *laier*, to let (see *delay*). ModF. *relais* is due to association with OF. *relaissier*, to release, *laissier* and *laier*, though quite distinct in origin, being used indifferently in OF.

release. OF. *relaissier*, VL. **relaxiare*, for *relaxare* (whence *relâcher*). Cf. *lease*. Current idiotic use of the verb started with the film manufacturers.

> Only this morning a daily paper of some standing remarked that the government had not "released" any colonial mutton last week
> (*Globe*, Feb. 21, 1917).

relegate. From L. *relegare*, from *legare*, to send.

relent. Ult. from L. *lentus*, slow, viscous; cf. F. *ralentir*, to slacken, from OF. *alentir* (12 cent.).

> He stired the coles, til relente gan
> The wex agayn the fir (Chauc. G. 1278).

relevant. From pres. part. of L. *relevare*, to raise up, hence to be of help, importance. Cf. It. *rilevante*, "of importance, of woorth, of consequence" (Flor.).

reliable. Chiefly current since 1850 and often criticized as a bad US. formation. It is, however, quite legitimate (cf. *available*,

laughable, etc.) and is recorded in E. for 1569. Cf. *reliance*, first in Shaks. See *rely*.

relic. F. *relique*, orig. (12 cent.) in pl., from L. *reliquiae*, from *relinquere*, *reliqu-*, to leave. Earliest in F. & E. in ref. to saints.

relict. L. *relictus*, p.p. of *relinquere* (v.s.). In spec. sense of widow it represents MedL. *relicta* (sc. *mulier*) or OF. *relicte*.

relief. F., from tonic stem (OF. *reliev-*) of *relever*, to raise up, L. *relevare*, from *levis*, light. Thus to *relieve* is the opposite of to *aggravate*. Etym. sense appears in plastic *relief*, It. *relievo*, raised or embossed work, whence idea of variety, contrast, as in *unrelieved monotony*. To *relieve a man of his purse*, to *relieve one's mind*, go back to orig. sense of lightening. Quot. below, referring to change of sentinel, is commonly misused.

> For this relief much thanks (*Haml.* i. 1).

religion. F., L. *religio-n-*, from *religens*, careful, opposite of *negligens*, and prob. cogn. with *diligens*. To *get religion* is US. (c. 1850). *Religiosity* is in Wyc.

relinquish. OF. *relinquir*, *relinquiss-*, VL. **relinquire*, for *relinquere*.

reliquary. F. *reliquaire*, MedL. *reliquiarium*, receptacle for relics.

relish. ME. *reles* (early 14 cent.), archaic F. *relais*, from OF. *relaissier*, to leave (behind). See *release*, which is also recorded in same sense. It is supposed that orig. meaning was after-taste, but this sense is not recorded in E. or F.

reluctant. From pres. part. of L. *reluctari*, to struggle against, from *luctari*, to struggle.

rely. In ME. in sense of *rally*[1]. F. *relier*, L. *religare*, to bind together. From 16 cent. to *rely on* (also *to*), perh. with idea of rallying to, falling back on, one's supports. Now always with *on*, *upon*, perh. owing to association with to *depend on*, *upon*.

remain. From tonic stem (*remain-*) of OF. *remanoir*, L. *remanēre*, from *manēre*, to dwell, stay; also OF. *remaindre*, VL. **remanere*, whence *remainder* (orig. leg.); cf. *misnomer*, *rejoinder*, etc., and see *manor*. The publisher's *remainder* is 18 cent. (*Mortal*) *remains* is late (c. 1700) and prob. after F. *restes* (*mortels*).

remand. Late L. *remandare*, to send back word; hence, to refer back, remit.

remanet. L., it remains. Cf. *deficit*.

remark. F. *remarquer*, to mark, notice (see *mark*[1]). Later sense of commenting, etc. arises from that of calling attention to spec. points. Cf. *observe*.

remedy. AF. *remedie*, L. *remedium*, from root of *medēri*, to heal; cf. F. *remède*. Leg. sense also in ME.

remember. OF. *remembrer*, from Late L. *rememorari*, from *memor*, mindful; cf. *memory*. The *King's remembrancer* was orig. a debt-collector.

remind. Coined (17 cent.) from *mind*, perh. after obs. *rememorate* (v.s.).

reminiscence. F. *réminiscence*, Late L. *reminiscentia*, from *reminisci*, to remember, cogn. with *mens*, mind.

remise [*archaic*]. Coachhouse. F., from *remettre*, to put back.

remiss. L. *remissus*, p.p. of *remittere*, to send back, also to slacken, abate, leave off, etc. Cf. *remission*, earliest (13 cent.) in *remission of sins*.

remit. L. *remittere*, to send back. In E. chiefly in secondary L. senses; earliest as *remission* (v.s.). Hence *remittance* and colonial *remittance man*. With *remittent* (fever) cf. *unremitting*.

remnant. Earlier *remenant* (Chauc.), OF. *remanant*, pres. part. of *remanoir*, to remain (q.v.).

remonstrate. From MedL. *remonstrare*, to demonstrate, point out (a fault); cf. F. *remontrer*.

remora. Sucking-fish, believed by ancients to delay vessel. L., from *mora*, delay.

remorse. OF. *remors* (*remords*), Late L. *remorsus*, from *remordēre*, to bite again. In ME. esp. in *remorse* (*prick*) *of conscience* (Chauc.), rendered in ME. by *ayenbite of inwit*.

remote. L. *remotus*, p.p. of *removēre*, to remove.

remount. In mil. sense (c. 1800) after F. *remonte*.

remove. OF. *remouvoir*, L. *removēre*, from *movēre*, to move. ME. had also *remeve* from tonic stem *remeuv-* (cf. *retrieve*). As name of form, usu. between fourth and fifth, *remove* appears to have originated at Eton.

remunerate. From L. *remunerare*, from *munus*, *muner-*, reward.

renaissance. F., from *renaître*, *renaiss-*, from *naître*, to be born, OF. *naistre*, VL. **nascere*, for *nasci*. In OF. in sense of spiritual re-birth.

renal [*anat.*]. F. *rénal*, Late L. *renalis*. See *reins*.

renard. See *reynard*.

renascence. In ref. to the revival of learning substituted (1869) by Matthew Arnold for *renaissance*.

rencounter [*archaic*]. F. *rencontre*, from *rencontrer*, to meet, from *re-* and OF. *encontrer*, to encounter (q.v.).

rend. AS. *rendan*, to tear, cut; cf. OFris. *renda*. No other known cognates.

render. F. *rendre*, VL. **rendere*, for *reddere*, to give back, *re-* and *dare*, altered by influence of its opposite *prendere* (*prehendere*), to take; cf. It. *rendere*, Port. *rendar*. The senses were developed in F.

rendezvous. F. *rendez-vous* (16 cent.), imper. of *se rendre*, to betake oneself, proceed (to a spot). Common in 17 cent. as *randevoo*.

rendition. Surrender, rendering. Obs. F., from *rendre*, to render.

renegade. Sp. *renegado*, orig. Christian turned Mohammedan, p.p. of *renegar*, L. *renegare*, to deny again. Cf. *desperado*. Replaced (16 cent.) earlier *renegate* (Chauc.), from MedL., whence also *runagate* (q.v.).

renew. Formed in ME. from *new* after L. *renovare*.

rennet[1]. For cheese-making. From *renne*, obs. form of *run*[1]; cf. Ger. *renne*, rennet, *gerinnen*, to clot, curdle. Also ME. & dial. *runnet*.

rennet[2]. Apple. F. *reinette*, *rainette*, usu. explained as named, from spotted skin, from *rainette*, frog, dim. of archaic *raine*, L. *rana*; but perh. dim. of *reine*, queen.

renounce. F. *renoncer*, L. *renuntiare*, to protest against. Cf. *announce*, *pronounce*.

renovate. From L. *renovare*, from *novus*, new.

renown. OF. *renon* (*renom*), from *renommer*, to make famous, from *nommer*, to name, L. *nominare*, from *nomen*, *nomin-*, name. Cf. *noun*.

rent[1]. Fissure, etc. From obs. *rent*, to tear (Chauc.), var. of *rend*, due to the p.p.

rent[2]. Of house. F. *rente*, income, yield, VL. **rendita*, p.p. of **rendere*. See *render* and cf. *tent*. In ME. of revenue in gen. Cf. It. *rendita*, "a rent, a revenue, an income, a profite" (Flor.). *Rental*, register of rents, rent-roll (*Piers Plowm.*), is AF.

> Is it leful to geve to Cesar rente?
> (Wyc. *Matt.* xxii. 17).

rentier. F., man of independent means, esp. with money in the *rentes*, public funds (v.s.).

renunciation. L. *renuntiatio-n-*, from *renuntiare*, to renounce.

rep[1] [*archaic*]. Bad character. For *reprobate*, but prob. suggested by *demi-rep* (q.v.). See also *rip*[2].

rep[2]. Fabric. Cf. F. *reps*, Du. *rips*, Norw. *ribs*, *rips*, *reps*, of various "ribbed" fabrics. Prob. cogn. with *rib*. For app. pl. forms cf. *baize*, *chintz*, "*cords*."

rep[3] [*school slang*]. For *repetition*. Cf. *prep*.

repair[1]. To mend. F. *réparer*, L. *reparare*, from *parare*, to prepare. Cf. *pare*, *prepare*.

repair[2]. To resort. OF. *repairier*, Late L. *repatriare*, to return to one's fatherland, *patria*. Cf. It. *ripatriare*, "to settle, place, or dwell in his owne native countrie againe" (Flor.), and E. *repatriate*.

> En cest païs avez estet asez,
> En France ad Ais bien repairier devez (*Rol.* 134).

repand [*biol.*]. L. *repandus*, bent back.

repartee. F. *repartie*, "an answering blow, or thrust (in fencing &c.) and thence, a returne of, or answer in speech" (Cotg.), p.p. fem. of *repartir*, to start back, hence to return a thrust, to retort. Cf. *riposte*.

repast. OF. (*repas*), from *repaître*, to feed, Late L. *repascere*, from *re-* and *pascere*, *past-*, to feed.

repatriate. See *repair*[2].

repeal. AF. *repeler*, F. *rappeler*, from *re-* and *appeler*. See *peal*, *appeal*. As noun esp. in *Repeal of the Union*, urged (1830) by O'Connell.

repeat. F. *répéter*, from L. *repetere*, lit. to try again, from *petere*, to assail, seek. *Repeating* watches are 17 cent., *repeating* rifles 19 cent.

repel. L. *repellere*, from *pellere*, *puls-*, to drive. Cf. *repulse*, which now usu. replaces *repel* in mil. sense.

repent. F. *se repentir*, from *re-* and OF. *pentir*, VL. **paenitire*, for *paenitēre*, cogn. with *paene*, almost. Orig. reflex., as usu. in *A.V.* Has nearly supplanted native *rue*[2].

repertory. L. *repertorium*, from *reperire*, *repert-*, to find. Cf. F. *répertoire*.

repetition. F. *répétition*, L. *repetitio-n-*. See *repeat*.

repine. Coined (16 cent.) from *pine*[2], after *repent*, *reproach*, *reprove*, etc.

replenish. OF. *replenir*, *repleniss-*; cf. archaic *plenish* (q.v.).

replete. F. *replet*, L. *repletus*, from *replere*, *replet-*, to fill again; cf. *complete*. Now usu. with *with*, for earlier *of* (Chauc.).

replevin [*leg.*]. Recovery of distrained chattels on security. AF., from OF. *replevir*, from *plevir*, to pledge (q.v.).

replica. It., from *replicare*, to reply (q.v.).

reply. F. *replier*, to fold back, in OF. also to reply (cf. ModF. *répliquer*), L. *replicare*, from *plicare*, to bend, fold. For metaphor cf. *retort*. Spec. leg. sense survives in *plaintiff's counsel then replied*; cf. *replication*, formal reply of plaintiff to plea of defendant.

report. OF. *reporter*, *raporter* (*rapporter*), L. *reportare*, to bring back (e.g. a message). Sense of noise springs from that of carrying back, re-echoing, a sound (v.i.). Current sense of *reporter* is 19 cent.

> And that he wolde been oure governour,
> And of our tales juge and reportour
> (Chauc. A. 813).

> The ragged hills and rocky towers reporte,
> By ecchoes voyce, the quest of noble hounds
> (*NED.* 1589).

repose. F. *reposer*. See *pose*. Intrans. sense is for earlier reflex. (cf. F. *se reposer*). In some senses, e.g. to *repose confidence in one*, rather directly from L. *reponere*, *reposit-*. Cf. *repository*, OF. *repositoire*, L. *repositorium*.

repoussé. F., p.p. of *repousser*, to push back, repulse. Cf. *relief*.

reprehend. L. *reprehendere*, "to pluck back againe; to take holde again; to blame, to rebuke" (Coop.); cf. F. *reprendre*, "to reprehend, blame, check, rebuke, reprove, carpe, controll" (Cotg.). *Reprehensible* is in Wyc. (*Gal.* ii. 11).

represent. F. *représenter*, orig. to bring into presence, hence to make clear, demonstrate, symbolize (cf. *representative*), stand in place of. First *NED.* quot. in parl. sense is from Oliver Cromwell.

repress. From L. *reprimere*, *repress-*, to press back, from *premere*.

reprieve. Orig. (c. 1500) to remand (to prison). Altered, app. by association with ME. *preve*, prove, from earlier *repry*, F. *repris*, p.p. of *reprendre*, to take back. The fact that *reprove* (ME. *repreve*) was a regular rendering of F. *reprendre*, to reprehend, may have helped the confusion.

> They were repryed, and sent unto the Toure of London (*NED.* 1494).

reprimand. F. *réprimande*, from *réprimer*, to repress (q.v.).

reprisal. Orig. (15 cent.) in *letters of marque* (q.v.) *and reprisal*. F. *représaille*, It. *ripresaglia*, "booties, prayes, prizes, prisals" (Flor.), from *riprendere*, to take back. Cf. to *get a bit of one's own back*. E. spelling has been affected by *reprise* (F.), used in various senses, including that of *reprisal*.

reproach. F. *reprocher*, VL. **repropiare*, from *prope*, near; cf. *approach*. Orig. sense, as still in F., e.g. *reprocher à quelqu'un sa faiblesse*, is to bring near, home. Cf. Ger. *vorwerfen*, to reproach, lit. to throw before.

> It shall not be reproched to me that ye fyghte me a foot and I on horsbacke (Caxton).

reprobate. L. *reprobatus*, p.p. of *reprobare*, to reprove, reject, which in Late L. had sense of to cast away from God. Orig. in Bibl. lang., e.g. 2 *Cor.* xiii. 5, where Tynd. and Coverd. have *castaway* and Wyc. *reprevable*.

reprove. F. *réprouver*, L. *reprobare* (v.s.). Cf. *approve*.

> The stoon whom men bildinge reproveden
> (Wyc. *Luke*, xx. 17).

reptile. F., Late L. *reptile* (sc. *animal*), neut. of Late L. *reptilis*, from *repere*, *rept-*, to creep. ? Cogn. with *serpent*. The *reptile press* renders Ger. *reptilienpresse*, coined (1869) on Bismarck's use of *reptilien*.

republic. F. *république*, L. *res publica*, public thing, common weal. In US. politics *Republican* is now opposed to Democrat, as Conservative to Liberal. The *republic of letters* is first in Addison.

repudiate. From L. *repudiare*, from *repudium*, divorce, cogn. with *pudor*, shame.

repugn. F. *répugner*, L. *repugnare*, "to repugne, to resist, to say contrary" (Coop.), from *pugnare*, to fight. Now esp. in *repugnant*, *repugnance*.

repulse. From L. *repellere*, *repuls-*; cf. F. *repousser*.

repute. F. *réputer*, L. *reputare*, "to consider and weigh diligently" (Coop.), from *putare*, to think.

request. First (14 cent.) as noun. OF. *requeste* (*requête*); cf. *quest*, *require*. With *in request* (16 cent.) cf. *in requisition* (early 19 cent.).

requiem. L., acc. of *requies*, rest, quiet, init. word of Introit in the Mass for the Dead, *Requiem aeternam dona eis, Domine*. Cf. *dirge*, *magnificat*, etc.

requiescat. L., may he begin to rest (*in pace*, in peace).

require. From tonic stem (*requier-*) of F. *requérir*, VL. **requaerire* for *requirere*, from *quaerere*, to seek; cf. *inquire*. Now often peremptory, orig. sense having been taken

over by *request*. With *requirement* cf. *requisite*.

One thing have I desired of the Lord, which I will require (*Ps.* xxvii. 4, *PB.*).

requisite. L. *requisitus*, p.p. of *requirere* (v.s.). *Requisition*, in mil. sense, is late 18 cent.

requite. Coined (16 cent.) from obs. *quite*, early var. of *quit* (q.v.).

reredos. AF. *areredos*, **reredos*; cf. AL. *retrodorsorium*. Lit. rear back (see *rear*[2] and *dorsal*). ME. had several other compds. in *rere-*, now obs. or replaced by *rear-*. *Reredos* was also obs. by 1550, exc. in sense of back of open fire-place, but was revived by eccl. antiquaries of 19 cent.

Item, for makyng of the rerdose in the kechyn (*York Merch. Advent. Accts.* 1433–4).

reremouse. See *rearmouse*.

rereward [*archaic*]. For *rearguard* (1 *Sam.* xxix. 2)

rescind. F. *rescinder*, L. *rescindere*, "to cut or breake in sunder; to abolish or fordoe" (Coop.), from *scindere*, *sciss-*, to cut; cf. *rescission*, annulment.

rescript. L. *rescriptum*, "the letters of a prince making aunswere to other letters; the emperours letters" (Coop.), from *rescribere*, *rescript-*, to write back. In E. first (16 cent.) in Papal sense.

rescue. From stem of AF. *rescure*, OF. *rescourre* (archaic *recourre*), from *re-* and *escourre*, L. *excutere*, to strike out; cf. It. *riscuotere*. The noun was in ME. *rescous*, OF. *rescousse* (archaic *recousse*), representing VL. *re-ex-cussa*. *Rescue home* is late 19 cent.

research. Sense of original, esp. scient., investigation, is 19 cent. Much overworked since c. 1880. See *search*.

reseda. Colour. F. *réséda*, mignonette, L. *reseda*, "a certain herbe dissolving impostumes" (Coop.), imper. of *resedare*, to allay, in formula *reseda morbis*, used as charm when applying the leaves as poultice (Pliny, xxvii. 131).

resemble. F. *ressembler*, from *re-* and *sembler*, to seem, L. *similare*, *simulare*, from *similis*, like, from *simul*, together.

resent. F. *ressentir*, from *re-* and *sentir*, to feel. Orig. to feel strongly in any way, current sense suggesting that "our sense of injuries is much stronger and more lasting than our sense of benefits" (Trench). Cf. *retaliate*.

I resented as I ought the news of my mother-in-law's death (Archbp. Sancroft).

reserve. F. *réserver*, L. *reservare*, from *servare*, to save. Cf. *preserve*. Mil. sense of noun from 17 cent. With *reserved* (in manner), first in Shaks. (*All's Well*, v. 3), cf. Ger. *zurückhaltend*, lit. holding back. *Mental reservation* is recorded from 16 cent., usu. with depreciatory sense of casuistry.

reservoir. F. *réservoir*, from *réserver* (v.s.).

reset [*leg.*]. To receive stolen goods (Sc.); earlier, to harbour. See *receive*.

reside. F. *résider*, L. *residēre*, from *sedēre*, to sit. *Residency*, earlier used indifferently with *residence*, is now obs., exc. in EInd.

residue. F. *résidu*, L. *residuum*, neut. of *residuus*, remaining, from *residēre* (v.s.). Cf. *sediment*.

resign. F. *résigner*, L. *resignare*, to unseal, cancel, from *signum*, sign, seal.

resilient. From pres. part. of L. *resilire*, to jump back, recoil, from *salire*, to jump.

resin, rosin. F. *résine* (OF. also *raisine*, *roisine*), L. *resina*; cf. G. ῥητίνη. *Rosin* is the older form in E. and Wyc. has both. With quot. below cf. *treacle*.

Whether resyn is not in Galaad (Wyc. *Jer.* viii. 22).

resipiscence. L. *resipiscentia*, from *resipiscere*, to return to a better frame of mind, from *re-* and incept. of *sapere*, to know.

resist. F. *résister*, L. *resistere*, to stand against, withstand. *Line of least resistance* is late 19 cent. from scient. *line of resistance*.

resolve. L. *resolvere*, from *solvere*, *solut-*, to loosen; cf. *dissolve*. Orig. sense of disintegrating passes, via that of solving a problem, to that of deciding a course of action. Cf. F. *résoudre*, with same senses. Only the secondary sense now appears in *resolute*. *Resolution* in parl. sense is recorded c. 1600. *Resolute*, to pass resolutions, occurs in 16 cent. E., but is now only US. (cf. *sculp*).

resonant. From pres. part. of L. *resonare*, to resound.

resort. F. *ressortir*, to rebound, go back again, from *re-* and *sortir*, to go out; in OF. esp. to have recourse to (a feudal authority), whence E. to *resort to* (counsels, methods, etc.). The noun is earlier in E. (Chauc.), *in the last resort* rendering F. *en dernier ressort*, "finally, fully, without farther appeale, or scope left for any appeale" (Cotg.). See *sortie*.

resource. F. *ressource*, "a resource, new spring, recovery, uprising, or raising

against" (Cotg.), from OF. *resourdre*, to rise again, from *re-* and *sourdre*, L. *surgere*, etym. sense appearing in (*lost*) *without resource*, F. *sans ressource*. Cf. *source*.

respect. F., L. *respectus*, from *respicere*, *respect-*, to look back at, regard, consider. For gen. senses cf. *regard*. With *respectable* cf. F. *considérable*, Ger. *angesehen*, E. *looked up to*, and, for its degeneration, cf. *honest*. F. *respectable* is still a dignified epithet. See *respite*.

> Non est personarum acceptor Deus
> (*Vulg. Acts*, x. 34).
>
> Thucydides was a great and respectable man
> (Langhorne's *Plutarch*, 1770).

respire. F. *respirer*, L. *respirare*, from *spirare*, to breathe. Cf. *spirit*. The *respirator* was invented by Julius Jeffreys (1835).

respite. OF. *respit* (*répit*), "a respite; a delay, a time or terme of forbearance" (Cotg.), L. *respectus*. Cf. *re-consideration*. *Respect* is common in same sense in 16 cent.

resplendent. From pres. part. of L. *resplendēre*, from *splendēre*, to shine, be splendid.

respond. L. *respondēre*, from *spondēre*, to pledge; cf. origin of *answer*, *answerable*, responsible. ME. had *respoun(d)*, OF. *respondre* (*répondre*). *Responsions*, preliminary examination (Oxf.), lit. answers, is recorded only from early 19 cent.

ressaldar [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Native captain in Indian cavalry. Urdu *risāladār*, from *risālah*, squadron, from Arab. *arsala*, to send, with agent. suffix as in *sirdar*, *chokidar*, etc.

rest[1]. Repose. AS. *ræst*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *rust*, Ger. *rast*, orig. stage of journey; also ON. *röst*, Goth. *rasta*, stretch of road, mile; cogn. with Goth. *razn*, house (see *ransack*). App. a word from the nomadic period; cf. Pers. *manzil*, home, orig. place of dismounting. *Rest-day* is in AS., rendering of *sabbath*. *Rest cure* is late 19 cent. In the verb there has been association with *rest*[2,3], e.g. *his eyes rested* (F. *s'arrêtèrent*) *on the object, he rested his elbow on the table*, etc. Shaks. *rest you merry* (*happy, fair*) is ellipt. for trans. use. Quot. 2 is now often wrongly punctuated.

> God rest you merry, sir (*As You Like It*, v. 1).
>
> God rest you merry, gentlemen (*Xmas carol*).

rest[2]. Remainder. F. *reste*, from *rester*, to remain, L. *restare*, lit. to stand back. Has affected sense of *rest*[1]. The verb was formerly used in concluding letters for *I remain*, etc.; cf. *rest assured*.

rest[3]. Of lance. Aphet. for *arrest*; but the simple *rest* is recorded earlier, and It. *resta*, Sp. *ristre*, have same sense; cf. *rest-harrow*, a tough shrub which is a nuisance to farmers (MedL. *resta bovis*, AF. *reste-beof*). See *rest*[2].

> *arrest* (*arrêt*): the rest whereon a man of armes setleth his lance (Cotg.).
>
> *arreste-bœuf*: the herbe rest-harrow, petty-whinne, graund furze, cammocke (*ib.*).

restaurant. F., pres. part. of *restaurer*, to restore. Current sense in Paris from c. 1765, but found earlier (17 cent.) in sense of strengthening diet.

restitution. F., L. *restitutio-n-*, from *restituere*, to re-establish, restore, from *statuere*, to set up. From 13 cent.

restive. OF. *restif* (*rétif*), "restie, stubborn, drawing backward, that will not goe forward" (Cotg.), from *rester*, to rest[2]; cf. Sc. *reist*, to stand stock-still. The sense has changed curiously. See also *rusty*[2].

> Like froward jades that for no striking sturre,
> But waxe more restife still the more we spurre
> (Sylv. i. 2).

restore. OF. *restorer* (*restaurer*), L. *restaurare*, to repair, cogn. with G. σταυρός, stake. For sense of giving back cf. *restitution*. *Restoration* was substituted (1660) for earlier *restauration*.

> The happy restoration of his Majesty to his people and kingdoms (*Journal of H. of C.*, May 30, 1660).

restrain. F. *restreindre*, *restreign-*, L. *restringere*, *restrict-*, whence also later *restrict*. See *strain*. *Restraint of princes* is still used for embargo in mercantile insurance.

result. L. *resultare*, to leap back, from *saltare*, frequent. of *salire*, *salt-*, to leap.

resume. F. *résumer*, from L. *resumere*, to take back. For sense of recommencing cf. F. *reprendre*. Cf. *résumé*, F. p.p.

resurge. L. *resurgere*, *resurrect-*, to rise again. Cf. *resurrection*, F. *résurrection* (12 cent.). *Resurrection* is used by Tynd. where Wyc. has *rysyng agein* and the AS. *Gospels* have *āriste*. *Resurrection-man*, *resurrectionist*, body-snatcher, are 18 cent.

resuscitate. From L. *resuscitare*, from *suscitare*, to raise up, arouse, from *sub* and *citare*, to summon, cite (q.v.).

ret [*techn.*]. To steep flax. Archaic Du. *reten*, "to hickle or cleans flax" (Hexham); cogn. with *rot*; cf. Sw. *röta*, Dan. *röde*, Du. *roten*,

Ger. *rösten* (for *rötzen*, MHG. *retzen*); also F. *rouir*, from Teut., *routoir*, retting-pond.

Both France and Holland send their flax to be retted in it [the river Lys]
(*Daily Chron.* Aug. 2, 1917).

retable [*eccl.*]. Appendage to altar. F., altered from OF. **rieretable*, rear-table; cf. Prov. *reiretaule*, MedL. *retrotabulum*; also ME. *rerefront*, app. draping of retable. Introduced (19 cent.) by eccl. antiquaries. Cf. *reredos*.

retail. OF. *retailler*, to cut up (see *tailor*). In E. sense ModF. has *détail*.

destailler: to retaile, or passe away by parcels (Cotg.).

retain. F. *retenir*, VL. **retenire*, for *retinēre*, to hold back; cf. *contain*, *detain*, etc. With *retainer*, kept fighting-man, cf. *retinue*.

cliens: one that belongeth or retayneth to an noble man; also a client reteyning a lawyer (Coop.).

retaliate. From L. *retaliare*, from *talis*, such, like. Orig. of requiting in kind, good or evil.

His Majesty's desire to retaliate...his subjects' true affections (Speed, 1611).

retard. F. *retarder* or L. *retardare*, from *tardus*, slow.

retch. AS. *hrācan*, from *hrāca*, spittle; cf. ON. *hrākja*, to spit. Not recorded in ME. The spelling (for *reach*) is accidental.

retiary. Spider. L. *retiarius*, gladiator armed with net, *rete*.

reticent. From pres. part. of L. *reticēre*, from *tacēre*, to be silent.

reticulate [*biol.*]. L. *reticulatus*, from *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, net.

reticule. F. *réticule*, L. *reticulum* (v.s.). Earlier (c. 1800) is corrupted *ridicule* (see *Oliver Twist*, ch. xlii.).

retina [*anat.*]. MedL., from *rete*, net; cf. F. *rétine*.

retine: the fift thinne membrane of the eye (Cotg.).

retinue. ME. *retenue* (Chauc.), F., p.p. fem. of *retenir*, to retain (q.v.).

retire. F., to pull back, from *tirer*, to draw (see *tire*[2]). Orig. trans., current sense for earlier reflex.

retort. From L. *retorquēre*, *retort-*, to twist back. Cf. *retort*, glass vessel with bent neck, MedL. *retorta*.

This is called the retort courteous
(*As You Like It*, v. 4).

retract. From L. *retrahere*, *retract-*, to draw back. In spec. sense of revoking, recanting, it represents the frequent. *retractare*, "to unsay that one hath sayd" (Coop.). Hence *retractation*, orig. of St Augustine's *Retractiones*, re-handlings.

retreat. First as noun. F. *retraite*, from *retraire*, to draw back, L. *retrahere*. Orig. (14 cent.) in mil. sense, esp. in to *blow the retreat*. Cf. E. *withdraw*, now euph. in mil. sense.

retrench. F. *retrancher*, to cut off. See *trench*. Cf. to *cut down* (expenditure). *Retrenchment* was added, at the instigation of Joseph Hume, to the *Peace and Reform* program of the Whigs.

retribution. F. *rétribution*, L. *retributio-n-*, from *retribuere*, to pay back (see *tribute*). For degeneration cf. *retaliate*, *resent*.

retrieve. From OF. tonic stem (*retreuv-*) of F. *retrouver*, to find again (see *trove*). For vowel cf. *beef*, *people*, and see *contrive*. Orig. (c. 1400) of dogs used to restart the game; but *retriever*, in mod. sense, is 19 cent.

retro-. L., backward (see *rear*[2]). Earliest (15 cent.) in *retrograde* (astron.), L. *retrogradus*, from *gradus*, step. Cf. *retrogression*. *Retrospect* is coined on *prospect*. Hence *retrospective*, now usu. substituted for earlier *retroactive*.

retroussé. F., turned up (see *truss*).

return. F. *retourner*, from *tourner*, to turn (q.v.). *Many (happy) returns of the day* is in Addison's *Freeholder* (May 28, 1716). Sense of report occurs orig. (15 cent.) of sheriff's return of writ to court with report on its execution, later extended to his announcement of election of M.P. The tobacco called *returns* was orig. refuse. With *returns*, profits, cf. *revenue*.

retuse [*biol.*]. L. *retusus*, from *retundere*, to beat back. Cf. *obtuse*.

reunion. F. *réunion*, which, like many F. words in *re-*, *ré-*, has partially lost sense of repetition.

Reuter. News agency founded (1850–60) by *P. J. von Reuter*.

revanche. From OF. *revanchier*, L. *revindicare* (see *revenge*). Mod. sense is that of return match or game, and not "revenge." Hence Ger. rendering of *la Revanche* is as incorr. as that of our own journalists who translate *en revanche*, on the other hand, by "in revenge."

reveal[1]. Verb. F. *révéler*, L. *revelare*, to draw back the veil, *velum*. With *revelation*, orig. (14 cent.) in ref. to divine agency, cf *apocalypse*.

reveal[2] [*arch.*]. Vertical side of doorway. For obs. *revale*, from OF. *revaler*, to bring down. See *vail*[1].

réveillé, revelly. F. *réveillez-(vous)*, imper. of *se réveiller*, to wake up, from *veiller*, to watch, L. *vigilare*. But not used in mil. F., which has *réveil* and *diane*.

revel. First (14 cent.) as verb. OF. *reveler*, to make tumult, have a spree, L. *rebellare*, to rebel. The current sense is the oldest (14 cent.) in E., though that of riot also occurs occasionally (v.i.), and it would appear that the word has been associated with F. *réveillon*, a Christmas Eve supper, and with the gen. idea of night jollifications (cf. *wake*). See also *riot*, which runs parallel with *revel*, though with converse sense-development.

> Men wene and the Dwke of Southfolk come ther schall be a schrewd revele (*Paston Let.* ii. 83).
>
> *vegghie*: watches, sentinels, wakes, revels a nights (Flor.).

revelly. See *réveillé*.

revendication. F., as *revindication*.

revenge. First (14 cent.) as verb. F. *revancher*, OF. *revanchier, revengier*, L. *revindicare*, from *vindicare*. Cf. *vengeance, vindicate*.

revenue. F. *revenu*, p.p. of *revenir*, to come back, L. *revenire*. Cf. *income, returns*. Sense of public income (*inland revenue, revenue officer*, etc.) is latest (17 cent.).

reverberate. From L. *reverberare*, lit. to beat back.

revere. F. *révérer*, from L. *revereri*, from *verēri*, to fear. Much earlier are *reverence* (13 cent.) and *reverend, reverent*. With *reverence*, bow (*Piers Plowm.*), cf. *curtsy, obeisance*. *Reverend*, as title of clergy, dates from 15 cent., *reverent* being erron. used earlier in same sense.

reverie. F. *rêverie*, from *rêver*, to dream (see *rave*). Current in ME. in sense of wild joy, etc., and app. confused with *revelry*. Re-adopted in mod. sense in 17 cent.

revers. F., L. *reversus* (v.i.).

reverse. F. *reverser*, from L. *versare*, frequent. of *vertere*, to turn. With mil. sense of defeat, disaster, cf. euph. *setback*.

revert. OF. *revertir*, VL. **revertire*, for *revertere* (v.s.).

revet [*mil. & arch.*]. To face with masonry. F. *revêtir*, OF. *revestir*, from L. *vestire*, to clothe.

> She [H.M.S. Cochran] grounded on a revetment (*Daily Chron.* Feb. 19, 1919).

review. First as noun. F. *revue*, p.p. fem. of *revoir*, to see again, revise, etc. (see *view*). In literary sense from 18 cent.

revile. OF. *reviler*, from *vil*, vile.

revindicate. See *vindicate*.

revise. F. *reviser*, L. *revisere*, frequent. of *revidēre*, to review. The *Revised Version* was executed 1870–84.

revive. F. *revivre*, Late L. *revivere*, from *vivere*, to live. Trans. sense originated through conjugation of intrans. with verb to *be*, e.g. *she was* (mod. *had*) *revived*. *Revival* in rel. sense is quoted by *NED.* from Cotton Mather (1702).

revoke. F. *révoquer*, L. *revocare*, to call back.

revolt. F. *révolter*, It. *rivoltare* (earlier *revoltare*), L. *re-* and *volutare*, frequent. of *volvere*, to roll; cf. *revolution*. For strong sense of *revolting* (from c. 1800) cf. *disgusting, repulsive*.

revolution. F. *révolution*, Late L. *revolutio-n-*, from *revolvere* (v.s.). Orig. (14 cent.) astron. Pol. sense from c. 1600.

revolve. L. *revolvere* (v.s.). *Revolver* was coined (1835) by Colt.

revue [*theat.*]. F., review (of recent and topical events).

revulsion. L. *revulsio-n-*, from *revellere, revuls-*, to tear back.

reward. ONF. form of *regard*, which is common in same sense in AF. Cf. *award* and see *guard*. Orig. of any form of requital, now limited in the opposite direction to *retaliate*. Gen. sense springs from that of looking favourably on; cf. *for a consideration*. Has almost supplanted *meed* (Wyc. *Matt.* v. 12).

reynard, renard. F. *renard*, OF. *regnard, renart*, orig. *Renart le goupil*, Renard the Fox, in the famous beast-epic, *Roman de Renart* (13 cent.), OHG. *Reginhart*, strong in counsel (cf. *Reginald*), used as pers. name of the fox. The popularity of the poem was so great that *renard* has quite supplanted OF. *goupil*. Cf. *chanticleer, bruin, monkey*. The form *Reynard* was used by Caxton after Du. *Reynaert*; cf. dim. *Reineke* in LG. version *Reineke de Vos*.

> "Oh, Mus' Reynolds, Mus' Reynolds!" said Hobden, under his breath. "If I knowed all was inside your head, I'd know something wuth knowin" (*Puck of Pook's Hill*).

rhabdomancy. Use of divining-rod. From G. ῥάβδος, rod.

Rhadamanthine. Inflexible. From *Rhadamanthus*, G. Ῥαδάμανθος, one of the judges of the lower world. Cf. *Draconic*.

Rhaeto-Romanic [*ling.*]. Romance dials. of S.E. Switzerland, esp. Romansh (Grisons), Ladin (Engadine). From L. *Rhaetia*, name of the region.

rhapsody. L., G. ῥαψῳδία, from ῥαψῳδός, esp. reciter of Homeric songs, from ῥάπτειν, to stitch, ᾠδή, song.

rhatany. Astringent shrub. Altered from Sp. Port. *ratania*, Peruv. *ratańa*.

rhea. SAmer. ostrich. Adopted (1752) from myth. G. name Ῥέα.

rheim. Var. of *reim* (q.v.).

Rhemish Bible. E. transl published (1582) at *R(h)eims*.

Rhenish. ME. *rinisch*, MHG. *rīnisch* (*rheinisch*), altered on L. *Rhenus*, Rhine.

> Half the money would replenish
> Their cellar's biggest butt with Rhenish
> (*Pied Piper*).

rheo-. From G. ῥέος, stream.

rhesus. EInd. monkey. From *Rhesus*, myth. king of Thrace. Cf. *entellus*.

rhetoric. F. *rhétorique*, L., G. ῥητορική (sc. τέχνη), from ῥήτωρ, orator, teacher of eloquence. One of the three arts of the medieval trivium.

rheum [*archaic*]. Restored from ME. *rewme*, OF. *reume* (*rhume*), L., G. ῥεῦμα, flow, from ῥεῖν, ῥευ-, to flow. *Rheumatics*, *rheumatism*, was formerly supposed to be caused by a "defluxion of rheum."

rhine [*dial.*]. Large open drain (Somerset, etc.). Altered from earlier *rune*, *roine*, AS. *ryne*, cogn. with *run*[1].

rhinegrave [*hist.*]. Du. *Rijngrave*, Ger. *Rheingraf*, Rhine count. Cf. *margrave*, *palsgrave*.

rhino [*slang*]. Money. From 17 cent. App. connected by some obscure joke with *rhinoceros*, as *rhinocerical*, wealthy, also occurs. *Ready rhino* is in T. Brown's satirical lines on the Treaty of Ryswick (1697).

rhinoceros. Late L., G. ῥινοκέρως, lit. nose-horn, from ῥίς, ῥιν-, nose, κέρας, horn. Cf. *rhinoplastic*, of nose-modelling.

rhizome [*bot.*]. G. ῥίζωμα, from ῥιζοῦσθαι, to take root, from ῥίζα, root.

Rhodes scholarships. Established at Oxf. for colonial, US. (and orig. also Ger.) students by will of Cecil Rhodes (†1902).

rhodium[1]. Rosewood. ModL. (sc. *lignum*), from G. ῥόδον, rose.

rhodium[2] [*chem.*]. Discovered and named (1804) by Wollaston from G. ῥόδον (v.s.).

rhododendron. G., lit. rose tree, δένδρον (v.s.).

rhodomontade. Incorr. for *rodomontade* (q.v.).

rhomb, rhombus. L., G. ῥόμβος, anything that can be twirled, from ῥέμβειν, to revolve.

rhondda [*neol.*]. From *Lord Rhondda*, food-controller (1917), who gave his life for his country.

> Captain Wright said the Food Control Department had given a new word to the language. If a soldier lost anything, he said it was "rhonddaed"
> (*Daily Chron.* Feb. 15, 1918).

rhotacism [*ling.*]. Conversion of other sounds into *r*. From G. ῥωτακίζειν, from the letter ῥῶ, ῥ.

rhubarb. F. *rhubarbe*, MedL. *rheubarbarum*, altered from *rhabarbarum*, foreign "rha," G. ῥᾶ, said to be from the ancient name of the river Volga. Cf. *rhapontic*, lit. Pontic "rha." From the correct form comes It. *rabarbaro*, "the drug rewbarbe" (Flor.), whence Ger. *rhabarber*. Orig. the drug imported into Europe through Russia; later applied to cultivated plant of same genus.

rhumb, rumb [*archaic naut.*]. Sp. Port. *rumbo*, L. *rhombus*; cf. F. *rumb*, "a roombe, or point of the compasse; a line drawn directly from wind to wind in a compasse, travers-boord, or sea-card" (Cotg.). A word borrowed from the early Sp. & Port. navigators. But Jal regards OF. *rum*, room, space, a common naut. word (see *run*[2]), as the origin, and supposes *rhumb* to be an artificial spelling due to a mistaken etym. This view is supported by chronology and by the double meaning of OF. *arrumer*, to "rummage" (q.v.), stow, and also, "to delineate, or set out, in a sea-card, all the rums of windes" (Cotg.).

rhyme, rime. The older spelling is *rime*, F. (12 cent.), L., G. ῥυθμός, measured motion, rhythm, cogn. with ῥεῖν, to flow; cf. It. Sp. *rima*. The persistence of this form was partly due to association with AS. *rīm*, number, and its restoration by mod. writers is due to a mistaken notion of its origin; cf. Ger. *reim*, from F., but also associated with OHG. *rīm*, number, sequence. The half-restored spelling *rhyme* was introduced c. 1600. In MedL. *rithmus* was used of accentual, as opposed to quantitative, verse, and, as accentual verse was usually

rhymed, the word acquired the meaning which it has in all the Rom. & Teut. langs.

> For oother tale certes kan I noon,
> But of a rym I lerned longe agoon
> (Chauc. B. 1898).

absurdus: against all ryme and reason (Coop.).

rhynch-. From G. ῥύγχος, snout.

rhythm. From 16 cent., orig. as etymologizing var. of *rhyme* (q.v.).

> And what were crime
> In prose, would be no injury in rhythm
> (*NED.* 1677).

ria [*geog.*]. Estuary, such as those on the Sp. coast south of the Bay of Biscay. Sp., fem. form of *rio*, river, L. *rivus*.

riant. F., pres. part. of *rire*, to laugh, VL. **ridere*, for *ridēre*.

rialto. Exchange, mart. From the *rialto* of Venice (*Merch. of Ven.* i. 3), from the canal, *rivus altus*, deep stream, which it crosses.

riata. See *reata*.

rib. AS. *ribb*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *rib*, Ger. *rippe*, ON. *rif*. In joc. sense of wife with allusion to *Gen.* ii. 21. Bibl. *fifth rib* (2 *Sam.* ii. 23) is an error of the *AV.* translators for *belly*, which is restored in the *RV.*

ribald. OF. *ribauld* (*ribaud*), "a rogue, ruffian, rascall, scoundrell, varlet, filthie fellow; also, a ribauld, fornicator, whoremunger, bawdyhouse hunter" (Cotg.); cf. It. Sp. *ribaldo*. Prob. a spec. application of the common personal name *Ribaud*, OHG. *Ric-bald*, mighty-bold; cf. AS. *Ric-beald*. This occurs as a surname in the *Pipe Rolls* (12 cent.), i.e. a century older than the dict. records of the common noun. The choice of the name would be due to OF. *riber*, to wanton, ? from OHG. *hrīpa*, prostitute. Cf. *maraud*.

riband. Archaic form of *ribbon* (q.v.).

ribband [*naut.*]. Prob. from *rib band*, which suits the sense.

ribbon. From 16 cent. for earlier *riband*, OF. *riban*, var. of *ruban*. The *-d* of *riband* is excrescent, though the second element of the F. word is prob. Ger. *band*, ribbon. *Ribbonman* (hist.) is from the *Ribbon society*, an Ir. secret association of northern Catholics (early 19 cent.). *Ribbons*, reins, is early 19 cent. slang.

ribes. Gooseberries and currants. MedL., Arab. *rībās*, sorrel.

ribston. Pippin from *Ribston Park*, Yorks.

Ricardian. Of *David Ricardo*, economist (†1823). Cf. *Marxian*.

rice. OF. *ris* (*riz*), It. *riso*, VL. **oryzum*, for *oryza*, G. ὄρυζα, prob. of Oriental origin. In most Europ. langs., e.g. Rum. *oriz*. *Rice-paper* is not made from rice, but from the pith of a reed found in Formosa.

rich. AS. *rīce*, powerful, noble, rich. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *rijk*, Ger. *reich*, ON. *rīkr*, Goth. *reiks*; cogn. with L. *rex*, Celt. *-rix*, in names, and ult. with *rajah*. Traces of orig. sense still survive in application to sound, colour, odour, etc. *Riches*, now taken as pl., is F. *richesse* (cf. *laches*), and *rich* is sometimes via F. *riche* (from Teut.).

Richard. F., OHG. *Ric-hart*, mighty-strong (see *ribald*). As one of the commonest names it is applied, in pet-form *Dicky* (q.v.), to various animals and objects. For *Richard Roe* see *John Doe*. For *Richard's himself again* see *perish*.

> Throw us out John Doe and Richard Roe,
> And sweetly we'll tickle their tobies! (*Ingoldsby*).

ricinus. L., castor-oil plant.

rick[1]. Stack. AS. *hrēac*; cf. Du. *rook*, ON. *hraukr*. The form *reek* was literary up to 1700. For shortened vowel cf. dial. *ship* for *sheep*. See also *ruck*[1].

rick[2]. To sprain. Var. of obs. *wrick*, ME. *wricken*, cogn. with *wring*, *wriggle*.

rickets. Softening of the bones. Orig. (17 cent.) a Dorset word, perh. corrupt. of *rachitis* (q.v.). Hence *ricketty*.

> This nation was falling into the rickets, the head bigger than the body
> (Burton, *Parl. Diary*, Jan. 12, 1657).

rickshaw. See *jinricksha*. Written *'rickshaw* by Kipling.

ricochet. F., orig. of flat stone skipping over water, making "a duck and a drake" (Cotg.); earlier (15 cent.) in *chanson* (*fable*) *du ricochet*, with recurring refrain. ? From L. *recalcare*, to retread.

rictus. L., from *ringi*, to open the mouth. In current sense it is rather from F.

rid. ON. *rythja*, to clear (land), cogn. with Ger. *reuten*, *roden*, as in *Baireut*, *Wernigerode*, *Rütli*; cf. E. *-royd*, clearing, common in northern place-names. In some senses it falls together with unrelated Sc. *redd*, to clear, tidy, Du. *redden*, cogn. with AS. *hreddan*, to rescue, Ger. *retten*. In to *be* (*get*) *rid of* we have the p.p. *Good riddance* was earlier *fair*, *gentle*, *riddance* (*Merch. of Ven.* ii. 7).

> Ich sende min engel biforen thine nebbe, the shal ruden thine weie to-fore the (*NED.* c. 1200).

riddle[1]. Enigma. AS. *rādels*, from *rādan*, to read (q.v.); cf. Du. *raadsel*, Ger. *rätsel*. For loss of *-s* cf. *burial*. Wyc. has *redels* (*Judges*, xiv. 16).

riddle[2]. Sieve. Late AS. *hriddel*, for earlier *hrīder*; cogn. with Ger. *reiter*, "a ridle, range, sieve, bolter or searce" (Ludw.), and ult. with L. *cribrum*, whence F. *crible*. Now dial. in lit. sense, but still common in *riddled with wounds* (*holes*); cf. F. *criblé de blessures* (*de petite vérole*).

riddlemeree. Rigmarole. Fanciful variation on *riddle my riddle*.

ride. AS. *rīdan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *rijden*, Ger. *reiten*, ON. *rītha*. Naut. sense, to *ride* (*at anchor*) is also AS. Archaic *ride and tie* refers to practice of two people using one horse, one riding on ahead and tying up the horse for his companion to find and ride in his turn. To *ride for a fall*, so as to have an excuse for retiring, is from the hunting-field. In to *ride to death*, *hobby* (q.v.) is understood. With *rider*, corollary, etc., for earlier *rider-roll*, cf. *rider*, strengthening timber added to ship. *Little Red Riding-Hood* was used (1729) in transl. of Perrault's *Petit Chaperon Rouge*.

ridge. AS. *hrycg*, spine, back. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *rug*, Ger. *rücken*, ON. *hryggr*. Northern form is *rig* as in *rigs o' barley* (Burns); cf. northern *rig and fur*, i.e. ridge and furrow, for ribbed stockings.

ridiculous. From L. *ridiculus*, from *ridēre*, to laugh.

riding [*geog.*]. ON. *thrithjungr*, third part, from *thrithi*, third, init. consonant having been absorbed by final of *north*, *east*, *west*, with which it is always compounded into one word in early records.

> Omnes comitatus, hundredi, wapentakii, et threthingii (*Magna Charta*).

ridotto [*archaic*]. Entertainment. It., "a company, a knot, a crue or assemblie of good fellowes. Also a gaming or tabling house, or other place where good companie doth meete" (Flor.). As *redoubt* (q.v.).

rifacimento. It., remaking.

rife. Late AS. *rīfe*; cf. archaic Du. *rijf*, LG. *rīfe*, ON. *rīfr*, copious, abundant.

riffraff. From phrase *riff and raff* (14 cent.), every scrap, etc., OF. *rif et raf*, for which Cotg. has also *rifle et rafle*, app. connected with *rifle* and *raffle*, but perh. a redupl. on one of the two syllables only. Sense of scum, refuse of society, is 15 cent.

rifle. F. *rifler*, "to rifle, ransacke, spoile, make havock or clean work, sweep all away before him" (Cotg.), in OF. also to scratch; cogn. with *raffle* (q.v.). Of Teut. origin; cf. Ger. *riefe*, groove (from LG.), ON. *rifa*, cleft, AS. *gerifian*, to wrinkle. With sense of making grooves in bore of fire-arm (17 cent.) cf. archaic sense of F. *rifler*, to score the back (by flogging).

rift. ON. *ript*, breach (of contract), whence Norw. Dan. *rift*, cleft; cogn. with *rive* and *rifle*. Now chiefly fig.

rig[1]. Verb. From 15 cent., with Sc. var. *reek* from c. 1600. Origin doubtful. Prob. not orig. naut. ? Cf. Norw. dial. *rigga*, to bind, wrap up. To *rig the market*, *thimble-rig*, may belong here or to *rig*[2].

> He is ffast ryggynge hym [equipping himself] ther ffore (*Stonor Let.* 1478).

rig[2]. Fun, trick, etc. From 18 cent. Esp. in to *run a rig*. From obs. verb *rig*, to romp, be wanton, of unknown origin. Perh. ident. with *rig*[1] (cf. senses of *trick*).

> He little dreamt, when he set out,
> Of running such a rig (*John Gilpin*).

rig[3]. See *ridge*.

rigadoon [*archaic*]. Dance. F. *rigaudon*, said to be named from *Rigaud*, a dancing-master, who, according to Mistral, lived at Marseille (17 cent.). But the E. word is recorded earlier (1691) than the F. (1696).

right. AS. *riht*, straight, erect, just. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *recht*, ON. *réttr*, Goth. *raihts*; cogn. with L. *rectus* and *regere*. The double sense (straight, just) appears in all the Teut. langs., that of opposite to *left* being of somewhat later development. Cf. F. *droit*, L. *directus*, in the three main senses of the E. word. For noun sense cf. F. *droit* (e.g. *droits de l'homme*). Orig. sense of straight survives in math., also in *right away*, *right in the middle*, etc. (cf. also US. *come right in*). For pol. sense see *centre*. *Righteous* is altered, after adjs. in *-eous*, from ME. *rightwise*, AS. *rihtwīs*; cf. OHG. *rehtwīsīg*, knowing the right (see *wist*, *wot*, *wise*[2]). *Right-hand man* was orig. mil. and about equivalent to *fugleman*. Pepys (Dec. 4, 1665) speaks of his brother-in-law, Balthasar Saint-Michel, being made a right-hand man in the Duke of Albemarle's guards.

rigid. L. *rigidus*, from *rigēre*, to be stiff.

rigmarole. Altered from *ragman-roll*, used in sense of list, catalogue, in 16 cent.; also earlier, a roll used in a medieval game

called *ragman*. The earliest trace of *ragman* is its use (*rageman*) as title of a statute of Edward I (1276) appointing justices to hear complaints as to wrongs suffered in the previous twenty-five years, but allusions to the game are almost of same date. Origin doubtful. Perh. *ragman* = devil (see *ragamuffin*).

rigour. OF. (*rigueur*), L. *rigor-em*. Esp., since 15 cent., in *rigour of the law*. Cf. *rigid*.

rigsdag. Dan., cogn. with *reichstag* (q.v.).

rig-veda. Chief sacred book of the Hindus. Sanskrit, praise-knowledge.

riksdag. Sw., cogn. with *reichstag* (q.v.).

rile. Earlier *roil*, to disturb, make muddy (still in dial. & US.). From OF. *rouil*, mud, lit. rust, from *rouiller*, VL. **rubiculare*, from *rubigo*, rust.

rill. From 16 cent.; cf. Du. *ril*, Ger. *rille*, from LG., perh. cogn. with MHG. *rinnelin*, from *rinnen*, to trickle, run. Cf. *runnel*.

rim. AS. *rima*, in *dægrima*, dawn, *sǣrima*, coast; cf. ON. *rime*, strip of land; ult. cogn. with Ger. *rand*, edge, rim.

rime[1]. See *rhyme*.

rime[2]. Frost. AS. *hrīm*; cf. Du. *rijm*, ON. *hrīm*; ? ult. cogn. with Ger. *reif*. Chiefly Sc. till 18 cent.

rind. AS. *rind*, bark; cf. Du. *run* (earlier *rinde*, *rende*), Ger. *rinde*.

rinderpest. Ger., from *rinder*, pl. of *rind*, ox, cogn. with obs. E. *rother*, AS. *hrȳther*, ? and with *runt*.

ring[1]. Noun. AS. *hring*, in the chief mod. senses. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *ring*, ON. *hringr*. See also *harangue*, *rank*[2], *ranch*. It is interesting to note that a word meaning circle has given the longitudinal *rank* and the square (prize-)*ring*. With *ringleader* (c. 1500) cf. ME. to *lead the ring* (14 cent.). Ger. *rädelführer*, ringleader, from dim. of *rad*, wheel, is 16 cent. Both are app. from dancing. The commercial *ring* is 19 cent. *Ringstraked* (*Gen.* xxx. 35) is for *-streaked*. With *ringdove*, from neck-mark, cf. It. *colombo torquato*, lit. collared dove.

> Should'st thou be the ringleader in dancing this while? (*Misogonus*, ii. 5, c. 1550).
>
> If we had not been there to keep the ring, to see a certain measure of fair play
> (D. Lloyd George, Aug. 4, 1917).

ring[2]. Verb. AS. *hringan*; cf. ON. *hringja*. Prob. of imit. origin. Orig. intrans., as in to *ring true* (*false*).

rink. Orig. Sc. Earlier *renk*, course for tilting (Barbour), racing, etc., OF. *renc*, rank[2]. For later vowel cf. *ink*. In ice sense first of curling (Burns), *skating-rink* being 19 cent. For early Sc. sense cf. cogn. It. *arringo*, tilting-ground.

rinse. F. *rincer*, OF. *reïncier*, *recincier*; cf. MedL. *recincerare*, *resincerare*, as though from L. *sincerus*, pure, but these are etymologizing forms. Prob. *recincier* is VL. **requinquiare*, from Late L. *quinquare*, to purify, with allusion to the five-year periods between lustrations. Another suggestion is VL. **recencare*, by assim. from **recentare*, from *recens*, fresh.

riot. F. *riotte*, also OF. *rihote*, *ri(h)ot*; cf. Prov. *riota*, It. *riotta*. Origin unknown. Earliest E. sense (13 cent.) is debauchery, *riotous living* (*Vulg. vivendo luxuriose*). To *run riot* was in ME. used of hounds running on wrong scent. The *Riot Act*, part of which must be read to mob before active measures are taken, was passed in 1714. See *revel*, which has followed the opposite sense-development.

rip[1]. Verb. Late ME., of LG. or Scand. origin; cf. Fris. *rippe*, to tear, Flem. *rippen*, to strip off roughly, Dan. *rippe op*, of a wound. Usu. with preps. *up*, *out*, etc. Hence perh. *rip*, broken water, esp. in *tide-rip*. With *let her rip* (US.) cf. *tear*[2] used of motion. With current sense of *ripping* cf. *stunning*, *rattling*, *thundering*, etc.

rip[2]. Rake, wastrel. From 18 cent. and app. first used of inferior animal, jade. Perh. fig. use of one of the mech. senses of *rip* (cf. *screw*). Later associated with *rep*[1].

riparian. From L. *riparius*, from *ripa*, bank of river.

ripe. AS. *rīpe*. WGer.; cf. Du. *rijp*, Ger. *reif*; cogn. with *reap*. For fig. senses cf. *mature*.

riposte. F., It. *risposta*, answer, from *rispondere*, *rispost-*, to answer, L. *respondēre*. Cf. *repartee*.

ripple[1] [*techn.*]. To comb flax. Cf. Du. *repelen*, Ger. *riffeln*, "to hatchel flax" (Ludw.), Sw. *repa*.

ripple[2]. Of water. App. from *rip*[1] (q.v.). Not recorded till 17 cent., and then of stormy or dangerous agitation of water, in which sense it is very common in Hakl. and Purch.

Ripuarian [*hist.*]. From MedL. *Ripuarius*, name of a tribe of Rhine Franks. Connection with L. *ripa*, bank, is doubtful.

rise. AS. *rīsan.* Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *rijzen,* Ger. *reisen,* to travel, orig. to rise for a start ("to arise and go"), ON. *rīsa,* Goth. *ur-reisan.* The simple verb is very rare in AS., so that *rise* may often be aphet. for the commoner *arise.* For fig. senses cf. those of F. *se lever* (*relever, soulever, élever*). To *get a rise out of one,* to *rise to it,* are angling metaphors.

risible. F., L. *risibilis,* from *ridēre, ris-,* to laugh.

risk. F. *risque,* It. *risco, risico,* earlier also *risigo;* cf. Sp. *riesgo.* Of doubtful origin. A second meaning of the word in the Rom. langs. is cliff, rock. An ingenious suggested etym. is G. ῥιζικόν, from ῥίζα, root, used of a submarine hill, cliff, and in ModG. in sense of fate, chance.

risorgimento [*hist.*]. It., uprising (of Italy against Austria, c. 1850–60), from *risorgere,* L. *resurgere.* Cf. *irredentist.*

> The risorgimento and its whole sequel are at stake (*Obs.* Nov. 14, 1917).

risotto [*cook.*]. From It. *riso,* rice.

risqué. F., risky.

rissole. F., OF. *roissole, roussole,* perh. from *roux,* red, russet. It occurs as *russole, rishew* in ME.

rite. L. *ritus,* prob. cogn. with G. ἀριθμός, number. *Ritualist, ritualism,* acquired current sense c. 1850 (cf. *Oxford movement*).

ritornello [*mus.*]. It., dim. of *ritorno* return. Cf. F. *ritornelle.*

rittmeister [*hist.*]. Ger., cavalry captain, lit. *ride-master.*

ritual. See *rite.*

rival. F., L. *rivalis,* ? orig. of those living on opposite banks of river, *rivus,* ult. cogn. with AS. *rīth,* stream. This picturesque etym. is not now gen. accepted.

rive. ON. *rīfa,* ? cogn. with Ger. *reiben,* to rub. Now chiefly in poet. p.p. *riven.* Cf. *rift.*

rivelled [*archaic*]. Wrinkled. AS. *rifelede* (see *rifle*).

river. F. *rivière,* orig. land lying along river, from *rive,* bank, L. *ripa,* or L. *riparia* (sc. *terra*); cf. It. *riviera,* shore, river, Sp. *ribera. River-horse* translates *hippopotamus.*

riverain. Riparian. F., from *rivière* (v.s.); cf. *riverine,* of E. formation.

rivet. F., from *river,* to clinch, from *rive,* bank, from idea of fixing boundaries, turning up ends. This etym., though rather fantastic, is supported by F. *border un lit,* from *bord,* bank, used in the exact sense in which Cotg. has *river* (v.i.).

> *river*: to rivet or clench; to fasten or turn back the point of a naile, &c., also to thrust the clothes of a bed in at the sides (Cotg.).

rivière. Necklace of gems. F., river (v.i.).

rivulet. Substituted, after It. *rivoletto,* dim. of *rivolo,* dim. of *rivo,* L. *rivus,* stream, for earlier *riveret,* OF. *riverete,* dim. of *rivière.* The two words are not really connected (see *river*). The river Leen (Nottingham) is *Line Riveret* in Leland (1538).

rix-dollar [*hist.*]. Du. *rijksdaalder,* Ger. *reichstaler,* from *reich,* empire. See *reichstag, dollar, thaler.*

roach. OF. *roche.* Of Teut. origin; cf. Du. *rog,* earlier *roche,* LG. *ruche,* whence Ger. *roche;* also perh. AS. *reohhe,* name of a fish; ? cogn. with *rough.* With *sound as a roach* cf. F. *frais comme un gardon,* It. *fresco come una lasca.*

> *gardon*: a certaine fresh-water fish that resembles the chevin. Some hold it to be the fresh-water mullet; others the roche, or a kinde thereof. *Plus sain qu'un gardon*: more lively, and healthfull then a *gardon* (then which, there is not any fish more healthfull, nor more lively) (Cotg.).
>
> *lasca*: a fish which some take for the roch (Flor.).

road. AS. *rād,* riding, hostile incursion, senses found up to 17 cent. (cf. *raid, inroad*); cogn. with *ride.* Sense of sheltered stretch of water, where ships *ride at anchor,* as in *roadstead, Yarmouth roads,* is common in ME., but current sense, partially replacing *way, street,* appears first in Shaks. Cf. *roadway,* with orig. sense of riding way, *road-hog,* inconsiderate motorist.

> A rode made uppon the Scottes at thende of this last somer within their grounde by oure brother of Gloucestre (Edward IV, 1481).
>
> *chevauchée*: a riding, travelling, journying, a road, or course (Cotg.).

roam. Trad. from *Rome,* as place of pilgrimage; cf. OF. *romier,* pilgrim to Rome, Sp. *romero,* It. *romeo,* "a roamer, a wandrer, a palmer" (Flor.). The *NED.* altogether rejects this and suggests ME. *ramen,* ? cogn. with OHG. *rāmen,* to aim at, strive after. It is quite clear that *roam* was early associated with *Rome,* the earliest occurrence of *ramen* (Layamon) being connected in the same line with *Rom-leoden,* people of Rome; cf. obs. *romery,* pilgrimage. The word is also older than dict. records, as *roamer,* quoted by *NED.* from *Piers Plowm.,* was a surname in 1273 (*Hundred Rolls*), surviving as *Romer.* For another word that may have influenced *roam* see *saunter.*

also *yard*[1]. The senses of *rod* are those of the continental cognates of *rood*.

rodent. From pres. part. of L. *rodere*, to gnaw, cogn. with *radere*, to scrape.

rodomontade. F., It. *rodomontata*, from *Rodomonte*, braggart Saracen in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*; cf. *gasconnade*. The name means "roll mountain" and is of a type often given to the "fire-eater" of early comic drama. Cf. *Shakespear*.

roe[1]. Deer. AS. *rā*, *rāha*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *ree*, Ger. *reh*, ON. *rā*.

roe[2]. Of fish. Cf. ON. *hrogn*, Ger. *rogen* (OHG. *rogo*), and E. dial. *roan*, *rown*. With prevailing form cf. Flem. *rog*.

roer [*SAfr.*]. Long-barrelled Boer rifle. Du., reed, tube, Ger. *rohr*, as in *feuerrohr*, lit. fire-tube.

Roffen. Signature of bishop of Rochester, AS. *Hrofesceaster*.

rogation. L. *rogatio-n-*, supplication, from *rogare*, to ask. *Rogation days*, three days preceding Ascension.

Roger, jolly. Pirate flag (18 cent.). Reason unknown. Cf. *blue Peter*, *Davy Jones*, *round robin*, etc. Earliest name (1723) was *Old Roger*. An earlier slang sense of the name was penis, while from 1915 it was used at the front for gas-cylinder.

Roger de Coverley. *Roger of Coverly*, the name of a tune and dance (17 cent.), was later adopted by Addison for character in *Spectator*. Fryer associates the name with Lancs, Thoresby with *Calverley* (Yorks).

rogue. Cant word for vagabond (16 cent.). Distinct from F. *rogue*, arrogant, but perh. connected with *rogation*, petition. Cf. F. *roi Pétaud*, king of the beggars, which some connect with L. *petere*, to ask. Hence *rogue's march*, played in "drumming out"; also *rogue elephant* (*horse*, *cabbage*, etc.).

> And so they lewter in suche rogacyons
> Seven or eyght yeres, walkyng theyr staciouns,
> And do but gull, and follow beggery
> (*NED.* c. 1540).

roil. See *rile*.

roister. Verb is from archaic *roister*, noisy bully, etc., for obs. *reister*, German trooper, OF. *reistre* (*reître*), German trooper serving in France (16 cent.), Ger. *reiter*, rider. For intrusive *-s-* cf. *filibuster*, for change of vowel cf. *boil*[2]. *Roisterkin* was used in same sense, also *rutter* and *rutterkin*, synon. with *reister*, though of separate origin. The etym. usu. given, from F. *rustre*, rustic, is based on Cotgrave's *rustre*, "a ruffin, royster, hackester, swaggerer," which certainly has nothing to do with his *rustault*, "a clowne, boore, churle, hob, hinde, swayne, lobcock." It may be a dial. var. of *reistre*, "a reister, or swart-rutter, a German horseman," or a separate word, from Du. *ruiter*, whence obs. E. *rutter* (v.s.) and *roiter*.

rokelay [*dial.*]. Sc. var. of *roquelaure* (q.v.).

roker. Fish. Norw. *rokke* or Sw. *rocka*, ray[2], cogn. with *rough*, formerly used in same sense. Cf. *roach*.

> Roker, when controlled, fetched 69*s.* a kit
> (*Daily Chron.* March 3, 1919).

Roland for an Oliver. *Roland*, nephew of Charlemagne, and *Oliver*, nephew of Girard of Roussillon, fought for three days without being able to decide which was the better man. They then became brothers-in-arms and fell with the other paladins at Roncevaux. References to the two are common in ME.

rôle. F., orig. the "roll" (v.i.) on which an actor's part was written.

roll. First (early 13 cent.) as noun, parchment scroll, etc., whence *Master of the Rolls*, keeper of various records (cf. *custos rotulorum*). F. *rôle*, L. *rotulus*, dim. from *rota*, wheel. Formerly much used in the sense of list, e.g. *roll-call*, to *strike off the roll(s)* of solicitors. Later of many objects suggesting shape of parchment roll, and in senses for which F. uses rather the dim. *rouleau*. Adopted by most Europ. langs. The verb is F. *rouler*, VL. **rotulare*, from *rotula*, little wheel. A *rolling-pin* was orig. the pole round which a banner was rolled.

rollick. Early 19 cent. Origin unknown. ? Mixture of *romp* and *frolic*.

rollock. See *rowlock*.

roly-poly. Redupl. on *roll*. App. used in 18 cent. of a game like roulette.

rom. Male gipsy. Romany *rom*, man.

Romaic. Of mod. Greece. G. Ῥωμαικός, Roman, used esp. of the Eastern Empire. Cf. *Romaika*, national dance.

Roman. Restored after L. from ME., F. *Romain*, L. *Romanus*. *Roman type* imitates that of Rome, as opposed to gothic (black-letter) and italic; cf. *roman numerals*, as opposed to arabic. The *Holy Roman Empire* is adapted from Ger. *Römisches Reich*, claiming to represent (800–1806) the empire of Charlemagne.

romance. OF. *romanz*, orig. adv., in phrase *romanz escrire*, L. *Romanice scribere*, to write in the vernacular, as distinguished

from literary L., tongue. This became a noun and evolved a sing. *roman*, epic narrative, etc., now novel, or *romant*, whence archaic E. *romaunt*. The older word survives in E. *romance* and in F. derivative *romancier*, romance-writer, novelist. Orig. sense appears in *Romance languages*, also called *Romanic*, i.e. those derived from vernacular Latin (French, Provençal, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Rumanian, etc.). The medieval *romances* were heroic narratives, usu. in verse, but the word was readopted later, after F. *roman*, to describe the long-winded novels of the 16–17 cents. *Romantic* has been used since 17 cent. in sense of fanciful, exaggerated (cf. F. *romanesque*), its spec. literary sense, as opposed to classic, dating from use of F. *romantique* and Ger. *romantiker* in early 19 cent. The sense-development of the F. word, used by Rousseau of the Swiss scenery, was due to the spec. sense it had acquired in E.

> Frankysche speche ys cald romaunce;
> So sey this clerkes & men of Fraunce
> (Robert of Brunne, c. 1330).

romanesque [*arch.*]. In ModF. only in sense of romantic, fanciful (v.s.).

Romanic [*ling.*]. See *romance*.

Romansh, Rumansh [*ling.*]. Grisons form of *romance* (q.v.). See *Rhaeto-Romanic*.

romantic. See *romance*. Current sense was developed first in E. (17 cent.), whence it was borrowed back by F.

Romany. Gipsy *romani*, pl. of *romano*, adj., from *rom* (q.v.). Made current by Borrow.

romaunt. See *romance*.

Romic. Phonetic notation based on Roman alphabet by Sweet (1877).

romp. From c. 1700. Altered from *ramp*[2]; cf. *rampage*. To *romp in* (*home*), win in a canter, is late 19 cent.

> *ramp*: a Tomrig, or rude girl (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).
> *rampant*: uppish, over-bold, over-pert, over-lusty (*ib.*).

rondeau [*metr.*]. F., earlier *rondel* (whence ME. *roundel*), from *rond*, round.

> *rondeau de rime*: a rime, or sonnet that ends as it begins (Cotg.).

rondo [*mus.*]. It., F. *rondeau*.

Röntgen rays. Discovered (1895) by *Röntgen*, of Marburg.

rood. AS. *rōd*, the Cross, *holy rood*, orig. sense of rod, wand, etc., appearing only in *seglrōd*, yard of sail; cf. Du. *roede*, Ger. *rute*, senses of which go with those of *rod* (q.v.). Now differentiated, as superficial measure, from *rod*, linear measure, but *rood* is still used for latter in dial. *Rood-screen* is mod. after ME. *rood-loft*.

roof. AS. *hrōf*; cf. Du. *roef*, cabin, coffin-lid, ON. *hrōf*, boat-shed. For Com. Teut. word see *thatch*. Orig. sense of *roof* was app. internal, rather than external, e.g. *roof of the mouth* is found in AS.

rooinek [*hist.*]. SAfrDu., red neck, nickname for British soldier, replacing earlier *rooi-batje*, red coat.

rook[1]. Bird. AS. *hrōc*; cf. Du. *roek*, OHG. *ruoh*, ON. *hrōkr*. Perh. of imit. origin (cf. *crow*[1]). For *rook*, predatory sharper, cf. fig. senses of *hawk*, *pigeon*.

rook[2]. At chess. Cf. OF. *roc*, It. *rocco*, "a rooke to play at chesse with" (Flor.), Sp. *roque*; also Ger. *roch*, ON. *hrōkr*; all ult. from Pers. *rukh*, *rokh*, in same sense, supposed by some to be altered from Hind. *rath*, chariot, whence *rut*, Indian name of the piece.

rooky [*army slang*]. Corrupt. of *recruit*.

room. AS. *rūm*, space, wide place, etc. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *ruim*, Ger. *raum*, ON. *rūm*, Goth. *rūm*. Orig. sense survives in to *make room*, *no room*, *roomy*, *in his room*, etc., sense of apartment being late (15 cent.) and esp. E.

> Sit not down in the highest room [AS. *Gosp.* setl, Wyc. place, *Vulg.* in primo loco] (*Luke*, xiv. 8).

roost[1]. For fowls. AS. *hrōst*; cf. archaic Du. *roest*, "gallinarium, sedile ovium, pertica gallinaria" (Kil.). Orig. sense prob. loft, upper room, as still in dial. Hence *rooster*, US. euph. for *cock*. For to *rule the roost* see *roast*, but I am not sure whether *roost* is not the orig. figure (cf. *cock of the walk*).

roost[2]. Tidal race (Orkney and Shetland). ON. *röst*; ? cogn. with *race*[1].

root[1]. Of plant. Late AS. *rōt*, from ON.; cf. LG. *rut*. The native cognate is *wort*[1] (q.v.). *Root of the matter* is lit. transl. of Heb. *shōresh dābār* (*Job*, xix. 28). In math. & ling. sense from 16 cent., with symbol $\sqrt{\ }$ for *r*.

root[2]. To grub up, "rout out." Altered, by association with *root*[1], from earlier *wroot*, AS. *wrōtan*, from *wrōt*, snout, cogn. with Ger. *rüssel*; cf. Du. *wroeten*, "suffodere rostro humum" (Kil.). Hence *rootle*.

> Right as a sowe wroteth in everich ordure, so wroteth hire beautee in the stynkynge ordure of synne (Chauc. I. 157).
> *das wühlen der schweine mit dem rüssel*: the rooting, or routing, of swine (Ludw.).

rope. AS. *rāp*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *reep*, Ger. *reif*, usu. hoop, ON. *reip*, Goth. *raip* (in *skauda-raip*, shoe-thong). To *give rope* is prob. from training colts (cf. *end of one's tether*), but now often contains a play on the hangman's rope. To *know the ropes* is naut. With cow-boy to *rope in* cf. to *round up*. *On the high ropes* may be from rope-dancing.

roquefort. Cheese from F. village of *Roquefort* (Aveyron).

roquelaure [*hist.*]. Mantle. From *Duc de Roquelaure* (†1738). Cf. *spencer*, etc.

roquet. At *croquet*, of which it is an arbitrary alteration. Cf. *ruff*[3].

rorqual. F. (Cuvier), Norw. *röyrkval*, from ON. *reythr*, in same sense, and *hvalr*, whale. First element orig. meant red.

rorty [*slang*]. ? Rimed on *naughty*.

rosace. F., rose-window.

rosaceous. From L. *rosaceus*, from *rosa*, rose.

Rosalie [*hist.*]. French bayonet. Cf. *Josephine*, field-gun, also *Archie*, *Rupert*, etc.

rosary. Rose-garden, L. *rosarium*. Later used as fanciful title of book of devotion, hence series of prayers, string of beads for counting them; cf. F. *rosaire*, "a rosarie, or Our Ladies psalter" (Cotg.), Sp. *rosario*. Quot. below appears to be considerably earlier than *NED*. records.

> I send them a pauper [paper] of the rosery of our Lady of Coleyn [Cologne]
>
> (*Plumpton Corr.* 1485–6).

Roscian. Of *Roscius*, Roman actor (†62 B.C.).

rose. AS. & F., L. *rosa*, from G. *ῥόδον*, which is prob. of Eastern origin. As emblem of secrecy in *sub rosa*, *under the rose*, a phrase which prob. originated in Germany. With *bed of roses* cf. *crumpled rose-leaf*, supposed to cause discomfort to sybarite. *Rose* of a garden-can may have been suggested partly by F. *arroser*, to water, *arrosoir*, watering-pot, from L. *ros*, dew. *Rosewood* is named from its fragrance. With *rose-coloured spectacles* cf. F. *voir tout couleur de rose*. For *Wars of the Roses* see 1 *Hen. VI*, ii. 4, but the earliest authority for the story is 16 cent.

rosemary. Altered, after *rose* and *Mary*, from earlier *rosmarine*, OF. *rosmarin* (*romarin*), L. *ros marinus*, lit. sea-dew; cf. It. *rosmarino*. Also in the Teut. langs.

roseola. German measles. ModL., F. *roséole*, prob. coined (from *rose*) on *rougeole*, measles.

Rosetta stone. With inscription giving clue to Egypt. hieroglyphics. Discovered (1798) at *Rosetta*, Egypt. In British Museum.

rosette. F., dim. of *rose*.

Rosicrucian. Member of supposed mystic order, trad. founded (1484) in Germany by *Christian Rosenkreuz*, and known in 17 cent. E. as the *Rosy Cross*; cf. F. *rose-croix*, Sp. *rosacruz*.

rosin. See *resin*.

rosinante. Sorry jade. Name of Don Quixote's charger. Sp. *Rocinante*, from *rocín*, jade, *ante*, before. With *rocín* cf. F. *roussin* and ME. *rouncy*, of unknown origin.

> Al fin le vino á llamar Rocinante, nombre, á su parecer, alto, sonoro y significativo de lo que había sido cuando fué rocín, antes de lo que ahora era, que era antes y primero de todos los rocines del mundo (*Don Quijote*, cap. i.).

rosolio. Liqueur. It., earlier *rosoli*, L. *ros solis*, because orig. made from the plant sundew, latinized as *rosa solis*.

roster [*mil.*]. Du. *rooster*, list, table, lit. gridiron ("roaster"), with allusion to parallel lines on the paper.

rostrum. L., beak (cogn. with *rodere*, to gnaw), the platform for speakers in the Forum being adorned with beaks of ships taken from the Antiates (338 B.C.).

rot. AS. *rotian*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *rotten*, OHG. *rozzēn*, ON. *rota*. The p.p. is *rotted*, *rotten* being ON. *rotinn*, app. an old strong p.p. of cogn. origin. See also *ret*. *Rot*, *rotter*, in slang senses, are 19 cent., app. first at Camb.

rota. L., wheel. First used (1659) as title of pol. club founded by J. Harrington to advocate rotation in holding of state offices. Harrington also first (1656) used *rotation* (v.i.) in this sense.

> You'l find it set down in the Harrington's moddle
> Whose brains a Commonwealth doth so coddle,
> That't has made a Rotation in his noddle
>
> (*Rump Song*, 1659).

rotation. L. *rotatio-n-*, from *rotare*, to revolve, from *rota*, wheel, ult. cogn. with Ger. *rad*, Gael. Ir. *roth*, Welsh *rhod*. *Rotation of crops* is 18 cent. See *rota*.

rotch, rotgee [*ornith.*]. Little auk. From Fris. *rotgies*, pl. of *rotgoes*, brant-goose.

rote[1] [*hist.*]. Fiddle of medieval minstrel. OF., of Celt. origin; cf. Welsh *crwth*, Ir. *cruit*. Also found early in Ger. & Du. Revived by Scott. See *crowd*[2].

rote[2]. Orig. habit, practice. Now esp. in *by rote*. App. var. of *route*, in sense of travelled way. Cf. *routine*, for which Cotg.

gives *par rotine*, "by rote." But the vowel suggests rather L. *rota*, wheel, used in MedL. for a regular course.

rotgee. See *rotch*.

Rotten Row. Occurs as street-name in many towns, in the north usu. *ratton raw*. Origin obscure. Perh. orig. street of ruinous houses inhabited by *rattens*, i.e. rats.

rotunda. Altered on L. from earlier *rotonda*, esp. the Pantheon, fem. of It. *rotondo*, round, L. *rotundus*, from *rota*, wheel. *Rotund style* (*oratory*) is after Horace's *ore rotundo* (*Ars Poet.* 323).

roturier. F., plebeian, from *roture*, L. *ruptura* (sc. *terrae*), earth-breaking, agriculture.

roture: yeomanrie; the estate, condition, or calling of such as are not of gentle bloud; also, socage, or such an ignoble tenure (Cotg.).

rouble. Earlier (16 cent.) *robell*, *rubble*, etc. Russ. *rublĕ*. Current spelling is F.

roucou. Tree and dye. F., Tupi (Brazil) *urucú*.

roué. F., p.p. of *rouer*, to break on the wheel, *roue*, L. *rota*. Nickname given (c. 1720) to dissolute friends of the Regent, Duke of Orleans.

rouge[1]. Colour. F., red, L. *rubeus*, ult. cogn. with *red*.

rouge[2]. Football scrimmage. An Eton word of unknown origin.

rough. AS. *rūh*. WGer.; cf. Du. *ruig*, Ger. *rauh*. Orig. of surface, later senses developing as those of *smooth*. With *rough-shod*, orig. of horse shod with nails projecting from shoe, cf. to *rough* (a horse). *Rough*, dangerous character, is prob. for *ruffian*, as we do not use adjs. in this way in sing., e.g. we speak of *the rich and the poor*, but not of *a rich, a poor*. *Rough-and-tumble* is from the prize-ring. To *rough it* was orig. (18 cent.) naut.

roulade [*mus.*]. F., from *rouler*, to roll.

rouleau. F., dim. of *rôle*, roll.

roulette. F. dim. of *rouelle*, dim. of *roue*, wheel, L. *rota*.

Roumanian. Now usu. *Rumanian* (q.v.).

Roumansh [*ling.*]. See *Romansh*.

round[1]. Circular, etc. F. *rond*, OF. *roond*, L. *rotundus*, from *rota*, wheel; cf. It. *rotondo*, Sp. *redondo*. Sense of symmetry extends to that of completeness in *round dozen*, *round numbers*, *a good round sum*, and a further shade appears in sense of plain, unadorned, e.g. a *round unvarnished tale* (*Oth.* i. 3). Noun sense, ammunition, arises from that of serving *round*. *Round* of a ladder is prob. altered from *rung* (q.v.). To *bring up with a round turn* (naut.) is done by throwing a rope round a belaying-pin. As adv. & prep. *round* is aphet. for *around*, F. *en rond*. With to *get round one* cf. *circumvent*. With to *round up* (cattle), orig. US., cf. to *rope in*. *Roundhead* (hist.) is of the same date as *cavalier* in spec. sense. *Roundhouse*, orig. (16 cent.) in sense of lock-up, is after Du. *rondhuis*, guard-house; its naut. sense appears in Capt. John Smith. The *Round Table* is in Wace's *Brut* (1155); in connection with pol. conference it is late 19 cent. For some fig. senses of *round* cf. *square*.

What creature's this with his short hairs,
His little band and huge long ears,
That this new faith hath founded?
The Puritans were never such,
The Saints themselves had ne'er so much.—
Oh, such a knave's a Roundhead
(*Rump Song*, 1641)

round[2] [*archaic*]. To whisper. ME. *roun*, AS. *rūnian*, to whisper, conspire (see *rune*); cf. Ger. *raunen*, "to round, or whisper, something in one's ear" (Ludw.). For excrescent *-d* cf. *sound*[1], *bound*[3]. Very common up to 17 cent., usu. with *in one's ear*.

roundel. OF. *rondel*, rondeau (q.v.). *Roundelay* is OF. *rondelet*, with ending assimilated to *lay*[2], or perh. suggested by *virelay* (q.v.).

roup [*Sc.*]. To sell by auction, lit. to cry, shout. Du. *roepen*; cf. AS. *hrōpan*, Ger. *rufen*, Goth. *hrōpjan*. Cf. obs. *outroop*, auction, Du. *uitroep*, "publick crying out of goods to be sould" (Hexham).

enchere: a bidding, or outbidding; also, any port-sale, outrope, or bargaining, whereby he that bids most for a thing is to carry it (Cotg.).

rouse[1] [*archaic*]. Carousal. Aphet. for *carouse*, phrase to *make* (*take*) *carouse* being understood as to *make* (*take*) *a rouse*. Prob. associated also with Sw. Dan. *rus*, Du. *roes*, Ger. *rausch*, fit of drunkenness. See *row*[3]. First in Shaks.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse
(*Haml.* i. 4).

rouse[2]. Verb. Orig. (15 cent.) intrans., of hawk ruffling its feathers, or, trans. (16 cent.), of starting game. Origin unknown, but, as term of ven., prob. OF. Hence *arouse*, suggested by *a-wake*, *a-rise*.

I rowse, I stretche my selfe, as a man dothe whan he gothe to prove a maystrie [in wrestling] (Palsg.).

roustabout. Wharf labourer (US.), handy man (Austral.). Dial. E. *rouse-about*, rest-

less person (18 cent.), from *rouse*[2], becoming *roust* in US. by association with *rout*[2], *root*[2].

rout[1]. Noun. F. *route*, in archaic sense of band, company, esp. of predatory soldiers, L. *rupta* (sc. *pars*, etc.), from *rumpere*, *rupt-*, to break; cf. It. *rotta*, Sp. *rota*, Ger. *rotte* (from It.). For sense cf. *detachment*. In 17 cent. of fashionable assembly, whence *rout-seat* (*-cake*). In sense of complete defeat from c. 1600, after OF. *route*, now replaced by *déroute*.

> And to the paleys rood ther many a route
> Of lordes, upon steedes and palfreys
> (Chauc. A. 2494).

rout[2]. Verb. Esp. in to *rout out*. Var. of *root*[2].

route. F., L. *rupta* (sc. *via*), broken way; cf. origin of *causeway*. Now with restored F. pronunc. and spelling, but in mil. use made to rime with *shout*, as *rout*[1], and formerly also spelt *rout*.

routine. F., from *route*. Cf. *rote*[2].

rove. Orig. term in archery, to shoot at random. In current sense app. from OF. *roer*, *rouer*, to wander, prowl (replaced by *rôder*), L. *rotare*; perh. influenced by obs. *rave*, to wander, ON. *rāfa*. It has naturally been associated with *rover*. For unoriginal *-v-* cf. *rove*, "burr" of a rivet, ON. *rō*. But it may represent an orig. OF. *-th-* from L. *-t-* (cf. *savory*, *flavour*).

> *a veue de païs*: at randon, roaming, at rovers, at large (Cotg.).

rover. Orig. pirate, Du. *roover*, cogn. with E. *reaver* (see *reave*). Hence obs. verb to *rove*, practise piracy, which has influenced *rove*, to wander, e.g. in *roving commission*.

row[1]. Series. AS. *rāw*, rare and doubtful var. of *rǣw*, whence obs. *rew*, in same sense; cogn. with Du. *rij*, Ger. *reihe*.

> And leet comande anon to hakke and hewe
> The okes olde, and leye hem on a rewe
> (Chauc. A. 2865).

row[2]. Verb. AS. *rōwan*, cogn. with *rudder* (q.v.). *Rowlock* (*rollock*, *rullock*) is altered on *row* from earlier *oarlock*, AS. *ārloc*, lit. oar-fastening, the oar being orig. secured to the gunwale by a thong or withe; cf. synon. AS. *ārwiththe*, lit. oar-withe.

row[3]. Disturbance. "A very low expression" (Todd). App. back-formation from *rouse*[1] (q.v.); cf. *cherry*, *pea*, etc. *Row-de-dow* is partly suggested by *rowdy*.

rowan, roan. For *rowan-tree*, orig. Sc. & north., spelt *rountree* by James I. Of Scand. origin; cf. Norw. *rogn*, Dan. *rön*, Sw. *rönn*. Ult. cogn. with *red*, from berries.

rowdy. Orig. US., lawless backwoodsman (early 19 cent.). Origin unknown.

rowel. OF. *rouelle*, dim. of *roue*, wheel, L. *rota*. But in the spur sense F. uses *molette*, whence *mullet*[2].

rowlock, rollock. See *row*[2].

roxburghe. Book-binding. From third *Duke of Roxburghe*, bibliophile († 1804). The *Roxburghe club* was inaugurated at the sale of his books (1812).

royal. F., L. *regalis*, from *rex*, *reg-*, king. The *Royal Society* was incorporated (1662) by Charles II, the name, for earlier *Philosophic Society*, being app. suggested by Evelyn. *Royal road*, only fig. in E., is F. *chemin royal*, "the Kings high-way" (Cotg.). *Royalty* on minerals, later on books, is extended from the sense of right granted to individual by the crown. With *royal*, of extra size, etc., cf. *imperial*, and see *battle*.

> King Edward made a siege royall
> And wanne the towne [of Calais]
> (*Libel of English Policie*, 1432).

> A reame of paper roiall, j reame and vij quires of small paper (*Nav. Accts.* 1485–88).

Royston crow. From *Royston* (Camb. & Hertf.). Cf. *Cornish chough*.

rub. Orig. (14 cent.) intrans., and containing idea of friction with rough surface. Hence noun *rub*, inequality on bowling-green, very common in fig. sense in 16–17 cents. (see quot. s.v. *bias*), as in *there's the rub* (*Haml.* iii. 1). Of obscure origin; app. cogn. with Norw. *rubba*, to scrub, EFris. *rubben*.

rub-a-dub. Imit. of drum.

rubber[1]. Caoutchouc. For earlier *india-rubber*, named from its use in erasing. Hence US. *rubberneck*, inquisitive person, who cranes his neck as though it were made of rubber.

rubber[2]. At whist, etc., orig. (c. 1600) the deciding game at bowls. Earliest form, *a rubbers* (v.i.), suggests perversion from F. *à rebours*, backwards, altered by association with *rub*. *At reburs*, *robours* occurs in ME., though not with bowls.

> Since he hath hit the mistress so often i' the foregame, we'll e'en play out a rubbers (Dekker, 1602).

rubbish. In 15 cent. also *robous*, *robys*, *rubbes*, etc. Earliest form is AF. *rubbous*; cf. MedL. *rubbosa*. In early use synon. with *rubble*, both being applied to waste building-

material. App. pejorative formation from OF. *robe*, goods, plunder (see *rob*, *robe*); cf. It. *roba*, goods, *robaccia*, rubbish.

rubble. ME. *robyll*, *rubel*, etc. Evidently cogn. with *rubbish*.

rubescent. From pres. part. of L. *rubescere*, to become red, *ruber*.

Rubicon. Small stream flowing into Adriatic and marking southern boundary of Cisalpine Gaul. Crossed by Caesar when he left his province to attack Pompey.

rubicund. F. *rubicond*, L. *rubicundus*, from *ruber*, red.

rubidium [*chem.*]. Named by Bunsen from L. *rubidus*, red.

rubric. F. *rubrique*, L. *rubrica* (sc. *terra*), red ochre, from *ruber*, red. ME. had also *rubrish*, OF. *rubriche*. Earliest E. sense is connected with red-printed directions in liturgical books.

ruby. OF. *rubi*, back-formation from *rubis* (used as sing. in ModF.), pl. of OF. *rubin*, VL. **rubinus* (*lapis*), from *ruber*, red; cf. It. *rubino*, Sp. *rubín*, Du. *robijn*, Ger. *rubin*, obs. E. *rubine*.

ruche. Frill. F., lit. bee-hive (of plaited straw), OF. *rusche*, ? ident. with OF. *rusche*, *rousche*, rush[1] (cf. *frail*[2]).

ruck[1]. Crew, band. Esp. in the *common ruck*. Orig. stack, heap. Of Scand. origin and cogn. with *rick*[1]; cf. Norw. dial. *ruka*, ON. *hrūga*, heap.

> Pitt cole the rooke costes at pittes iijs. vjd. A rooke of colles ought to bee ij yeardes high and a yeard and quarter square (*Rutland MSS.* 1610).

ruck[2]. Crease. Norw. *rukka*, ON. *hrukka*, wrinkle. Of late appearance (Grose), but prob. old in dial. Cf. dial. *runkle*, wrinkle, Ger. *runzel*, and L. *ruga*, furrow, wrinkle.

ruckle [*archaic*]. To gurgle, sound the death-rattle. Cf. Norw. dial. *rukla*, in same sense, Ger. *röcheln*, "the rattling in the throat of a sleeping or dying person" (Ludw.); ? ult. cogn. with L. *rugire*, to roar.

rucksack. Swiss Ger. (16 cent.), from *rücken*, back, with Upper Ger. *u* for *ü*. A tourist word (cf. *alpenstock*).

ruction. "A memory of the Insurrection of 1798, which was commonly called 'the Ruction'" (Joyce).

> It were after the rising 'rection i' th' north, I remember well (*Misogonus*, iv. 1, c. 1550).
>
> It was in the time of the 'ruction
> (Lover, *Legends of Ireland*).

rudd. Fish. Cogn. with obs. *rud*, red, AS. *rudu*, cogn. with *red*. Cf. *ruddock*.

rudder. AS. *rōthor*, steering-oar. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *roer* (earlier *roder*), Ger. *ruder*, oar; also ON. *rōthr*, act of rowing; ult. cogn. with L. *remus*, G. ἐρετμόν, OIr. *ráme*. See *row*[2].

ruddle. Red ochre for marking sheep. From AS. *rudu*, red. Also *raddle*, *reddle*.

ruddock [*dial.*]. Robin. AS. *rudduc* (see *rudd*).

ruddy. AS. *rudig*, from *rudu*, red. In earliest use esp. of complexion.

> It schal be clere, for hevene is rodi
> (Wyc. *Matt.* xvi. 2).

rude. F., L. *rudis*, rough, raw; cf. *erudite*. Perh. slightly influenced by obs. *roid*, turbulent, OF. *roide* (*raide*), "rough, fierce, rude, uncivill, violent" (Cotg.), L. *rigidus*.

Rudesheimer. Wine. Ger. *Rüdesheimer* (sc. *wein*), from *Rüdesheim*, on Rhine.

rudiment. L. *rudimentum*, "the first teaching, or instruction" (Coop.), from *rudis*, rough.

rue[1]. Plant. F., L. *ruta*, G. ῥυτή; cf. It. *ruta*, Sp. *ruda*; also AS. *rūde*, Ger. *raute*, all from L. Often used with punning allusion to *rue*[2].

> I'll set a bank of rue, sour herb of grace;
> Rue, even for ruth, shortly shall be seen
> In the remembrance of a weeping queen
> (*Rich. II*, iii. 4).

rue[2]. To repent. AS. *hrēowan*; cf. Du. *rouwen*, Ger. *reuen*; also ON. *hryggth*, sorrow, ruth. Archaic noun *rue*, AS. *hrēow*, survives in *rueful*. The verb was orig. impers.; cf. Ger. *es reut mich*.

> If I made you sori in a pistle, now it rewith me not [*Vulg.* non me paenitet] (Wyc. 2 *Cor.* vii. 8).

ruelle. F., morning reception held by lady while still in bed, from *ruelle*, passage between bed and wall, lit. alley, dim. of *rue*, street, L. *ruga*, furrow. Often in ref. to F. literary circles of 17–18 cents., and formerly used in E. in bedroom sense.

> Wo in winter-tyme, with wakynge a nightes,
> To ryse to the ruel to rocke the cradel
> (*Piers Plowm.* C. x. 79).

ruff[1]. Fish. Prob. for *rough*; hence ModL. *aspredo* (16 cent.), scient. name, from *asper*, rough.

> *aspredo*: a fish called a ruffe or a goldfish (Flor.).

ruff[2]. Neckwear of 16 cent. Orig. used in sense of *ruffle* for wrist. See *ruffle*[1].

ruff[3]. At whist. Orig. a card-game. F. *ronfle*, "hand-ruffe at cards" (Cotg.); cf. It. *ronfa*, "a game at cardes called ruffe or trumpe"

(Flor.). These are perh. arbitrary perversions of F. *triomphe*, It. *trionfo* (see *trump*[2]). The nasal is also lost in Du. *troef*.

ruff[4]. Bird. Perh. named from the *ruff* of feathers developed by male bird in breeding season. But the existence of the fem. *reeve*[2] is against this and points to Teut. origin with vowel-change as in *fox, vixen*.

ruffian. From 16 cent. Cf. F. *rufian*, It. *ruffiano*, Sp. *rufián*, MedL. *ruffianus*, all esp. in sense of pander; ? cogn. with *ruffle*[3], ? or with second element of *dandruff*. Sense of word in E. has been affected by association with *rough*.

ruffle[1]. For wrist. Appears later than *ruff*[2], but app. belongs to *ruffle*[2], in sense of creasing, wrinkling.

ruffle[2]. Verb, as in to *ruffle the surface*. Much older (13 cent.) than *ruff*[2], *ruffle*[1]. Cf. LG. *ruffelen*, to crumple, curl, ON. *hrufla*, to scratch, and second element of *dandruff*.

I ruffle clothe or sylked [? read *sylkes*], *I bring them out of their playne foldynge*: je plionne (Palsg.).

ruffle[3]. To swagger. Orig. to contend. App. cogn. with Ger. *raufen*, to pluck, tear out, whence *sich raufen*, to fight; cf. Ger. *rupfen*, to pluck (a fowl), *raufbold*, ruffler, ruffian. Became obs. in 17 cent., but was revived by Scott.

ruffelyn or debatyn: discordo (*Prompt. Parv.*).

rufous. From L. *rufus*, red, cogn. with *ruber*.

rug. From 16 cent. Of Scand. origin. Cf. Norw. dial. *rogga*, coarse coverlet, *skinnrugga*, skin rug, Sw. *rugg*, coarse hair; cogn. with *rag* (q.v.).

rugby. Football. From *Rugby School*, where, in 1823, W. W. Ellis "first took the ball in his arms and ran with it" (*Inscription on Doctor's wall*).

rugged. App. related to *rug*, as *ragged*, with which it was earlier synon., to *rag*. It is much older than *rug*. ME. had also *ruggy*; cf. Sw. *ruggig*.

Tho came this woful Theban Palamoun,
With flotery berd and ruggy [*var.* rugged] asshy heeres (Chauc. A. 2882).

Bourbon l'Archambaut, from whose antient and ragged castle is deriv'd the name of the present royal family of France (Evelyn).

rugger. For *rugby* (q.v.). Cf. *soccer*.

rugose. L. *rugosus*, from *ruga*, furrow, wrinkle.

ruin. F. *ruine*, L. *ruina*, from *ruere*, to rush down.

rule. OF. *reule* (replaced by *règle*), L. *regula*, from *regere*, to govern, direct. Main senses appear in L., including that of carpenter's *rule*; cf. *by rule and line*. To *rule out* is to cancel by a ruled line.

The ruling passion conquers reason still (Pope).

rum[1]. Spirit. Short for earlier *rumbullion*, app. a jocular formation (? or F. *bouillon*, hot drink) from *rum*[2]; cf. *rum bouse*, wine, lit. good liquor (16 cent.).

rum[2]. Adj. App. spec. use of obs. *rum*, good, a very common cant word (16 cent.) which was prefixed, with varying sense, to a great number of nouns and is supposed to be ident. with *rom* (q.v.). The *Dict. Cant. Crew* gives fifty-two such compds., including *rum cove*, which orig. meant a great rogue.

Rumanian [*ling.*]. Lang. of *Rumania*, a Romance lang., but, owing to geog. position, now largely of alien vocabulary.

Rumansh. See *Romansh*.

rumb. See *rhumb*.

rumble. Imit.; cf. Du. *rommelen*, Ger. *rummeln*. Hence archaic *rumble* of a carriage, prob. from its noisy character, also called (c. 1800) *rumbler* and *rumble-tumble*.

rumbo [*archaic*]. From *rum*[1].

rumbustious. Joc. alteration of *robustious*.

ruminate. From L. *ruminari*, to chew the cud, from *rumen, rumin-*, throat, used of first stomach of a ruminant.

rummage. First (1526) as noun. OF. *arrumage* (*arrimage*), from *arrumer* (*arrimer*), to arrange the cargo in the hold; cf. Sp. *arrumar*, in same sense. An older F. form is *arruner*, from OF. *run*, hold of a ship (see *run*[2]), from AS. *rūm*, room (q.v.), or one of its cognates; for formation cf. *arranger*. Quot. 1 shows that *rummage* must have been preceded in E. by an unrecorded **runage*, the MedL. form occurring several times in the same text and always in connection with wine-casks. The word, first used of casks, prob. came to England with the wine-trade. Later senses arise from the general dragging about and confusion incident on the stowing of cargo (see quot. 5). *Rummage sale* was orig. used of sale at docks of unclaimed goods. With Furetière's definition cf. quot. 3.

Ad ducendum dicta dolia usque navem et pro runagio dictorum doliorum (*Earl of Derby's Exped. to Prussia and Holy Land*, 1390–93).

Arrumeurs sont de petits officiers établis sur les ports, et surtout en Guyenne,...qui ont soin de placer et de ranger les marchandises dans un

vaisseau, et surtout celles qui sont en tonneaux, et qui sont en danger de coulage (Furetière).

The romeger whiche they appoynted...to romege caske wares in the said shippe (*NED.* 1544).

And that the masters of the ships do looke wel to the romaging, for they might bring away a great deale more than they doe, if they would take paine in the romaging (Hakl. 1560).

to rummage the hold: changer l'arrimage (Lesc.).

rummer. Du. *roemer*, whence also Ger. *römer*, "a rummer, brimmer, or primmer; a wide-footed drinking-glass" (Ludw.), trad. associated with *Römer*, Roman, but from Du. *roem*, glory, boast, etc.; cf. *bumper*. Quot. below is in transl. from Du. Current spelling is associated with *rum*[1].

They...will drincke up whole romers full of aquavite at a draught (Purch.).

rumour. F. *rumeur*, L. *rumor-em*.

rump. ME. *rumpe*, from Scand.; cf. Dan. *rumpe*, Sw. *rumpa*; cogn. with Du. *romp*, Ger. *rumpf*, trunk (of body).

This fagge end, this rump of a Parliament with corrupt maggots in it (*NED.* 1649).

Boys do now cry, "Kiss my Parliament!" (Pepys, Feb. 1660).

Now if you ask who nam'd it "Rump," know 'twas so stil'd in an honest sheet of paper (call'd "The Bloody Rump") written before the tryal of our late Soveraign of glorious memory: but the word obtain'd not universal notice till it flew from the mouth of Major General Brown at a publick assembly in the daies of Richard Cromwell (*Pref.* to *Rump Songs*, 1662).

The situation in Rump Austria is utterly desperate (*Obs.* Jan. 18, 1920).

rumple. Also earlier *rimple*; cf. Ger. *rümpfen*, Du. *rimpelen*; also AS. *hrimpan*, only in p.p. *gehrumpen*.

rumpus. Swiss Ger. (Basel), ? orig. students' slang use of G. ῥόμβος, spinning-top, also commotion, disturbance.

rum-tum. Light sculling boat, first built and named at Putney (c. 1888). Fanciful formation on *rum*[2], suggested by *funny* (q.v.). Said to have been named by a music-hall gent of sporting proclivities.

run[1]. Verb. AS. *rinnan* (usu. in form *yrnan*), strong intrans., *earnan*, *ærnan* (metath. of **rennan*), weak trans. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *rinnen* (obs.), *rennen*, Ger. *rinnen*, *rennen*, ON. *rinna*, *renna*, Goth. *rinnan*, *rannjan*. The rarity of *rinnan* and absence of **rennan* in AS. point to the words having been rather borrowed from ON. Fig. senses, e.g. to *run to earth*, to *run down*, to *make the running*, are characteristic of E. love of hunting and racing. *In the long run* was orig. *at long run*, perh. after F. *à la longue*. To *have a run for one's money* (even if you lose your bet) is racing slang. Cf. *out of the running*. The *runner up* was orig. in coursing. To *feel run down* likens the body to a clock.

Write the vision, and make it plain upon tables, that he may run that readeth it (*Hab.* ii. 2).

run[2] [*naut.*]. "The aftmost or hindmost part of a ship's bottom, where it grows extremely narrow, as the floor approaches the stern-post" (Falc.). OF. *run*, ship's hold, lit. room (q.v.). See also *rummage*. Falc. still has *rum*, *reun*, as synonyms of *cale*, hold, and also *donner rum à une roche*, to give room (a wide berth) to a rock. It is even likely that *the run of* belongs here (see quot. 3).

rum: the hole, or hold of a ship (Cotg.).

Le soubs-tillac ou la marchandise se met; le run, c'est encore plus bas, ou on jette les plus grosses besongnes (Godef. 1622).

Pour son entree, et aussi pour avoir le run de la riviere, il paiera quarante solz parisis (Godef. 1415).

runagate [*archaic*]. Folk-etym. for ME. *renegat*, later replaced by *renegade* (q.v.). *Agate* is a ME. adv., on the way, road (see *gate*[2]), and *run-agate* was no doubt suggested by *run-away*.

runcinate [*bot.*]. Saw-toothed. From L. *runcina*, plane, formerly understood as meaning saw.

rundale. Joint occupation of land in small strips, esp. in Ireland. From *run*[1] and *dale* (*deal*[1]), division, share. Cf. synon. Sc. *runrig*.

rune. Dan., ON. *rūn*, mystery, dark secret; cf. AS. *rūn* (see *round*[2]). Spec. sense of letter of earliest Teut. alphabet was adopted (17 cent.) from Dan. writers on Norse antiquities. Cf. Ger. *rune*, similarly borrowed by 17 cent. antiquaries. Evelyn speaks of *runic characters*.

rung. AS. *hrung*; cf. Du. *rong*, Ger. *runge*, Goth. *hrugga*. In E. now only of ladder, but in Sc. still used for a cudgel, staff.

runlet[1] [*archaic*]. Cask. OF. *rondelet*, double dim. of *rond*, round.

runlet[2]. From *runnel* (q.v.), after *streamlet*, etc.

runnel. For earlier *rinel*, *rindle*, AS. *rinnelle*, brook, from stem of *run*[1]; cf. Ger. *rinne*, channel, gutter.

runt. Small cattle. Du. *rund*, ox; cf. Ger. *rind* (as in *rinderpest*), obs. E. *rother*. Also applied to uncouth or undersized person,

and (17 cent.) to a species of pigeon, app. from its stout build.

a runt or a bullocke: een rundt ofte een jongen os (Hexham).

rupee. Urdu *rūpiyah*, Sanskrit *rūpya*, wrought silver, from *rūpa*, form. From c. 1600. The E. form is perh. from the pl. *rūpe*.

Rupert [*hist.*]. Ger. stationary balloon. Perh. from *Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria*, commanding one of the great blocks of German armies. Cf. *Archie*.

Rupert's drop. Glass toy invented, or introduced, by *Prince Rupert* (17 cent.).

rupture. F., L. *ruptura*, from *rumpere*, *rupt-*, to break.

rural. F., L. *ruralis*, from *rus*, *rur-*, country. Not orig. distinguished in sense from *rustic*. *Rural dean* is 15 cent., *ruridecanal* 19 cent.

Here is a rural fellow
That will not be denied your highness' presence (*Ant. & Cleop.* v. 2).

Ruritanian. Of imaginary kingdoms, like *Ruritania*, in Anthony Hope's *Prisoner of Zenda*.

rusa. EInd. deer. Malay *rūsa*. Cf. *babiroussa*.

ruse. Orig. to drive (fall) back in battle, but in ME. chiefly as hunting term, used of the doubling of the game. F., from *ruser*, OF. *reüser*, ? L. *recusare*. VL. **retusare*, from *tundere*, *tus-*, to beat, has also been suggested, and is phonetically less objectionable.

rush[1]. Plant. AS. *rysc*, rare var. of *risc*, also *rix*, as still in dial. ME. has *rish* and *rush*, and both *-i-* and *-u-* forms are found in cogn. Du. & Ger. words. The final prevalence of *rush* may be partly due to OF. *rousche*, from Teut. *Rushlight* is for earlier *rush-candle*, the pith of a rush dipped in tallow.

rush[2]. Verb. AF. *russher*, *russer*, F. *ruser* (see *ruse*). First in Barbour, both as trans., to drive back, and intrans., to dash forward, the former sense corresponding exactly with his use of *ruse* and with earliest examples of OF. *reüser*. For *-sh* cf. *push*. "The development of some of the senses may have been helped by a feeling of phonetic appropriateness" (*NED.*). "A new species of robbery called the 'rush'" is described in the *Gent. Mag.* 1785.

rusk. Sp. or Port. *rosca*, coil, twist, spec. of bread; cf. OF. *tourte*, coarse bread, L. *torta*, twisted.

Russ. Russ. *Rusi*, native name of the people. *Russian* (in Shaks.) is MedL. *Russianus*. *Muscovite* was more usual in 16–17 cents. *Russia leather* is mentioned by Sir Thomas Browne. The lang. is Slav.

russell cord. ? From maker.

russet. OF. *rousset*, dim. of *roux*, red, L. *russus*. Earliest E. sense is a fabric; cf. *blanket*, *scarlet*, etc. Cf. *Dan Russel the fox* (Chauc.).

rust. AS. *rūst*; cf. Du. *roest*, Ger. *rost*, and cogn. ON. *ryth*; ult. cogn. with *red*, *ruddy*. See also *rusty*.

rustic. L. *rusticus*, from *rus*, country.

He [Milton] had incurred *Rustication*, a temporary dismission into the country, with perhaps the loss of a term (Johns.).

rustle. Imit.; cf. synon. Du. *ritselen*, Ger. *rauschen*. US. *rustler* shows association with *bustle*[1], *hustle*.

rusty[1]. Of bacon. Altered from *reasty*, *resty*, F. *resté*, p.p. of *rester*, to remain, be left over (see *rest*[2]).

And then came haltyng Jone,
And brought a gambone
Of bakon that was reasty (Skelton).

rusty[2]. Of temper. Orig. of horses, esp. in to *ride rusty*. Altered from earlier *reasty*, *resty*, pop. form of *restive* (q.v.). Thus ident. with *rusty*[1].

rut[1]. Sexual excitement of deer. F., OF. *ruit*, VL. **rugitus*, for *rugītus*, from *rugire*, to roar.

rut[2]. In road. F. *route*, "a rutt, way, path, street, course, passage" (Cotg.). For the vowel cf. obs. *ruttier*, sailing instructions, F. *routier*. For fig. sense cf. *routine* and *groove*.

ruth. Now archaic, exc. in *ruthless*. Formed in early ME. from *rue*[2] by analogy with other words in *-th*; cf. ON. *hryggth*. Replaced earlier *rue* (see *rue*[2]).

Ruthene [*ethn.*]. Member of Little Russian race, esp. in Austria. MedL. *Rutheni*, for *Russi*; cf. MedL. *Prutheni*, for *Prussi*.

ruthless. See *ruth*.

rutilant. F., from pres. part. of L. *rutilare*, to gleam, cogn. with *ruber*, red.

rye. AS. *ryge*; cf. Du. *rogge*, Ger. *roggen* (OHG. *rocko*), ON. *rugr*, with Slav. cognates.

rye-grass. For earlier *ray-grass*, from obs. *ray*, darnel, perh. aphet. for obs. *ivray*, F. *ivraie*, L. *ebriaca* (sc. *herba*), from its intoxicating properties. This may have been understood as *ive ray*, *ive* being also an obs. plant-name. But Dan. dial. *radgræs*, from

Ger., suggests rather connection with Ger. *raden*, corn-cockle, OHG. *rāto*.

ivroye: darnell, ray, iveray (Cotg.).

ryot. Ind. peasant. Urdu *raiyat*, ult. Arab. (see *rayah*).

s-. This is by far the largest init. in E. and occupies about one-seventh of the dict. It includes a large number of words of imit. and echoic origin (*slam*, *squeal*, *sizzle*, etc.) and many others which have been altered or influenced by such associations. There are also many long-standing words in *s-* of which the origin has not been actually cleared up, though in many cases it is easy to point to related words in Scand. and other Teut. langs. Initial *s-* also differs from other sounds in its detachable character, and also in the fact that it is often prefixed as an intensive, esp. in *scr-*, *spl-*, *squ-*. The classical example of the first phenomenon is the infantile *tummy*, while *s-mash*, *s-quash*, *s-cratch*, *s-crunch*, etc. illustrate the second. So also *Nottingham* was orig. *Snottingham*; *queasy*, *squeasy*, *quinsy*, *squinsy*, occur indifferently in early texts. Machyn in his *Diary* (1550–63) writes *storch* for *torch* and *trong* for *strong*, and both Palsgrave and Addison use *scuttle-fish*. We find the same tendency in proper names, e.g. in ME. Rolls the same individual will be entered as *Stacey* (from Eustace) or *Tacey*, *Spink* (chaffinch) or *Pink*, *Turgis* (AS. *Thurgisl*, Thor hostage) or *Sturgess*. The same peculiarity is noticed in F. (see *Excalibur*, *scaffold*) and far back in the Aryan langs., e.g. *foam* is cogn. with L. *s-puma*, *s-now* with L. *nix*, *niv-*. As I write (1917) there is a slang tendency to say *snice* for *nice*, etc. It will thus be seen that the *s-* words form a thorny district of etymology. It should be noted also that a large number of words in *sc-*, *sp-*, *st-*, correspond to OF. words which were normally spelt *esc-*, *esp-*, *est-*, e.g. *scarlet*, *spice*, *state*. This phenomenon is due to the VL. tendency to prefix a vowel sound in order to facilitate the pronunc. of L. *sc-*, *sp-*, *st-*. ModF. has now usually lost the *-s-* (*écarlate*, *épice*, *état*).

The freyght and all hoder [other] scostys therof (*Cely Papers*, 15 cent.).

Sabaoth. L. (*Vulg.*), G. (LXX.), Heb. *çebāōth*, pl. of *çābā*, host, army. By early writers often confused with *sabbath*.

sabbath. L., G., Heb. *shabbāth*, from *shābath*, to rest. Orig. Saturday, which is still the meaning of It. *sabbato*, Sp. *sábado*, while L. *sabbatum* is also the first element of F. *samedi*, Ger. *samstag*. Mod. sense dates from Reformation, the old *Lord's Day* being still preferred by some sects. F. *sabbat* is applied only to the Jewish sabbath, or to a sorcerers' revel, "witches' sabbath," a relic of medieval superstition as to the Jews. *Sabbatarian*, in various senses, is 17 cent. *Sabbatical year*, one off in seven for hard-worked professors, is US.

Sabine [*ling.*]. Ancient Italic dial., traces of which are found in L.

sable. OF. (replaced by cogn. *zibelline*, It. *zibellino*); cf. MedL. *sabellum*, Du. *sabel*, Ger. *zobel*; all from Russ. *sobol'*, name of the animal. Her. sense of black is perh. due to the fur being artificially darkened in order to make a stronger contrast with the ermine which commonly accompanied it.

sabot. F., cogn. with *savate* (q.v.), both with orig. *ç-*. *Sabotage*, malicious damage (done by strikers), is from slang *saboter*, to work badly, from contemptuous slang sense of *sabot*, rubbish, etc.

No longer will the [Russian] army be handicapped by the sabotage of the central authorities (*Daily Chron.* Mar. 16, 1917).

sabre. F., Ger. *säbel*, "a sable, sabre, falchion, hanger, cutlass, scimiter" (Ludw.), introduced (c. 1500) from the East (cf. *hussar*), and applied to the Turk. curved sword; cf. Russ. *sablja*, Pol. *szabla*. Origin unknown. The archaic *shabble* (Scott) is It. *sciabla*, prob. from Hungar. *száblya*. *Sabretache* is F., Ger. *säbeltasche*, from *tasche*, pocket.

sabulous. L. *sabulosus*, from *sabulum*, sand.

sac. F., sack. In sense of dress in Pepys (Mar. 2, 1669).

saccate [*bot.*]. Dilated. MedL. *saccatus*, from *saccus*, sack, bag.

saccharine. Adj. From MedL. *saccharum*, G. σάκχαρον, sugar (q.v.). As noun for *saccharin*, F., discovered and named (1880) by Péligot.

sacerdotal. F., L. *sacerdotalis*, from *sacerdos*, *sacerdot-*, priest, lit. offerer of sacrifices, from *sacer*, sacred, *dare*, to give.

sachem. From early 17 cent. NAmer. Ind. (Narragansett), cogn. with *sagamore*.

sachet. F., dim. of *sac*, sack, bag.

sack[1]. Bag. AS. *sacc* or F. *sac*, L. *saccus*, G. σάκκος, Heb. *saq*; cf. Assyr. *saqqu*. In most

Europ. langs., including Celt. & Slav. "This remarkable word has travelled everywhere, together (as I suppose) with the story of Joseph" (Skeat). The penitential *sackcloth* of the Bible was of goats' or camels' hair. *Sack*, plunder, F. *sac*, It. *sacco*, orig. in to *put to sack*, is the same word; cf. sporting use of *bag*. Also *sack*, garment, sometimes *sacque*, a word belonging to the same kind of F. as *équestrienne*.

on luy a donné son sac [*et ses quilles*] &c.: he hath his passport given him, he is turned out to grazing; (said of a servant whom his master hath put away) (Cotg.).

à sac, à sac: the word whereby a commander authorizeth his souldiers to sack a place or people (*ib.*).

sack[2] [*archaic*]. Sp. wine. Orig. (16 cent.), *wyne sek*, F. *vin sec*, dry wine; cf. Ger. *sekt*, orig. used of Sp. wine, Du. *sek*, "sack (a sort of wine)" (Sewel), mod. Ger. sense, champagne, being due perh. to a blunder of the actor Devrient when playing Falstaff. The altered form *sack* is from a mistaken idea that the wine was strained through a sack or bag.

sackbut. Kind of trombone. F. *saquebute*, from OF. *saquier*, to drag, *bouter*, to shove, the same word (*saqueboute*) being used in OF. for a hooked lance with which a horseman could be brought down; cf. Sp. *sacabuche*, sackbut, pump-tube, prob. from F. In *Dan.* iii. it is a mistransl., due to superficial resemblance of form, of L. *sambuca*, G. σαμβύκη, a stringed instrument, of Aram. origin. Wyc. has *sambuke*, Coverd. *shawme*. See *hackbut*.

sackless [*archaic & dial.*]. Innocent. AS. *saclēas*, from *sacu*, dispute at law, crime (see *sake*).

sacque. See *sack*[1].

sacrament. F. *sacrement*, L. *sacramentum*, an oath, pledge, etc., from *sacrare*, from *sacer*, holy, ult. cogn. with *saint*; cf. F. *serment*, oath, OF. *sairement*. Adopted in early Church L. as rendering of G. μυστήριον, mystery.

sacrarium. L., sanctuary, from *sacer*, holy.

sacré. F., sacred, euph. for *sacré nom de Dieu*, etc.

sacred. Orig. p.p. of ME. *sacre*, to bless, F. *sacrer*, L. *sacrare* (v.s.). The verb also survives in *sacring-bell*.

sacrifice. F., L. *sacrificium*, from *sacer*, holy, *facere*, to make.

sacrilege. F. *sacrilège*, L. *sacrilegium*, from *sacrilegus*, stealer of sacred things, from *legere*, to gather.

sacristan. MedL. *sacristanus*, for Late L. *sacrista*, keeper of holy things, whence also archaic *sacrist*. See *sexton*, and cf. *sacristy*, of which the pop. form was *sextry*.

sacrosanct. L. *sacrosanctus*, from *sacer*, holy, *sanctus*, holy; cf. F. *sacro-saint*.

sacrum [*anat.*]. L. *os sacrum*, lit. sacred bone.

sad. AS. *sæd*, sated. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zat*, Ger. *satt*, ON. *sathr*, Goth. *saths*, all in sense of satiated; cogn. with L. *sat*, *satis*. Current sense of E. word was reached via that of settled, orderly, sober (as in *sad-coloured dress*), esp. in *sad and wise*. In dial. still freely used of physical objects in sense of dense, heavy, etc., e.g. *sad pastry*. Mod. *fed up* is a parallel to the curious hist. of this word. Shaks. plays on old and current senses (*Rom. & Jul.* i. 1).

The grace of God...send sadnesse and substance of lyfelode to oure newe fraternitie (*York Merch. Advent.* 1430).

I wys she ys no thyng so sadde as I wold she wer (*Paston Let.* ii. 264).

saddle. AS. *sadol*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zadel*, *zaal*, Ger. *sattel*, ON. *söthull*, ult. cogn. with *sit* and L. *sedēre*; cf. L. *sella*, saddle, for **sedla*. Fig. to *saddle* (e.g. with blame) is evolved from older to *lay the saddle on the right horse*. With *saddlebow* cf. F. *arçon*, from *arc*, bow, whence *désarçonner*, to unsaddle, unhorse. *Saddlebag* (incorr. *saddleback*) upholstery imitates the carpet material used for saddle-bags carried on camels in the East.

Sadducee. Late L., Late G. Σαδδουκαῖος, Late Heb. *Çaddūqī*, from pers. name *Çaddūq*, Zadok (2 *Sam.* viii. 17), from whom the priesthood of the captivity claimed descent. Orig. one of the three Jewish sects (cf. *Essene*, *Pharisee*).

sadism [*med.*]. Sexual perversion with love of cruelty. F. *sadisme*, from *Count* (commonly called Marquis) *de Sade*, who died (1814) in a lunatic asylum, author of infamous books.

safari. Procession, caravan. Arab., from *safara*, to travel.

Long safaris of surrendered askaris and porters (*Daily Chron.* Nov. 30, 1917).

safe. F. *sauf*, L. *salvus*, cogn. with G. ὅλος, whole; cf. It. Sp. *salvo*, and see *salver*. With *safe and sound* (13 cent.) cf. F. *sain et sauf*. With *safe conduct*, altered from

ME. *sauf condut, saf coundyte* (13 cent.), F. *sauf-conduit*, cf. *safeguard*, F. *sauvegarde*. Noun *safe*, orig. for meat (*Prompt. Parv.*), is for earlier *save*, from verb.

saffron. F. *safran*, ult. Arab. *za'farān*. In most Europ. langs.

sag. From 15 cent., also *sack*. Cf. Du. *zakken*, Sw. *sacka*, to subside, also in spec. naut. sense; cogn. with Norw. dial. *sakka*, ON. *sökkva*, to sink. "It seems possible that the word is orig. WScand., and has passed (? as a naut. term) into Sw. Du. LG., and (perh. through LG.) into E." (*NED.*). Ger. has *sacken* (naut.) from LG. All cogn. with *sink*.

> The sagge of the sea to leewards (Hakl. iii. 259).

saga. ON., medieval prose narrative (Iceland and Norway). Introduced by 18 cent. antiquaries (cf. *rune, berserk*, etc.). See *saw*[2].

sagacious. From L. *sagax, sagac-*, from *sagire*, to discern acutely, ult. cogn. with *seek*. Orig. of animals.

sagamore. From c. 1600. NAmer. Ind. (Penobscot) *sagamo*, sachem.

sage[1]. Plant. F. *sauge*, L. *salvia*, from *salvus*, in allusion to preserving properties; cf. It. Sp. *salvia*, Ger. *salbei*, etc. For vowel cf. *safe, chafe*.

sage[2]. Wise. F., VL. **sapius*, for *sapiens*, from *sapere*, to know; cf. It. *saggio*, Sp. *sabio*. As noun orig. applied to the *Seven Sages*.

saggar, seggar [*techn.*]. Fireproof clay enclosing fine porcelain in oven. Corrupt. of *safeguard*.

sagittary. L. *sagittarius*, archer, from *sagitta*, arrow.

sago. Malay *sāgū*; cf. F. *sagou*, Ger. *sago*, etc. From 16 cent.

Sahara. Arab. *çaḥrā*, desert.

> Lybia he calleth Sarra, for so the Arabians call a desert (Purch.).

sahib. Urdu, Arab. *çāḥib*, friend, used as respectful address to Europeans and also in some native titles (*Tippoo Sahib, Nana Sahib*). Now common in the services for "white man."

> If ever I do meet one performing such a feat, I shall say, "There goes a sahib—and a soldier" (Ian Hay, *First Hundred Thousand*).

sail. AS. *segl*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zeil* (earlier *seghel*), Ger. *segel*, ON. *segl*. Sense of ship (*forty sail, sail ho!*) may go back to the period of the single sail. With the verb,

AS. *seglian*, cf. F. *cingler*, OF. *singler*, nasalized from ON. *sigla*. *Sailor*, earlier (15 cent.) *sailer*, is much later than *seaman, mariner*, which explains its absence from the surname list (*Saylor* means leaper, dancer; see my *Surnames*, p. 118).

sainfoin. F., lit. wholesome hay, L. *sanum* and *foenum*, but often understood as *saint foin* and rendered in E. by *holy hay*.

saint. F., L. *sanctus*, from *sancire*, to consecrate (cf. *sanction*), cogn. with *sacer*. In most Europ. langs. In ME. it regularly coalesces with following name (see *tawdry* and cf. educated pronunc. of name *St John*). Quot. below shows origin of *Tooley St*.

> In saynt Towlles [Saint Olave's] in the Oll' Jury (Machyn's *Diary*, 1550–63).

Saint Bernard. From Hospice of the *Great St Bernard*, pass between Italy and Switzerland. Cf. Ger. *bernardiner* (dog).

Saint-Leger. Race established (1776) by *Colonel St Leger*.

Saint Lubbock. Bank holiday (q.v.); cf. *Saint Monday*, F. *fêter saint Lundi*.

Saint Michael. Orange. One of the Azores.

Saint-Simonian. Of *Saint-Simon*, F. socialist (†1825). Cf. *Fourierism*.

sais. See *syce*.

sake. AS. *sacu*, dispute at law, accusation, crime. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zaak*, Ger. *sache*, ON. *sök*, Goth. *sakjō*, quarrel; ult. cogn. with *seek*. See *forsake, namesake*. Sense has become much limited and the word is now only used with *for*, earlier meanings being replaced by *case, cause*. Ger. *sache*, thing, affair, still preserves sense of quarrel, cause, etc.; for sense of thing cf. F. *chose*, L. *causa*. *For consciences sake* is in *Piers Plowm*.

saké. Fermented drink from rice. Jap. *sake*.

saker [*hist.*]. Cannon. Earlier, kind of hawk, F. *sacre*, "a saker; the hawk, and the artillerie, so called" (Cotg.), It. *sacro*, Arab. *çaqr*. Cf. *musket, falconet, culverin*, etc.

saki. SAmer. monkey. F. (Buffon) for Tupi (Brazil) *çahy*.

sal, saul. EInd. tree. Hind. *sāl*, Sanskrit *śāla*.

salaam. Arab. *salām*, peace, as greeting; cf. Heb. *shālōm* (*Judges*, vi. 23–4). Du. *soebatten*, to address cringingly, from Malay *sobat*, friend, may be regarded as a parallel.

salacious. From L. *salax, salac-*, lustful, from *salire*, to leap.

salad. F. *salade*, L. *salata* (sc. *herba*), from *salare*, from *sal*, salt.

> My salad days,
> When I was green in judgment, old in blood
> (*Ant. & Cleop.* i. 5).

salade [*hist.*]. See *sallet.*

salamander. F. *salamandre*, L., G. σαλαμάνδρα, lizard supposed to be able to endure fire, prob. of Eastern origin.

sal ammoniac. See *ammonia.*

salary. F. *salaire*, L. *salarium*, soldiers' pay, orig. allowance for salt. Cf. *batta.*

sale. Late AS. *sala*, from ON. See *sell.*

Salem. Nonconformist chapel, from *Jerusalem* (see *Heb.* vii. 1), ? cogn. with *salaam*; cf. *Bethel.*

salep. Meal from dried tubers; cf. F. Sp. *salep*, Turk. *sālep*, Arab. *tha'leb*, for *khasyu'th-tha'lab*, orchis, lit. fox testicles.

saleratus [*US.*]. ModL. *sal aeratus*, aerated salt.

salet [*hist.*]. See *sallet.*

Salian[1]. From L. *Salii*, priests of Mars, ? lit. leapers, from *salire.*

Salian[2]. As *Salic.*

Salic [*hist.*]. F. *salique*, MedL. *Salicus*, Salian Frank, tribe near Zuyder Zee whence sprang the Merovingians. Perh. from the river *Sala* (now Yssel) which runs into the Zuyder Zee. Esp. in *Salic law*, erron. supposed to refer to exclusion of females from succession, invoked (1316) by Philip V of France.

salicional. Organ-stop. Ger. *salizional*, from L. *salix*, willow, because suggesting tone of willow-pipe.

salicyl [*chem.*]. F. *salicyle*, from L. *salix*, *salic-*, willow.

salient. From pres. part. of L. *salire*, to leap, whence F. *saillir*, to jut out, which has given the E. sense. Now very familiar as noun (mil.).

saliferous. From L. *sal*, salt, after F. *salifère.*

saline. VL. **salinus*, from *sal*, salt; cf. *salinae*, salt-pans. So also F. *salin*, It. Sp. *salino.*

saliva. L., spittle.

salleeman, sallyman. Sailor's name for marine hydrozoan, for *Sallee man*, i.e. pirate from *Sallee* (Morocco). Cf. *Portuguese man-of-war.*

sallender. Disease in hock of horse (16 cent.). Cf. F. *solandre.* App. in some way associated with obs. *malander* (q.v.) which occurs much earlier (*Prompt. Parv.*).

> *selenders*: are chops or mangy sores in the bending of a horse's hough, as the malenders are in the knees (*Gent. Dict.* 1705).

sallet, salade [*hist.*]. Gen. name for helmet between the *bascinet* and the *morion*; orig. a plain steel cap. F. *salade*, It. *celata*, "a scull, a helmet, a morion, a sallet, a headpiece" (Flor.), from *celare*, to hide (or Sp. *celada*, from *celar*), perh. because orig. worn under a hood, or, like the bascinet, under the ornamental tilting-helm. Cf. It. *secreta*, "a thinne steele cap, or close skull, worne under a hat" (Flor.), and obs. F. *secrete*, *segrette*, "an yron scull, or cap of fence" (Cotg.). *Jacks and sallets, jakked and salleted*, is the regular 15 cent. description of warlike array (passim in *Paston Let.*), corresponding to F. *jacques et secretes* of the same period.

sallow[1], **sally.** Willow. AS. *sealh*; cf. OHG. *salaha* (surviving in *salweide*, sally-withy), ON. *selja*; cogn. with L. *salix*, G. ἑλίκη, Gael. *seileach*, Ir. *saileach*, Welsh *helyg.* F. *saule*, "a sallow, willow, or withy tree" (Cotg.), is from Teut.

sallow[2]. Adj. AS. *salo*, *salu*; cf. archaic Du. *zaluw*, OHG. *salo*, ON. *sölr.* F. *sale*, dirty, is from Teut. For form of *sallow*[1,2] (*-ow* for ME. *-we*) cf. *fallow, farrow, swallow*, etc.

sally. F. *saillie*, p.p. fem. of *saillir*, to rush, L. *salire*, to leap. Cf. *sortie.* Fig., outbreak (of wit, etc.), from 17 cent. In early use both noun and verb are usu. followed by *out.* Hence also *sally* (bell-ringing), first movement, later applied to the woolly grips on the rope.

Sally Lunn. Said (by Hone, 1827) to be named from a young woman who first cried them at Bath c. 1780–90.

salmagundi. F. *salmigondis*, earlier *salmigondin*, "a hachee" (Cotg.), app. connected with It. *salame*, salted meat, from *sal*, salt. Cf. also F. *salmi(s)*, explained as shortened from *salmigondis*, but perh. the original of that word. As the latter is app. first recorded in Rabelais, it may be one of his fantastic coinages. For fig. sense cf. *gallimaufrey.*

salmi. See *salmagundi.*

salmiac. Ger. *salmiak*, for *sal ammoniak.*

salmon. ME. also *samon, saumon*, F., L. *salmo-n-*; cf. L. *salar*, trout; both prob. from Celt. For Teut. name see *lax*[1].

saloon. F. *salon*, from *salle*, hall, OF. *sale*, Ger. *sal*, cogn. with AS. *sæl*, ON. *salr*; cf. Goth. *saljan*, to dwell. *Salon* was naturalized in 18 cent. E., but is now used only of France, esp. in ref. to art and literature. Later spec. senses of *saloon* are mostly US.

saloop. Var. of *salep*.

Salopian. Of Shropshire, esp. of Shrewsbury School. AF. *Sloppesberie*, for AS. *Scrobbesbyrig*, by confusion of *-r-*, *-l-*, was further corrupted to *Salop-*. For inserted vowel cf. F. *canif*, knife, *semaque*, (fishing) smack, etc.

salpiglossis. Plant. Irreg. from G. *σάλπιγξ*, trumpet, *γλῶσσα*, tongue.

salsify. Vegetable. F. *salsifis*, earlier *sassefique*, *sassefrique*, etc., It. *sassefrica*, from L. *fricare*, to rub, prob. in allusion to some med. property. Cf. *saxifrage* (q.v.).

sassifrica: as *sassifraga* (Flor.).

salt. AS. *sealt*. WAryan; cf. Du. *zout*, Ger. *salz*, ON. Goth. *salt*, L. *sal*, G. *ἅλς*, Ir. *salann*, Welsh *halen*, Russ. *sol'*. Earliest E. sense is the current one of sodium chloride, but many other chem. senses date from ME. Earliest allusive sense is *salt of the earth* (*Matt.* v. 13). With *true to one's salt* cf. *salary*. *Worth one's salt* is app. mod. and naut. *With a grain of salt*, sometimes latinized as *cum grano salis*, is 17 cent. *Above* (*below*) *the salt* refers to the large salt-cellar halfway down a medieval table. With *salt*, sailor, cf. *tar*. To *salt* (a mine) is perh. allusive to the *salt-lick* which attracts deer and cattle. With *salted*, of horses immune to disease, cf. fig. use of *seasoned*.

It is...a foolish bird that staieth the laying salt on his taile (*Euphues*).

manger à un grain de sel: to eat a man at a mouthfull (the cracke of a braggadochio;) also to eate his meate hastily, or greedily, without staying for any sawce, or seasoning, other than a corne of salt will yeeld him (Cotg.).

saltarello [*mus.*]. It., from *saltare*, to dance.

saltation. L. *saltatio-n-*, from *saltare*, frequent. of *salire*, to leap.

salt-cellar. Altered (16 cent.), on *cellar*, from *salt-seller*, pleon. for ME. *saler*, *seler*, F. *salière*, "a salt-seller" (Cotg.), from L. *sal*, salt. For pleon. cf. *pea-jacket*.

saltern. Salt-works. AS. *sealtern*, second element, *ærn*, dwelling, cogn. with ON. *rann*, house (see *ransack*).

saltigrade [*biol.*]. Going by jumps, L. *per saltum*; cf. *plantigrade*.

saltire [*her.*]. F. *sautoir*, St Andrew's Cross (×), orig. stirrup-rope, Late L. *saltatorium*, from *saltare*, frequent. of *salire*, to leap. Also in F. a sash worn cross-wise.

saltpetre. Altered, on *salt*, from earlier *salpetre* (Chauc.), F. *salpêtre*, MedL. *sal petrae*, salt of stone, because found as incrustation on rocks.

salubrious. From L. *salubris*, from *salus*, health, cogn. with *salvus*, safe.

salutary. F. *salutaire*, L. *salutaris*, from *salus* (v.s.).

salute. L. *salutare*, to hail, wish health, *salus*.

salvage. OF., from *salver* (*sauver*), Late L. *salvare*, from *salvus*, safe. Immediate source is prob. MedL. *salvagium*.

salvation. Restored from ME. *sauvacion*, OF. *sauvacion*, *salvatiun*, etc., L. *salvatio-n-*, from *salvare* (v.s.), used in Church L. to render G. *σωτηρία*. The *Salvation Army* (1878) is now translated into most Europ. langs., e.g. F. *armée de salut*, Ger. *heilsarmee*.

salve[1]. Ointment. AS. *sealf*; cf. Du. *zalf*, Ger. *salbe*; ult. cogn. with Sanskrit *sarpis*, clarified butter. Replaced by *ointment*, exc. in compds. With verb, now also usu. fig., cf. Goth. *salbōn*, to heal. In some uses, e.g. to *salve one's conscience*, evidently associated with *salve*[2] (cf. *salvo*[2]).

salve[2]. To rescue. Back-formation from *salvage*.

salver. Altered, on *platter*, *trencher*, from F. *salve*, Sp. *salva*, "a taste, a salutation" (Percyvall), from *salvar*, to save, orig. applied to the "pre-gustation" of food and drink, partly as precaution against poison. See *credence* and cf. Ger. *credenzen*, to pour out, from It.

salvia. Plant. L., sage[1].

salvo[1]. Of artillery. It. *salva*, "a volie or tire of ordinance" (Flor.), orig. salute; cf. L. *salve!* hail! For incorr. *-o* in words from Sp. & It. cf. *bastinado*, *ambuscado*, etc.

salvo[2] [*leg.*]. Saving clause. L., abl. of *salvus*, safe, in such phrases as *salvo jure*, without prejudice to the right. Cf. *save*[2].

A salvo to conscience (*NED.* 1874).

sal volatile. ModL. (17 cent.), volatile salt.

Sam, Uncle. First came into use, as nickname for US. government and contrast with *John Bull*, during war with Britain (1813). No doubt suggested by initials US. Hence *Sammy*, Amer. soldier, used in first US. offic. message from front (Oct. 17, 1917).

Sam, upon my [*slang*]. App. for earlier *salmon* (in 16 cent. cant), explained by contemporary writers as for *Salomon*, i.e. Solomon. To stand *Sam*(*my*), 19 cent. slang, may be of different origin.

salmon: the beggers sacrament or oath (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

Samaritan. Usu. allusive to *Luke*, x. 33. Late L., G., from Σαμαρεία, Samaria.

sambo. Of part negro blood. Sp. *zambo*. As nickname for negro perh. Foulah *sambo*, uncle. But a WAfr. tribe called the *Samboses* is mentioned repeatedly in the narrative of the Hawkins voyage of 1564, and *Sambo* would be a natural back-formation from this (cf. *Chinee*).

Sam Browne. Mil. belt. From *Sir Samuel Browne*, Indian general (19 cent.).

sambur. Indian elk. Hind. *sābar*, *sāmbar*.

same. ON. *samr*. Com. Teut.; cf. AS. *swā same*, likewise, OHG. *sama*, Goth. *sama*; cogn. with L. *similis*, G. ὁμός, Ir. *som*, also with *some*, *-some*.

Samian. Of *Samos*, G. island.

samite [*poet.*]. OF. *samit*, whence also Ger. *samt*, velvet; cf. It. *sciamito*, Sp. *jamete*, MedL. *examitum*, MedG. ἑξάμιτον, app. six-thread, ἕξ and μίτος; cf. *dimity*, *twill*, *drill*[4]. Obs. from c. 1600 till revived by Tennyson.

samlet. Young salmon (Walton); cf. earlier *salmonet*.

Sammy [*neol.*]. US. soldier. See *Sam, uncle*.

Samnite [*ling.*]. Ancient Italic dial.

samovar. Russ., lit. self-boiler (v.i.), with first element ult. cogn. with *same*.

Samoyede [*ling.*]. Turanian lang. of Mongol race in Siberia. Russ., lit. self-eater (v.s.), cannibal, a meaning given by Purch. (1613).

sampan. Chin. boat. Chin. *san-pan*, three-board.

samphire. Altered, perh. after archaic *camphire*, camphor, from 16 cent. *sampere*, *sampier*, etc., F. (*herbe de*) *saint-Pierre*, "sampire" (Cotg.), a name perh. due to association of *Peter* with *rock*.

sample. Aphet. for ME. *essample*, illustration, parable, etc. (see *example*), current sense being later (15 cent.). Cf. *sampler*, OF. *essemplaire*, exemplar.

exemplaire: a patterne, sample, or sampler (Cotg.).

Samurai. Jap., orig. mil. retainer of the daimio.

sanatorium. ModL. (19 cent.) from *sanare*, to cure. Also in Ger.

sanbenito [*hist.*]. Worn, under Inquisition, by impenitent heretic at auto-da-fé. From resemblance to scapular introduced by *St Benedict*.

> My description to crown,
> All the flames and the devils were turn'd upside-down
> On this habit, facetiously term'd San Benito
> (*Ingoldsby*).

sanctify. Restored from ME. *saintify*, OF. *saintifier* (*sanctifier*), L. *sanctificare*, from *sanctus*, holy, *facere*, to make.

sanctimonious. From *sanctimony*, L. *sanctimonia*, holiness. Not always disparaging, though first occurrence (*Meas. for Meas.* i. 2) has current sense.

sanction. F., L. *sanctio-n-*, law, decree, from *sancire*, *sanct-*, to ratify, make sacred. Current sense of authoritative permission is latest.

sanctity. Restored from ME. *sauntitè*, F. *sainteté*, L. *sanctitas*, *-tat-*.

sanctuary. Restored from ME. *sayntuary*, *sentery*, etc. (see *sentry*), OF. *saintuaire* (*sanctuaire*), L. *sanctuarium*, irreg. from *sanctus*, holy; cf. It. Sp. *santuario*. Orig. in rel. sense, esp. of the Jewish *holy of holies*. *Right of sanctuary* in criminal cases was abolished 1625, in civil cases 1696–7 and 1722, but the abbey of Holyrood is still theoretically a sanctuary for debtors.

sanctum. L., holy (place). Fig. sense is 19 cent. Prob. for earlier *sanctum sanctorum*, rendering G. τὸ ἅγιον τῶν ἁγίων, Heb. *qōdesh haqqodāshīm*.

sanctus. L., init. word of "angelic hymn" (*Is.* vi. 3) concluding preface of eucharist.

sand. AS. *sand*, *sond*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zand*, Ger. *sand*, ON. *sandr*. US. sense of pluck is a mod. variation on *grit*. *Jolly as a sandboy* is explained (1823) in a *Slang Dict.* with ref. to the cheerful ragamuffins "who drive the sand-laden neddies through our streets." With US. *sandman*, personification of sleepiness, Ger. *sandmann*, cf. Norw. *Ole Lukoie*, the dustman, Olaf Shuteye, and see *Wee Willie Winkie*. To *sandbag* is chiefly US. See also *ostrich*.

> Nos tamen hoc agimus, tenuique in pulvere sulcos
> Ducimus, et litus sterili versamus aratro
> (Juv. vii. 49).

> With sweating browes I long have plowd the sands
> (Greene, 1590).

> While the [German] revolution was being side-tracked in Parliament, it was being sand-bagged in the proletariat (*Daily News*, Mar. 12, 1919).

sandal. F. *sandale*, L. *sandalia*, pl. of *sandalium*, G. σανδάλιον, dim. of σάνδαλον, perh. of Pers. origin.

sandal-wood. For earlier *sandal*; cf. MedL. *sandalum*, OF. *sandle*, *sandre*, whence ME. *sanders*; also It. *sandalo*, Sp. *sándalo*, Ger. *sandel*, from OF., and Arab. *çandal*. Ult. Sanskrit *ḳandana*.

sandarac. Resin; earlier red arsenic sulphide.

L. *sandaraca*, G. *σανδαράκη*, prob. a foreign word. In all Rom. langs.

sandblind [*archaic*]. Purblind. First element is AS. *sam-*, half, common in such compds.; cf. dial. *samsodden*, imbecile, lit. half cooked; cogn. with L. *semi*.

sandwich. Recorded 1762. "Said to be named from John Montagu, 4th *Earl of Sandwich* (1718–92) who once spent twenty-four hours at the gaming-table without other refreshment than some slices of cold beef placed between slices of toast" (*NED.*). This explanation has the merit of being contemporary (Grosley's *Londres*, 1770).

Sandy. Nickname for Scotsman. For *Alexander*, whence also *Sanders*, *Saunders*. Cf. *Paddy* and see also *Sawney*. A Borderer named Sandy Armstrong is mentioned in *Privy Council Acts* 1557–8.

> You'll please to remember the Fifth of November,
> Sebastopol powder and shot,
> When General Liprandi met [at Inkermann] John,
> Pat and Sandy,
> And a jolly good licking he got (*Top. song*, 1854).

sane. L. *sanus*, healthy, ult. cogn. with *sacer* (cf. relation of *whole* to *holy*); cf. F. *sain*. Spec. sense of E. word is due to influence of earlier *insane* (q.v.).

sangar [*mil.*]. Breastwork of stone. A Pushtoo word.

sangaree. Sp. *sangría*, drink composed of red wine and lemon, lit. bleeding.

sang-de-bœuf. In ref. to porcelain. F., lit. bullock's blood. Cf. *pigeon's blood ruby*.

sang-froid. F., cold blood.

Sangrado. Ignorant doctor. Character in Lesage's *Gil Blas* (c. 1700); from Sp. *sangrador*, bleeder.

sangrail [*poet.*]. OF. *saint graal* (see *grail, holy*). The form *sangreal* (Scott, Meredith) is due to the spurious etym., royal blood, OF. *sang-reial*.

sanguinary. F. *sanguinaire*, L. *sanguinarius*, from *sanguis*, *sanguin-*, blood.

sanguine. F. *sanguin*, from L. *sanguineus* (v.s.), applied to one of the four "humours" of medieval physiology.

> Of his complexioun he was sangwyn
> (Chauc. A. 333).

sanhedrim. Supreme council of Jews with 71 members. Late Heb. *sanhedrīn*, G. *συνέδριον*, council, from *σύν*, together, *ἕδρα*, seat. Incorr. *-m* of E. form is due to *cherubim*, etc.

> A war cannot be carried on by a Sanhedrim
> (D. Lloyd George).

sanicle. Plant. F., MedL. *sanicula*, from *sanus*, whole, from healing properties.

sanitary. F. *sanitaire*, from L. *sanitas*, health, from *sanus*, healthy. This word, after its great 19 cent. vogue, is being cut out by the more fashionable *hygienic*.

sanity. L. *sanitas*, *-tat-*, whence also F. *santé*, health. See *sane*.

sanjak. Division of vilayet. Turk. *sanjāq*, lit. banner.

sans. F., without, OF. *sens*, VL. **sene*, for *sine* (*si ne*, if not), with adv. *-s*. Fully naturalized, as *saun*, *saunce*, etc., from 14 to 16 cent., but now usu. only as echo of *As You Like It*, ii. 7. *Sans peur et sans reproche* was orig. applied to Bayard. *Sans phrase* is from *la mort sans phrase*, attributed to Sieyès voting death of Louis XVI. The writer often passes a house called *Sans-gêne* (for F. *gêne*, constraint, see *gehenna*) which before the War was called *Sans-souci* (solicitude), the name given by Frederick the Great to his palace at Potsdam.

sansculotte [*hist.*]. F. revolutionary (1789), lit. without breeches (*culotte* from *cul*, posterior); usu. explained as wearing trousers instead of the knee-breeches of the upper classes. But in caricatures of the time the "nether garments" are conspicuous by their absence.

Sanskrit [*ling.*]. Sanskrit *saṃskṛta*, put together, perfected, from *sam-*, together, cogn. with *same*, *kṛ*, to perform, cogn. with *create*. Cf. *Prakrit*. Ancient sacred, and (till 18 cent.) secret, lang. of India, and oldest member of Aryan family. Mentioned by Purch. (1617).

Santa Claus. Orig. US., Du. dial. *Sante Klaas*, Du. *Sint Klas*, Saint Nicholas. Cf. Ger. *Niklaus*, patron saint of children (Dec. 5).

santon. Europ. name for *marabout*. Sp. *santón*, hypocrite, from *santo*, saint, whence also F. *santon*.

sap[1]. Of plants. AS. *sæp*. WGer.; cf. Du. *sap*, Ger. *saft*, juice (OHG. *saf*); cogn. with ON. *safi*, and perh. with L. *sapere*, to taste (get to know), *sapa*, must boiled thick, whence, by association with Teut. word, F. *sève*, sap. Some authorities regard the Teut. words as borrowed directly from L. *sapa* with other wine-words. *Sapgreen*, after Du. *sapgroen*, was orig. prepared from juice of buckthorn-berries.

sap[2]. To undermine. Earlier (16 cent.) *zappe*, It. *zappare*, from *zappa*, spade,

whence also F. *saper*; cf. Sp. *zapa*, spade, Late L. *sappa* (6 cent.), of unknown origin. With *sap*, to "swot," cf. synon. F. *piocher*, from *pioche*, pick, mattock. The Royal Engineers were, till 1859, *Sappers* and Miners. In fig. sense, to exhaust, "undermine," prob. coloured by *sap*[1].

sap[3] [*slang*]. Simpleton. Short for dial. *sapskull*, from *sap*[1], in sense of soft wood.

sanserif [*typ.*]. Without *serif*, *ceriph* (q.v.). Is recorded earlier than the word from which it is app. derived.

sapajou. SAmer. monkey. F., from Cayenne.

sapan-wood. Adapted (16 cent.) from Du. *sapan hout*, Malay, from some SInd. lang.; cf. Tamil *shappangam*.

sapid. L. *sapidus*, savoury. See *sapient*.

sapient. From pres. part. of L. *sapere*, to know, orig. to taste (see *sap*[1]).

sapling. From *sap*[1].

sapodilla. Tree. Sp. *zapotillo*, dim. of *zapote*, Mex. *zapotl*.

saponaceous. From L. *sapo-n-*, soap.

sapor. L., savour, from *sapere*, to taste.

sapota. See *sapodilla*.

sapperment. Ger. oath, disguised for *sakrament*.

Sapphic. F. *saphique*, L., G. Σαπφικός, from Σαπφώ, poetess of Lesbos (c. 600 B.C.).

sapphire. F. *saphir*, L., G. σάπφειρος, Heb. *sappīr*, ? Sanskrit *ṣanipriya*, lit. dear to the planet Saturn.

sapraemia [*med.*]. Septic poisoning. From G. σαπρός, putrid. Cf. *anaemia*.

saraband. Dance. F. *sarabande*, Sp. *zarabanda*, ? from Pers. *sarband*, lit. head-band.

Saracen. AS., Late L. *Saracenus*, Late G. Σαρακηνός; cf. F. *Sarrasin*, It. *Saracino*, Sp. *Saraceno*. Numerous ME. vars., chiefly from OF., with attempt at association with *Sara*, wife of Abraham (cf. *Hagarene* and *Hagar*). Origin uncertain, perh. from Arab. *sharqī*, eastern; cf. *Oriental*, *Anatolian* (from G. ἀνατολή, rising, east), *Easterling*, etc.

Saratoga trunk [*US.*]. From *Saratoga Springs*, summer resort in New York State.

sarawak [*nonce-word*]. From *Sarawak*, Borneo, where Rajah Brooke established a kind of kingdom (1841).

> There is only one place now in the world that two strong men can Sar-a-whack
> (Kipling, *Man who would be King*).

sarbacane [*hist.*]. Blow-pipe, ear-trumpet. F., altered (on *canne*), from earlier *sarbatenne*, "a long trunke to shoot in" (Cotg.), Sp. *cerbatano*, Arab. *zabaṭāna*. ? Cf. *sumpitan*.

sarcasm. Earlier (16 cent.) *sarcasmus*, Late L., Late G. σαρκασμός, from σαρκάζειν, to speak bitterly, lit. to tear flesh, σάρξ, σαρκ-.

sarcenet. See *sarsenet*.

sarcoma. Fleshy tumour. G. σάρκωμα, from σάρξ, σαρκ-, flesh.

sarcophagus. L., G. σαρκοφάγος, lit. flesh eating (v.s.), coffin made of a stone reputed to consume the body. Hence Ger. *sarg*, F. dim. *cercueil*, coffin.

sard. Gem. F. *sarde*, L. *sarda*, synon. with *sardius*, sardine[1].

Sard. Sardinian. It. *Sardo*.

Sardanapalian. Of Σαρδανάπαλος, G. name for *Assur-bani-pal*, last king of Nineveh (9 cent. B.C.), famous voluptuary.

sardelle. It. *sardella*, dim. of *sarda*, sardine[2].

sardine[1]. Gem (*Rev.* iv. 3). G. σάρδινος, var. reading of σάρδιος, sardius (q.v.).

sardine[2]. Fish. F., It. *sardina*, L.; cf. G. σαρδίνη, from σάρδη, app. from *Sardinia*, G. Σαρδώ.

> Pro C piscium salsorum...vocatorum "sardyns"
> (*Earl of Derby's Exped.* 1390–93).

sardius. Gem, sardine[1]. L. (*Vulg. Ezek.* xxviii. 13), G. σάρδιος, from Σάρδεις, Sardis, in Lydia. Cf. *chalcedony*, *agate*, *jet*[1].

sardonic. F. *sardonique*, from L. *sardonius*, lit. Sardinian. Said to be due to a poisonous plant, *herba Sardonia*, death from which was preceded by convulsive grinning.

sardonyx. L., G. σαρδόνυξ, compd. of σάρδιος and ὄνυξ.

saree, **sari**. Bright-coloured wrap. Hind. *sāṛhī*.

sargasso. Gulf-weed. Port. *sargaço*, ? from *sarga*, kind of grape.

sarissa [*hist.*]. Macedonian pike. G. σάρισσα.

sark [*Sc.*]. Shirt. ON. *serkr*, cogn. with AS. *serc*; cf. *berserk*.

Sarmatian. From L., G. Σαρμάται, orig. Scythian inhabitants of Poland, whence poet. use for Polish.

sarmentose [*bot.*]. L. *sarmentosus*, from *sarmentum*, twig, from *sarpere*, to prune.

sarong. Malay garment. Malay; cf. Sanskrit *sāraṅga*, variegated.

sarracenia. Plant. Named (1700) by Tournefort from *Dr Sarrazin*, of Quebec, who sent him the plant. Cf. *fuchsia*, etc.

sarsaparilla. Sp. *zarzaparrilla*, from *zarza*, bramble (? Basque *sartzia*), *parra*, vine-trellis. So explained in 16 cent.

sarsen [*loc.*]. Sandstone boulder (Wilts). For *Saracen*.

> The inhabitants calling them "Saracens' stones" (*NED.* 1644).

sarsenet, sarcenet [*archaic*]. Fabric. AF. *sarzinett*, from ME. *sarsin*, Saracen (v.s.), perh. after OF. *drap sarrasinois*. Cf. *tartan*.

sartorial. From L. *sartor*, tailor, from *sarcire*, *sart-*, to patch.

Sarum. Signature of bishop of Salisbury. Also in *Sarum missal* (*use*). MedL., from first element of *Sarisburie*, now, by dissim. of *r-r*, *Salisbury*.

sash[1]. Attire, orig. part of turban. Earlier *shash*, Arab. *shāsh*, muslin, turban-sash. For loss of *-h-* by dissim. cf. *sash*[2].

> *tiara*: a turban, a shash (Litt.).

sash[2]. Of window. Earlier (17 cent.) *shash*, back-formation from *shashes*, F. *châssis*, "a frame of wood for a window" (Cotg.), taken as pl. Cf. *cuish*, and, for loss of *-h-*, *sash*[1]. See *chassis*.

sasin. Ind. antelope. Nepalese.

saskatoon. Canadian berry. NAmer. Ind. (Cree) *misāskwatomin*.

sassaby. SAfr. antelope. Sechwana *tsessébe*.

sassafras. Sp. *sasafras*, a NAmer. tree which "hath power to comfort the liver" (Gerarde, 1597). Usu. thought to be corrupted, perh. by influence of some native name, from Sp. *sassifragia*, obs. for *saxifraga*, saxifrage (q.v.). Capt. John Smith (i. 207) even calls the tree *saxefrage*.

Sassenach. Gael. *Sasunnach*, English, from *Sasunn*, Saxon; cf. Welsh *Seisnig* and Welsh names *Sayce*, *Seyes*, etc. Popularized by Scott (cf. *Southron*), but much used in invective by fervent Irishmen.

> All loved their McClan, save a Sassenach brute
> Who came to the Highlands to fish and to shoot
> (*Bab Ballads*).

sassy [*WAfr.*]. Wood, bark, used as ordeal poison. Said to be WAfr. adaptation of E. *saucy*!

Satan. L. (*Vulg.* in *OT.* only), G. Σατᾶν (once in LXX., once in *NT.*), Heb. *ṣāṭān*, adversary (in general), from *ṣāṭan*, to plot against, but also spec. (e.g. in *Job*) the enemy of mankind. Usu. rendered διάβολος by LXX. Wyc. has *Satanas*, G. Σατανᾶς (*NT.*), replaced, from Tynd. onward, by *Satan*. *His Satanic Majesty* is jocular after *His Catholic Majesty*, etc. With *Satanic School*, applied by Southey to Byron, Shelley, etc., cf. *Satanism*, F. *satanisme*, worship of Satan, esp. in ref. to alleged 19 cent. perversion.

satchel. OF. *sachel*, L. *saccellus*, dim. of *saccus*, sack. In Wyc. (*Luke*, x. 4).

sate. Altered (17 cent.) after *satiate* or L. *sat*, *satis*, from earlier *sade*, lit. to make sad (q.v.). First in Shaks. (*Haml.* i. 5).

> *assouvir*: to fill, content, satiate, satisfie; also, to cloy, glut, sade (Cotg.).

sateen. Mod., after *velveteen*.

satellite. F., L. *satelles*, *satellit-*, attendant, member of bodyguard. Or rather, being gen. used in L. form till c. 1800, back-formation from L. pl. *satellites* (cf. *stalactite*). As astron. term adopted (1611) by Kepler.

> Or ask of yonder argent fields above,
> Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove?
> (*Essay on Man*, i. 42).

satiate. From L. *satiare*, from *satis*, enough. Has influenced *sate* (q.v.). Cf. *satiety*, F. *satiété*, L. *satietas*.

satin. F., archaic It. *setino* (sc. *panno*, cloth), from *seta*, silk, L. *saeta*, lit. bristle, hair, whence F. *soie*, silk, Ger. *seide*, etc. Hence *satinet*, F.

satire. F., L. *satira*, for *satura*, (poetic) medley, fem. of *satur*, full, as in *satura lanx*, full dish, hotch-potch, from *sat*, enough. Often wrongly associated with *satyr* (q.v.) and the G. satyric drama. For sense-development cf. *farce*.

satisfy. OF. *satisfier*, irreg. from *satisfacere* (whence F. *satisfaire*), lit. to make enough. Oldest sense of *satisfaction* (13 cent.) is performance of penance.

satrap. L., G. σατράπης, from OPers. *kshathra-pāvan-*, country protector. In Wyc. (*Dan.* iii. 3), where the orig. author has committed an anachronism by connecting a Pers. title with the Babylonian empire. Sense of domineering official appears in MedL. and all Rom. langs.

Satsuma ware. From name of province in island of Kiusiu, Japan.

saturate. From L. *saturare*, to satiate, its orig. E. sense (16 cent.), from *satur*, full, from *sat*, enough.

Saturday. AS. *Sætern(es)dæg*, half-transl. of L. *Saturni dies*, day of (the planet) Saturn (v.i.); cf. Du. *zaterdag*, LG. *saterdag* (for Ger. *samstag* see *sabbath*); also Gael. Ir. *dia Sathairn*, Welsh *dydd Sadwrn*. *Week-end* has now supplanted *Saturday-to-Monday*.

Saturn. L. *Saturnus*, Italic god of agriculture, perh. the sower (*serere*, *sat-*), later identified with G. Cronos, deposed by his son Zeus. Also planet, whence AS. *Saturnes steorra* and medieval alchem. name for lead (cf. *mercury*). Hence *Saturnalia*, L., neut. pl. of *Saturnalis*, feast of unrestrained merry-making in December; *Saturnian*, early L. metre, or in ref. to the "golden age" of Saturn; *saturnine*, MedL. *Saturninus*, born under the planet Saturn (cf. *jovial*, *mercurial*).

Mars iren, Mercurie quyk-silver we clepe,
Saturnus leed, and Juppiter is tyn (Chauc. G. 827).

satyr. F. *satyre*, L., G. *σάτυρος*, silvan god. Often confused with *satire* (v.i.). With *satyriasis*, priapism, cf. *nymphomania*.

The savage Satyre himselfe, whose cynicall censure is more severe than need (Greene, 1593).

sauce. F., L. *salsa*, fem. of *salsus*, salted; cf. It. Sp. *salsa*. With fig. *saucy*, *saucebox*, cf. *piquant*, *spicy*, etc. *Saucer* (14 cent.), F. *saucière*, vessel for sauce, acquired current sense in 18 cent., when tea-drinking became gen.

saucy to perte or homlye: malapert (Palsg.).

sauerkraut. From 17 cent. Ger., sour herb. Hence F. *choucroute*, made to conform with *chou*, cabbage, cole.

saumur. Wine. From *Saumur* (Maine-et-Loire).

saunter. From c. 1660, to roam, loiter, an earlier and rare *saunter*, to muse, hesitate, being perh. a different word. Etymologists of 17 cent. agree in deriving it from F. *sainte-terre*, Holy Land (v.i.). Although this etym. is now derided, it may be partly true. I suggest as origin Sp. *santero*, "sometimes an hermit, sometimes one that lives with the hermit, and goes about questing for him and his chappel" (Stevens). This word was also used of a "shrine-crawler" in gen. We may compare It. *romigare*, "to roame, to roave or goe up and downe solitarie and alone as an hermite" (Flor.), from *romito*, "a hermit" (*ib.*), whence *romito del sacco*, "a begging hermite" (*ib.*). This *romito* is from L. *eremita* (see *hermit*).

Our late visionaries and idle santerers to a pretended new Jerusalem (*NED.* 1688).

saurian. From G. *σαῦρος*, lizard.

sausage. ME. *sausige*, ONF. *saussiche* (F. *saucisse*), Late L. *salsicia*, from *salsus*, salted; cf. It. *salsiccia*, Sp. *salchicha*. Another view is that the It. word is the original and represents a compd. of *sal*, salt, and It. *ciccia*, dried meat, VL. **isicium*, for *insicium*, from *insecare*, to cut.

sauté [*cook.*]. F., p.p. of *sauter*, to leap, L. *saltare*.

sauterne. Wine. From *Sauterne* (Gironde).

sauve-qui-peut. F., save (himself) who can.

savage. F. *sauvage* (OF. *salvage*), L. *silvaticus*, from *silva*, wood; cf. It. *selvaggio*, Sp. *salvaje*. In E. at first parallel with *wild*, from which it is now differentiated in stronger senses.

Savage trees, as okes, chestnuts, cypresse (*NED.* 1580).

savannah [*geog.*]. Obs. Sp. *zavana* (*sabana*), said (16 cent.) to be Carib.

savant. F., pres. part. (obs.) of *savoir*, to know, VL. **sapĕre*, for *sapere*.

savate. Kick, in F. form of boxing, orig. old shoe; cf. It. *ciabatta*, Sp. *zapata*, MedL. *sabbatum*; ? from Turk. *shabata*, galosh; cf. *sabot*. Hence F. *savetier*, Prov. *sabatier*, shoemaker.

save[1]. Verb. F. *sauver*, L. *salvare*, from *salvus*, safe, cogn. with *salus*, health. Earliest in rel. sense, *Saviour* replacing AS. *hælend*, healer; cf. It. *salvatore*, Sp. *salvador*, L. *salvator*, used in Church L. to render G. *σωτήρ*. To *save one's face* (late 19 cent.) was orig. Anglo-Chin., after Chin. *tiu lien*, to lose face, and similar metaphors. Current sense of to *save appearances* is quite altered; it was orig. used, after G. *σώζειν τὰ φαινόμενα*, of an hypothesis adequately explaining observed facts. *God save the king* is after OF.

"Dex saut," fait il, "le roi Artus" (*Tristan*, 12 cent.).

When they come to model Heaven
And calculate the stars; how they will wield
The mighty frame; how build, unbuild, contrive
To save appearances (*Par. L.* viii. 80).

The purely saving-face proposal that commissioners should be appointed (*Westm. Gaz.* Feb. 7, 1918).

save[2]. Quasi-prep. For earlier *safe*, *sauf*, used, like F. *sauf*, *sauve*, in constructions like the L. abl. absolute, e.g. *sauf l'honneur* = *salvo honore*. But it also represents the p.p., as in AF. *sauvé et excepté*, with ending lost as in *costive*, *trove*, etc. In ME. it is followed both by nom., e.g. *save I* (Chauc.), and acc., the latter construction being partly due to its being felt as imper. of verb. For *saving* as prep. cf. *excepting*,

providing. Saving clause, from the verb, contains the same idea.

saveloy. Mod. corrupt. (first in *Pickwick*) of obs. *cervelas, cervelat*, F. *cervelas*, It. *cervellata*, from *cervello*, brain, L. *cerebellum*. Said to have been made orig. of pigs' brains.

cervellato: a kind of dry sausage (Flor.).

savey, savvy. To know; gumption. Orig. negro or pidgin after Sp. *sabe usted*, you know. Cf. *compree*.

savin-e. Shrub. OF. *savine* (replaced by *sabine*), L. *Sabina* (sc. *herba*), Sabine herb; cf. It. *savina*, Sp. *sabina*, Ger. *sabenbaum*, Du. *zevenboom*; also AS. *safene*.

savoir faire. F., to know (how) to do; cf. *savoir vivre*, to know (how) to live.

savory. ME. *saverey*, Late AS. *sætherie*, from very early OF., L. *satureia*. For *-th-* altered to *-v-* cf. *gyve* and numerous examples in dial. and childish speech, e.g. *wiv*, with. But OF. also had *savoreie*, perh. influenced by *saveur*, savour, the correct OF. form being *sarrie*, whence ModF. dim. *sarriette*.

savour. F. *saveur*, L. *sapor-em*, from *sapere*, to taste, know.

savoy. Cabbage from *Savoy* (16 cent.). Cf. *Brussels' sprouts*, etc. Also *Savoy cake* (*biscuit*). Cf. *Madeira cake*.

savvy. See *savey*.

saw[1]. Tool. AS. *saga*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zaag*, Ger. *säge*, ON. *sög*; cogn. with L. *secare*, to cut.

I thought everybody know'd as a sawbones was a surgeon (*Pickwick*, ch. xxx.).

saw[2] [*archaic*]. Saying. AS. *sagu*, cogn. with *say*[1]; cf. obs. Du. *zage*, Ger. *sage*, ON. *saga* (q.v.). Now chiefly after *As You Like It*, ii. 7.

sawder [*slang*]. Chiefly in *soft sawder* (*Sam Slick*), app. from obs. form of *solder*. Being first recorded in Lover, the metaphor may be orig. Ir. (cf. *blarney*).

Sawney. Archaic nickname for Scotsman; cf. *Sandy*. Current sense of simpleton must be due to antiphrasis, ? or confused with *zany*. "Sawney the Scot, or the Taming of a Shrew," was an adaptation of Shaks. seen by Pepys (Apr. 9, 1667). Couplet below may have suggested the famous definition of oats in Johns.

Therefore, since Sawny does like Dobbin feed,
Why should we wonder at their equal speed?
(T. Brown).

saxe. Porcelain, etc. F., Saxony.

saxhorn. Invented by *C. J. Sax* (†1865), a Belgian.

saxifrage. F., L. *saxifraga* (sc. *herba*), stone-breaker, from *saxum*, rock, *frangere*, to break, explained by Pliny as named from its med. use against stone in the bladder; for formation cf. *feverfew*. But, as the *NED.* remarks, *saxum* is not *calculus*, and the plant may rather have been named from its action on rocks. Cf. Ger. *steinbrech*, "the herb stone-break, saxifrage, or parsley pert" (Ludw.).

Saxon. F., L. *Saxo-n-* (cf. G. Σάξονες), from WGer. name of tribe, AS. *Seaxan*, OHG. *Sahsün*, trad. connected with AS. *seax*, axe, knife (cf. *Frank, Lombard*). See also *Anglo-Saxon*, for which it was used by early etymologists. In mod. philology *Old Saxon*, the language of the *Heliand* (Saviour), a Biblical poem composed in 9 cent., is equivalent to Old Low German, and is of great value for comparative purposes as containing some words not recorded in AS. or Du. See also *Sassenach*. *Saxon*, Englishman, as opposed to Celt, is mod. (first in Burns), sense of base oppressor (chiefly Ir.) being due to its repeated use in contrast with *Gael* in the *Lady of the Lake*.

The filthy compound of burglary and murder, and sodomy, bigamy and infidelity, child-murder, divorce and sexual promiscuity that covers the standing pool of Saxon life
(Irish Bishop, Dec. 1919).

saxophone, saxtuba. Inventions of son of *C. J. Sax* (see *saxhorn*).

say[1]. Verb. AS. *secgan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zeggen*, Ger. *sagen*, ON. *segja*. With to *have a say* cf. to *be in the know*. For an early example of parenthetic *I say* see *Ps.* cxxx. 6.

say[2] [*archaic*]. Fabric. F. *saie*, L. *saga*, pl. of *sagum*, mil. cloak, G. σάγος; cf. It. *saja*, Sp. *saya*. In E. prob. confused with OF. *seie* (*soie*), silk, for which see *satin*. Colchester was once famous for "bays and says" (see *baize*).

sayyid, seyd. Title of Mohammedan claiming descent from elder grandson of Prophet. Cf. *Cid*.

sbirro. It., police-officer. Earlier also *birro*, "a serjeant, a catchpoale, a paritor" (Flor.), from his red cloak (see *biretta*).

sc. Abbrev. of *scilicet* (q.v.).

sc-. AS. *sc-* becomes regularly *sh-*, so that mod. words in *sc-* are almost all of foreign (often Scand.) origin.

scab. Orig. disease, itch. ON. **skabbr* (cf.

Sw. *skabb*, earlier *skabber*), cogn. with AS. *sceabb* (whence *shabby*). Or perh. from AS. with pronunc. influenced by cogn. L. *scabies* (see *scabious*), which it rendered in Bibl. lang. Sense of blackleg, non-unionist, is US.

scabbard. ME. also *scauberc*, *scaberge*, etc., AF. *escaubert*, OF. *escalberc*, *exalberge*, by dissim. for **escarberc*, from OHG. *scār*, blade, share[1], *bergan*, to hide. Cf. *hauberk*, the final of which is similarly changed in ModF. *haubert* (so also *échafaud*, scaffold). For dissim. of *-r-* in other words derived from *bergan* cf. *belfry*, *harbinger*, and F. *héberger* (OF. *herberger*), *auberge*. Cf. also archaic F. *échaugette*, sentry-box, OF. *escalgaite*, *escargaite*, OHG. *scārwaht*, company watch. The *NED.* is mistaken in thinking that the word is not recorded in OF. (see *Romania*, 1909, p. 391). Also *esçarberge* is found in a secondary sense.

> Not the courage that throws away the scabbard, much less that which burns its ships (Mahan).

scabious. F. *scabieuse*, MedL. *scabiosa* (sc. *herba*), supposed to be effective against skin disease, *scabies*, from *scabere*, to scratch.

scabrous. F. *scabreux*, Late L. *scabrosus*, from *scaber*, *scabr-*, rough, cogn. with above. Mod. sense of risqué is after F.

scad. Horse-mackerel. Dial. (Corn.) for *shad*.

scaffold. ONF. *escafaut* (F. *échafaud*), earliest OF. *escadafaut* (cf. Prov. *escadafalc*), with *es-* prefixed to OF. *chafault*, *cadefaut* (cf. Prov. *cadafalc*), corresponding to It. *catafalco*, catafalque, VL. **catafalcum*, whence also various forms in Rom. langs., and also Du. *schavot*, Ger. *schaffot*. Ult. source obscure, perh. G. *κατά* and L. *fala*, *phala*, wooden tower, gallery. Orig. used in F. & E. of any raised platform, esp. for drama, execution associations dating from 16 cent.

> Somtyme to shewe his lightnesse and maistrye
> He pleyeth Herodes, on a scaffold hye
> (Chauc. A. 3384).

> Tu n'aprendras de moy comment jouer il fault
> Les miseres des Roys dessus un eschafault
> (Joachim du Bellay).

scagliola. Plaster-work. It. *scagliuola*, dim. of *scaglia*, scale[2], chip of marble.

scalade [*hist.*]. See *escalade*.

scald[1]. With hot water. ONF. *escalder* (*échauder*), Late L. *excaldare*, to wash in hot water, from *calidus*, hot, whence F. *chaud*.

scald[2]. Scabby; chiefly in *scald-head*. For *scalled*. See *scall* and cf. *bald*.

scald[3]. Poet. See *skald*.

scale[1]. Of balance. ON. *skāl*, bowl; cf. AS. *scealu*, cup, shell (see *shale*), Du. *schaal*, Ger. *schale* (OHG. *scala*); also OF. *escale* (*écale*), cup, husk (v.i.), of Teut. origin and one source of the E. word. Cogn. with *scale*[2]. *Balance* likewise goes back to a dish, bowl, L. *lanx*, "a dish, a potenger, a ballance" (Coop.). See also *shell*. To *throw the sword into the scale* is from the story of Brennus, the Gaulish chief, when the Romans were weighing the ransom of the Capitol (4 cent. B.C.).

scale[2]. Of fish, etc. OF. *escale* (*écale*), husk, chip, OHG. *scala* (v.s.). ModF. has, in gen. sense of scale[2], *écaille*, OF. *escaille*. In some med. uses confused with *scall*. Hence also *scaleboard*, for bonnet-boxes.

> And anon ther felden from his yghen as scalis [*Vulg.* squamae, G. *λεπίδες*] (Wyc. *Acts*, ix. 18).

scale[3]. Measure, graduation. It. or L. *scala*, ladder, cogn. with *scandere*, to climb. Cf. F. *échelle*, ladder, scale (OF. *eschiele*), Sp. *escala*. With verb to *scale*, OF. *escaller*, It. *scalare* or Sp. *escalar*, cf. *escalade*.

> Next the forseide cercle of the A. b. c., under the cros-lyne, is marked the skale, in maner of 2 squyres or elles in manere of laddres (Chauc. *Astrolabe*).

scalene [*math.*]. Late L., G. *σκαληνός*, uneven, etc.

scall [*dial.*]. Skin-disease (*Lev.* xiii. 30). ? ON. *skalle*, (naturally) bald head, whence Sw. *skalle*, skull; cogn. with *scale*[1, 2], *shell*. See *scald*[2].

scallawag. See *scallywag*.

scallion [*archaic*]. ONF. *escalogne*, OF. *eschaloigne*, VL. **escalonia*, for *Ascalonia* (sc. *caepa*, onion), from *Askalon*, Palestine; cf. It. *scalogno*, Sp. *escalona*. See *shallot*.

scallop, scollop. OF. *escalope*, shell (in ModF. only in cook. sense), cogn. with *scale*[1, 2], but with unexplained suffix. Cf. Du. *schelp*, shell. Esp. cockle-shell worn by pilgrim as sign that he had been to the shrine of St James of Compostella. Ornamental sense from resemblance to undulating edge of shell.

> *S. Jacobs schelpe*: S. James his shell (Hexham).

scallywag. Orig. US., loafer, also applied to undersized cattle, prob. the orig. sense. ? From *scall*.

scalp. Orig. skull, cranium (*Ps.* vii. 17 in *Early Eng. Psalter*, 13 cent.). Later sense

has developed from Bibl. *hairy scalp* (Coverd.) in *Ps.* lxviii. 21. Contr. of *scallop*, which, in 14 cent., was used of shell-shaped vessel. Cf. Ger. *hirnschale*, brain pan, from *schale*, shell, scale. To *scalp* is 17 cent. For fig. use cf. to *be on the war-path*, *happy hunting-grounds*, to *bury the hatchet*, etc.

scalpel. L. *scalpellum*, dim. of *scalprum*, from *scalpere*, to cut.

scammony. Drug. L., G. *σκαμμωνία*.

scamp[1]. Noun. Orig. cant for rogue, highwayman (Grose). From obs. *scamp*, to run wild, go on the highway, OF. *escamper*, *eschamper*, to decamp. See *scamper*. For formation of noun from verb cf. *tramp*.

scamp[2]. Verb. Of recent adoption from dial. ? From ON. *skemma*, to shorten, whence also *skimp*, *scant*.

scamper. Frequent. of obs. *scamp* (see *scamp*[1]). The latter is recorded for 16 cent. in *scampant*, used in imit. of *rampant* in a rogue's burlesque coat of arms. Cf. also obs. Du. *schampen*, "to escape or flie, to be gone" (Hexham), from OF.

scan. Earlier also *scand*, L. *scandere*, to climb, also to analyse verse, the oldest sense in E. (14 cent.). Current sense, reached via that of examining, criticizing, is late (18 cent.).

scandal. ME. *scandle*, in rel. sense only, ONF. *escandle* (*esclandre*), Church L. *scandalum*, G. *σκάνδαλον*, cause of stumbling, supposed to have meant orig. the spring of a trap and to be cogn. with L. *scandere*, to climb. Mod. form is due to L. *scandalum* and learned F. *scandale*, readopted in 16 cent., whence also Ger. *skandal*, uproar, Du. *schandaal*. See also *slander*. In *Gal.* v. 11, where *AV.* has *offence*, *RV.* *stumbling-block*, *Rhemish V.* has *scandal*. *Scandalum magnatum* (leg.), slander of magnates, is described by *NED.* as obs. exc. hist., but I remember its use in the trial of an excited taxpayer who audibly cursed in church during the prayer for the Queen and the Royal Family.

scandaroon. Carrier pigeon. From *Scanderoon*, *Iskanderŭn*, seaport in Syria, one of the many places named from *Alexander*. Due to news of vessels being transmitted to Aleppo by pigeon-post.

> "What news from Scandaroon and Aleppo?" says the Turkey merchant (T. Brown, c. 1700).

> This [Aleppo] is the native country of the carrier-pigeon, formerly used by the Europeans for conveying expeditiously the news of a ship's arrival at Scanderoon. The pigeon thus employed was one that had left young ones at Aleppo
> (Russel, *Travels to Aleppo*).

Scandinavian. From Late L. *Scandinavia*, for *Scadinavia*; from a Teut. compd. represented by AS. *Scedenig*, ON. *Skāney*, southern extremity of Sweden. Second element means island (cf. *ait*, *Jersey*, etc.) and is ult. cogn. with L. *aqua*. In linguistics used to include ON., Norw., Dan., Sw., Faroese.

scanmag [*slang*]. *Scandalum magnatum*. See *scandal*.

scansorial [*ornith.*]. From L. *scansorius*, from *scandere*, *scans-*, to climb.

scant. ON. *skamt*, neut. of *skammr*, short; cogn. with OHG. *scam*. See *scamp*[2], *skimp*, and cf. *thwart*[1]. As naut. verb very common in ref. to wind "shortening" (Hakl.).

scantling. Perversion of obs. *scantillon*, ONF. *escantillon* (*échantillon*), pattern, sample, dim., with prefixed *es-*, from OF. *chant*, *chantel* (*chanteau*), cantle (q.v.). In some senses coloured by mistaken association with *scant*.

scape[1]. Aphet. for *escape*, esp. in *hairbreadth scape* (*Oth.* i. 3). Hence *scapegoat*, coined by Tynd. (*Lev.* xvi.) to render *Vulg.* *caper emissarius* (cf. F. *bouc émissaire*), which is supposed to be a mistransl. of Heb. *Azazel* (*RV.*), perh. a proper name. *Scapegrace*, one who escapes Divine grace, appears to have been coined after earlier *scapethrift* and *wantgrace*. It is first recorded c. 1800, but is prob. older in dial.

scape[2]. Shaft of column, stalk. L. *scapus*, G. *σκᾶπος*, cogn. with *shaft*.

scape[3]. Back-formation from *landscape*, used for forming new compds. (*seascape*, *cloudscape*) and nonce-words (see *earth*).

scaphoid. Shape of boat, G. *σκάφη*.

scapular. Orig. short cloak worn by monks (of St Benedict) when at work. MedL. *scapulare*, from *scapula*, shoulder, only in pl. in L. Cf. *scapulary*, F. *scapulaire*.

scar[1]. Of wound. Obs. *scar*, cleft, incision, for *scarth*, dial. for cleft, ON. *skarth*, cleft, cogn. with *score*. Influenced by obs. *escar*, *eschar*, OF. *escare* (archaic F. *eschare*), scab resulting from burn, L., G. *ἐσχάρα*, hearth.

> *escara vel eschara*: ignis, focus; also a crust that is made on a wound by a searing iron; an escar (Litt.).

scar[2], **scaur**. Rock. ON. *sker*, skerry, cogn. with *shear*.

scarab. From F. *scarabée*, L. *scarabaeus*, cogn. with G. *κάραβος*, beetle, crab. Obs. exc. in ref. to Egypt. gems.

scaramouch. F. *Scaramouche*, It. *Scaramuccia*, lit. skirmish (q.v.), one of the stock characters of the It. pantomime (cf. *harlequin*, *pantaloon*). He was represented as a cowardly braggart dressed in black, in derision of the Spanish don. The name became popular, in its It. form, after visit of It. players to London (1673), and *Scaramouch* also appears in the orig. dialogue of the Punch and Judy show.

Scarborough warning [*archaic*]. Short notice. Cf. *Jeddart justice*, *Lydford law*.

scarce. ONF. *escars* (archaic F. *échars*), VL. **excarpsus*, from **excarpere*, to pluck out, select. Cf. It. *scarso*, "scarse, hard, covetous, sparing, miserable, scant" (Flor.); also MedL. *scarpsus*, *scarsus*. To *make oneself scarce* is US.

scare. Noun. ME. *skerre*, ON. *skirra*, from *skiarr*, shy, timid, whence Sc. adj. *scaur* (Burns). From the noun, very common in late 19 cent. journalese, is formed *scaremonger*, freely applied up to July 1914 to the late Lord Roberts.

scarf[1]. Article of dress. ONF. *escarpe* (*écharpe*), var. of OF. *escrepe*, orig. purse hanging from neck, of Teut. origin and cogn. with *scrip*[1]. This is the received etym., but cf. AS. *sceorp*, dress, ornament. For final consonant cf. *scarf*, var. of *scarp*. Ger. *schärpe*, LG. *scherfe*, are from F.

eine scharpe, *scharfe oder scherfe*: a tippet (Ludw.).

scarf[2]. Joint of two timbers, orig. naut. Cf. synon. F. *écart*, corrupt. of *écarf*, from *écarver*, to scarf, OF. **escarver*; also Du. *scherf*, Sp. *escarba*. Sw. *skarfa*, Norw. Dan. *skarve* (verbs), have a more gen. sense.

scarf-skin. Cf. Du. *scherf*, shred, shard, cogn. with AS. *sceorfan*, to scrape, scarify.

scarify. F. *scarifier*, L. *scarificare*, for *scarifare*, G. *σκαριφᾶσθαι*, from *σκάριφος*, pencil, stilus.

scarious [*biol.*]. Of dry appearance. ModL. *scariosus*, of unknown origin.

scarlatina. It. *scarlattina*, fem. of *scarlattino*, dim. of *scarlatto*, scarlet.

scarlet. Orig. rich fabric, not necessarily red. OF. *escarlate* (*écarlate*); cf. It. *scarlatto*, Sp. *escarlata*; also Du. *scharlaken*, Ger. *scharlach* (MHG. *scharlat*), ON. *skarlat*. All ult. from Pers. *saqualāt*, *siqualāt*, whence also obs. *ciclatoun*. The Pers. word is Arab. *siqlāt*, and this is prob. from G. *κυκλάς*, *κυκλάδ-*, from *κύκλος*, circle (cf. *cloak*), whence also the *Cyclades*. *Scarlet and green*, very common in ME. descriptions of gorgeous apparel, is prob. for *scarlet in grain*. For *Scarlet Woman* see *Rev.* xvii. 1–5.

His robe was of syklatoun (Chauc. B. 1924).

scarp [*fort.*]. It. *scarpa*, whence also F. *escarpe*, escarp (q.v.). Often *scarf* in 16 cent.

scart [*Sc.*]. Cormorant, shag. Altered from *scarf*, ON. *scarfr*.

scarus. Fish. L., G. *σκάρος*, from *σκαίρω*, I leap.

scat [*hist.*]. Tribute. ON. *skattr*. Com. Teut.; cf. AS. *sceatt*, Du. *schat*, Ger. *schatz*, treasure, Goth. *skatts*, piece of money.

scathe. ON. *skatha* (impers.). Com. Teut.; cf. AS. *scathian*, Du. Ger. *schaden*, Goth. *skathjan*; cogn. with G. *ἀσκηθής*, unscathed. Replaced by *harm*, *hurt*, in gen. use, sense of blasting originating from Milton's *scathed oaks* (*Par. L.* i. 613).

scatology. Obscene literature. Neol., from G. *σκῶρ*, *σκατ-*, dung.

scatter. From 12 cent. Supposed to be ident. with *shatter*, and perh. ult. with G. *σκεδαννύναι*. Archaic *scattergood*, spendthrift, quoted by *NED.* for 1577, was already an established surname in 13 cent.

scaur. See *scar*[2].

scavenger. For ME. *scavager* (cf. *messenger*), from *scavage*, London toll levied on foreign merchants, AF. *scawage*, from ONF. *escauwer*, to inspect, of Du. origin and cogn. with E. *shew*, *show*. Orig. a kind of customs inspector, who was also entrusted with the care of the streets. Current sense appears in AF. much earlier than in records of the E. word, e.g. in the *Serement de Scawageours* (*Liber Albus*). The *Scavenger's daughter*, instrument of torture, is jocular for *Skeffington's gyves*, *irons*, its inventor having been Lieutenant of the Tower temp. Hen. VIII.

scazon [*metr.*]. Modified iambic trimeter. Pres. part. of G. *σκάζειν*, to limp.

scenario. It., from *scena*, scene (q.v.). Cf. *scenery*, formerly *scenary* (Johns.).

scene. F. *scène*, L. *scena*, G. *σκηνή*, booth, stage. All senses are orig. theat., e.g. to *make a scene*, F. *faire une scène à quelqu'un*.

scent. Artificial spelling of ME. *sent*, orig. hunting term, from F. *sentir*, to smell, whence many fig. uses. Sense of (fragrant) perfume is developed late (18 cent.). But

the noun is not found in OF. and there has evidently been strong contact with archaic F. *sente*, path, track, L. *semita*, as may be seen by a comparison of passages below.

Ayant recouvré la sente
Par où le lièvre s'absente
(Gauchet, *Plaisir des Champs*, 1583).

When they have well beaten and founde the tracke or sent of the harte (*NED.* 1576).

sceptic. F., L. *scepticus*, from G. *σκέπτεσθαι*, to investigate, cogn. with *σκοπεῖν*, to look. Applied to disciples of Pyrrho (4 cent. B.C.).

sceptre. F., L., G. *σκῆπτρον*, staff, sceptre, cogn. with *σκήπτεσθαι*, to lean upon.

schako. See *shako*.

schanse [*hist.*]. Current during SAfr. war. Du., see *sconce*[2].

schedule. Altered, on MedL. *schedula*, from ME. *sedule*, F. *cédule*, L. *scedula*, dim. of *sceda*, *scheda*, "a leafe of paper, a scrowe, a shedule" (Coop.). In all Rom. langs.; also Du. *cedel*, *ceel*, Ger. *zettel*, "a note, cedule, schedule" (Ludw.). Current sense springs from that of explanatory label attached to large document (cf. *syllabus*).

scheme. MedL. *schema*, diagram, arrangement, G. *σχῆμα*, form, figure. Orig. rhet. & scient., current sense of (nefarious) design being early 18 cent.

schenectady [*golf*]. Putter, now barred. From *Schenectady*, New York State.

scherzando [*mus.*]. It., from Ger. *scherz*, sport, jest.

schiedam. Gin. From *Schiedam*, Holland.

schipperke. Small dog. Du. dial., lit. little skipper. Said to be bred esp. by Du. boatmen.

schism. F. *schisme*, L., G. *σχίσμα*, cleft, rent, from *σχίζειν*, to split, used in Church L. of separation of any body of Christians from the Church.

I recollected that in most schism shops the sermon is looked upon as the main thing (Southey).

schist [*geol.*]. F. *schiste*, L., G. *σχιστός* (sc. *λίθος*), split stone (v.s.).

schloss. Ger., castle, orig. lock. See *slot*[2].

schnaps. Ger., LG. *snaps*, from *snappen*, to snap, swallow. Cf. *nip*.

schnorrer. Jewish beggar. Yiddish, from Ger. *schnurren*, to beg, orig. with the *schnurrpfeife*, instrument played by vagrant musician; of imit. origin.

scholar, scholiast. See *school*. *Scholarship* in sense of free education is 16 cent.

school[1]. Place of learning. ME. *scole*, OF. *escole* (*école*), L. *schola*, G. *σχολή*, leisure, a sense passing into that of otiose discussion, place for holding such. In most Europ. langs., with the range of senses which appears in *final honours school*, *ragged school*; cf. double sense of *scholar*. Replaced AS. *lārhūs*, lore-house.

The schoolmaster is abroad (Brougham, 1828).

school[2]. Of whales. Du. *school*, crowd, etc. See *shoal*[2].

Bristlings of water, which, if it were faire weather, would seeme a skull of fish (Hakl.).

schooner. Earlier *scooner*, *skooner*, type of vessel first built (c. 1713) at Gloucester (Massachusetts), and named there prob. from verb to *scon*, send over the water, still in Sc. use. For the idea cf. *sloop*, perh. cogn. with *slip*, F. *goélette*, schooner, orig. kind of sea-gull (skimming the water), and contemporary (Apr. 1918) *scooter*. The "anecdote" usu. given dates from 1790 and is prob. apocryphal (cf. *chouse*).

schorl [*min.*]. Tourmaline. Ger. *schörl*, earlier *schürl*, *schrull*, etc., of obscure origin.

schottische. Ger., Scotch (sc. dance). Perh. introduced in Paris, which would account for pronunc.

schuyt [*naut.*]. Du. *schuit*, flat bottomed river-boat. Also found in E. as *scout*, *scoot*, *shout*; cf. ON. *skūta*.

sciamachy. G. *σκιαμαχία*, fight with shadows, G. *σκιά*. Cf. *sciagraphy* (also *skia-*).

Skiagrams of the elbow-joints and knee-joints were produced (*Daily Chron.* June 27, 1919).

sciatica. MedL. (sc. *passio*), fem. of MedL. *sciaticus*, corrupt. of L., G. *ἰσχιαδικός*, ischiatic (q.v.).

He hath hadde a cyetica that hath letted hym a gret while to ride (*Paston Let.* i. 50).

science. F., L. *scientia*, from *scire*, to know, ult. cogn. with *scindere*, to cut, divide. Distinction from *art* is in Trevisa (1387). The *dismal science*, economics, is from Carlyle.

scilicet. L.; to wit, for *scire licet*, it is permitted to know. Cf. *videlicet*.

scilla. Plant. L., G. *σκίλλα*.

scimitar. Cf. F. *cimeterre*, It. *scimitarra*, Sp. *cimitarra*, all with many early vars. Described in 15 cent. as Turkish sword, but no Oriental etymon has been found, unless we accept Pers. *shamshīr*. My own conjecture is that it is no more Oriental than *assagai* is Zulu, but simply E. *smiter*, which was used for *scimitar* in 16–17 cents.

(also *smeeter* in Cotg.) and may easily have been a sailors' word much earlier. If borrowed by the Rom. langs. it would normally become *semiter, cimeter*; cf. F. *semaque*, (fishing-)smack, *senau*, snow[2]. Cf. Ger. *hauer, haudegen*, lit. hewer, "a falchion, simitar, sable or sabre" (Ludw.). Adrian Junius equates OF. *semitaire* with Du. *half-houwer*, evidently misled by the *semi-*.

In an instant whipt of all their heads with their slicing shamsheers or semiters
(Herbert's *Trav.* 1634).

scintillate. From L. *scintillare*, from *scintilla*, spark.

scio-. See *sciamachy*.

sciolist. Smatterer. From Late L. *sciolus*, dim. of *scius*, from *scire*, to know.

scion. F., shoot, esp. for grafting, OF. *cion, chion*, dim. of some lost word of Teut. origin, ult. cogn. with synon. AS. *cīth*. For fig. sense cf. *imp, offspring*, Ger. *sprössling*, and fig. use of *stock*, with which *scion* is often associated.

scire facias [*leg.*]. L., make (him) to know, characteristic words of writ. Cf. *venire facias*.

scirrhous [*med.*]. F. *scirrheux*, from G. σκίῤῥος, hard tumour, from σκιρός, hard.

scission. F., L. *scissio-n-*, from *scindere, sciss-*, to cut, cogn. with G. σχίζειν, Ger. *scheiden*.

scissors. ME. *cisours, sysowres*, archaic F. *cisoires*, large shears (for F. *ciseaux*, scissors, see *chisel*), from Late L. *cisorium*, from *-cidere, -ciss*, to cut, form taken in compds. by L. *caedere*. Since 16 cent. confused with L. *scissor*, cutter, tailor, from *scindere, sciss-*, to cut. See quot. s.v. *tweezers*.

sciurine [*biol.*]. Of the squirrel (q.v.).

sclaff [*golf*]. Sc., to strike with flat surface. Imit., cf. *slap*.

Sclavonic. See *Slav*.

sclerosis [*med.*]. G., from σκληρός, hard.

scoff[1]. Derision. First (c. 1300) as noun. Cf. synon. ON. *skop, skaup*, OHG. *scoph*, OFris. *schof*. *NED*. suggests also connection with AS. *scop*, poet (cf. *scold*).

scoff[2] [*slang*]. To eat, "grub." SAfrDu., for Du. *schoft*, cogn. with *schuiven*, to shove, in ref. to spell of work. *Scaff* was used earlier in same sense in Sc. Cf. also naut. Norw. *skaffe*, from Du.

schoft, eetmael: eating-time for labourers, or workmen foure times in a day (Hexham).

When a waggon stops at the door, he [the Boer] concludes of course that the passengers want to scoff (to eat) (Lady Barnard's *SAfr. Journ.* 1798).

scold. First (13 cent.) as noun. App. ON. *skāld*, poet, skald. "The sense-development postulated is strange, but the probability of the sense 'lampooner' as an intermediate stage seems to be indicated by the fact that the derivative *skāldskapr*, lit. skaldship, poetry, has in the Icel. lawbooks the specific sense of libel in verse" (*NED.*). Cf. Prov. *tenzone* and early Sc. *flyting*. Synon. Du. *schelden*, Ger. *schelten* are thus unrelated.

scollop. See *scallop*.

scolopendra. Centipede, millipede. L., G. σκολόπενδρα.

sconce[1]. Candlestick-bracket, orig. screened lantern. OF. *esconse*, monastic L. *sconsa*, for *absconsa*, from *abscondere*, to hide away.

sconce[2] [*hist.*]. Small fort (*Hen. V*, iii. 6). Earlier *scans, scance* (*Cal. State Papers*, 1585), Du. *schans* or Ger. *schanze*, "a sconce, a strong hold, a fort, a fence" (Ludw.). Orig. sense of Ger. word was bundle of brushwood, rough basket for holding earth or stones (cf. *fascine, gabion*). The word is esp. common in connection with the Thirty Years War, and the above etym. is already in Minsh. (1617).

sconce[3] [*archaic*]. Head. ? Jocular use of *sconce*[1]. Hence, according to Minsh. (earliest authority for the word), to *sconce*, fine (Oxf.), "to set up so much in the butterie booke upon his head."

scone, scon. Orig. Sc. Shortened from obs. Du. *schoonbrot*, fine bread, cogn. with Ger. *schön*, fine. *Schonrogge*, fine rye, was similarly used in LG. of a three-cornered cake of fine rye-flour.

scoop. App. two separate words are here combined. *Scoop* for water (orig. naut.) is of LG. origin, cogn. with Du. *schoep*, baler, bucket, and Ger. *schöpfen*, to draw water; *scoop*, shovel (also orig. naut.), is Du. *schop*, shovel, cogn. with *shove* and with dial. Ger. *schüppe*, "a scoop, a wooden shovel" (Ludw.). To the first group belongs also OF. *escope* (*écope*), scoop for liquids, which may be partly responsible for the E. word. The journalistic *scoop* is US.

scoot. Current form is from US., but *scout* was used in 18 cent. naut. E. in same sense. Sw. *skjuta*, to shoot (intrans.). With

scooter, motor-boat, a coinage of the War, cf. *schooner*. Also *shoot* (q.v.).

Our scooters were busily employed [at Zeebrugge] (*Ev. News*, Apr 24, 1918).

scope. Orig. mark to shoot at, but current sense is earliest (16 cent.) in E. It. *scopo*, "a marke or but to shoote at, a scope, purpose, intent or roome" (Flor.), G. σκοπός, cogn. with σκοπεῖν, to look. For extended senses cf. *range*.

-scope. From G. σκοπεῖν, to look. Extended from *microscope*, *telescope* to many mod. inventions, e.g. *laryngoscope*, *periscope*, etc.

scorbutic. Cf. F. *scorbut*, scurvy, Du. *scheurbuik*, ? for earlier **scheur-bot*, lit. rend-bone, with second element assimilated to *buik*, belly; cf. archaic Du. *scheurmond*, scurvy of mouth, *scheurbeen*, scurvy of bones. Prob. a Du. sailors' word adopted by other Europ. langs., e.g. It. *scorbuto*, Ger. *scharbock*. But some authorities regard MedL. *scorbutus* as orig. form and derive it from Russ. *scrobot'*, scratching. As in the case of so many naut. words the origin is obscured by uncertainty of chronology and influence of folk-etym.

scorch. App. altered (by influence of OF. *escorcher*, now *écorcher*, to flay, Late L. *excorticare*, from *cortex*, *cortic-*, bark) from earlier *skorken*, *skorkle*, cogn. with ON. *skorpinn*, shrivelled. Chauc. (*Boeth.*) has *scorchith*, var. *scorklith*, for L. *torret*. Like *parch*, *singe*, used earlier also of effects of cold. Slang senses are late 19 cent.

Hogs grease healeth burns and scaldings, yea though one were scortched and sendged with snow (Holland's *Pliny*, xxviii. 9).

score. ON. *skor*, notch, tally, cogn. with *shear*. Oldest sense (11 cent.) is twenty, perh. from counting sheep, etc. orally and notching a stick at each twenty. Runs at cricket were formerly *notches* (*Pickwick*, ch. vii.) scored on a stick. So also *on the score* (account) *of*. With to *go off at score*, orig. of horses, cf. sporting use of *scratch*. For gen. sense-development cf. *tally* (q.v.).

Score it upon my taille [tally] (Chauc. B. 1605).

Our fore-fathers had no books but the score and the tally (*2 Hen. VI*, iv. 7).

scoria. L., G. σκωρία, refuse, from σκῶρ, dung.

scorn. Earlier (c. 1200) *scarn*, OF. *escarnir*, *eschernir*, of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *skernōn*, obs. Du. *'schernen*; also It. *schernire*, "to scorne, to flout" (Flor.), from Teut. Later uses perh. coloured by OF. *escorner* (*écorner*), to disgrace, lit. unhorn, It. *scornare*, "to skorne, to mock, to deride" (Flor.).

Heaven has no rage like love to hatred turned,
Nor hell a fury like a woman scorned
(Congreve, *Mourning Bride*).

scorpion. F., L. *scorpio-n-*, from *scorpius*, G. σκορπίος. In all Rom. & Teut. langs. In mil. slang used of natives of Gibraltar, *rock-scorpions*.

scorzonera. Plant, "viper's grass." It., from *scorzone*, "a snake, an adder" (Flor.), ? from Late L. *curtio-n-*; because used as antidote against snake-bite.

scot. Contribution, as in to *pay one's scot*, *scot and lot*, and esp. *scot-free* (cf. AS. *scotfrēo*). ON. *skot*, cogn. with *shot* (q.v.). Some senses via synon. OF. *escot* (*écot*), from Teut.; cf. Ger. *schoss*, "scot, cess, tribute" (Ludw.), and *schossfrei*, scot-free, a compd. found also in Du. & Sw.

Scot. AS. *Scottas* (pl.), Irishmen, Late L. *Scotti*, *Scoti* (c. 400), of uncertain origin. Irish Gaels settled in N.W. of Great Britain in 6 cent., whence later meaning. *Scotch* is contr. of *Scottish*, and *Scots*(*man*), as in *Scots Greys* (*Fusiliers*), of northern *Scottis*; cf. Sc. *Inglis*, English. The Sc. lang., called *Inglis* by Barbour, is a dial. of north. E. strongly saturated with ON. With *Scotch cousin*, distantly connected, cf. F. *oncle à la mode de Bretagne*. With *Scotch collops* cf. *Irish stew*. *Scotched collops* is an etymologizing perversion (*NED.*).

scotch. To cut. From c. 1400, and therefore hardly for obs. *scorch*, to slash, score (v.i.), which is recorded much later (16 cent.). The latter word is supposed to be an extension of *score* due to *scratch*. I suggest that *scotch* is AF. **escoche*, from F. *coche*, "a nock, notch, nick" (Cotg.). This would also explain *scotch*, a support, check (see *s-*). To *scotch the snake* (*Macb.* iii. 2) is Theobald's emendation of *scorch*.

Scotist. Adherent of *John Duns Scotus*. See *dunce*.

scoto-. From G. σκότος, darkness.

Scott, great. ? Euph. alteration of *Great God!*

scoundrel. From 16 cent., orig. in sense of mean fellow; very common in Cotg. App. from AF. *escoundre* (Rymer's *Foedera*), OF. *escondre*, common in sense of evasion, excuse, L. *ex* and *condere*, to hide. For formation cf. *wastrel*. But late appearance makes this origin dubious.

scour[1]. To cleanse. OF. *escurer* (*écurer*), "to scowre, fey, rinse, cleanse" (Cotg.),

? from *ex* and OF. *curer*, L. *curare*, to care for; cf. MedL. *scurare*, Du. *schuren*, Ger. *scheuern* (? from OF.). Some regard the Teut. forms as the original; cf. synon. ON. *skora*, AS. *scorian*, to reject. With fig. sense of *offscouring* (1 *Cor.* iv. 13) cf. *scum*.

Richard Gwyn esquier have not eskoored his ditch (*Stiffkey Papers*, 1614).

scour[2]. To move swiftly. App. combined from obs. noun *scour*, rush, onset, ON. *skūr*, storm, shower, and ME. *discoure*, *discure*, discover (see quot. s.v. *scout*[1]), used in ME., and in Shaks., of reconnoitring (2 *Hen. IV*, iv. 1). For form cf. *curfew*, and archaic *scomfit* for *discomfit*. See also *scurry*. Influenced by *scour*[1]. It may also be partly from OF. *escourre*, to run out, the normal E. form of which would have been *scur*. Cf. F. *courir le pays*, to scour the country.

The discurrouris saw thame cumande (Barbour's *Bruce*).

Send twa skowrrouris to wesy [examine] weyll the playne (Blind Harry's *Wallace*).

scourge. AF. *escorge*, from OF. *escorgiee* (*écourgée*), from *ex* and OF. *corgiee*, scourge, VL. **coriata*, from *corium*, hide; cf. OIt. *scuriada* and E. *excoriate*. It is uncertain whether the hide was orig. that of the implement (cf. *cowhide*) or of the sufferer.

scouse [*naut.*]. For earlier *lobscouse* (see *lob*). ? *Scouse* from *couscous* (q.v.).

scout[1]. Watchman, etc. Orig. act of spying, reconnoitring. OF. *escoute* (*écoute*), from *écouter*, to listen, VL. **excultare* for *auscultare*. For sense-development cf. *vedette*, *sentry*, *recruit*, etc. Hist. of E. word ranges from *scout-watch* (14 cent.), sentinel, to the *boy scouts*, organized (1908) by General Baden Powell. For former use at cricket see *Pickwick*, ch. vii. ? Hence also the Oxf. *scout*, corresponding to the Camb. *gyp*.

escoute: a spie, eave-dropper, prying companion; also, a scout, scout-watch, or sentinell; the discoverer, or fore-runner, of an armie (Cotg.).

scout[2]. To reject with scorn (from c. 1700), ? ident. with *scout*, to deride, taunt (*Temp.* iii. 2). *NED.* derives from ON. *skūta*, taunt, which, considering the late appearance of the word, is unlikely. It. *scuotere*, to shake, L. *excutere*, satisfies both senses, if we suppose that Shaks. *scout* had the sense of F. *berner*, "to flout" (Cotg.), lit. to toss in a blanket, *berne*, cloak (cf. MedL. *sagatio*, tossing in a blanket, from *sagum*, soldier's cloak). It. *scuotere* is used in sense of to disregard, make light of (punishment).

scow. Flat-bottomed boat. Du. *schouw*, earlier *schoude*, cogn. with LG. *schalde*, punt-pole. *Scowbanker*, though used as naut. form of abuse, is unconnected; it is of Austral. origin, var. *skullbanker*, and means loafer.

scowl. Of Scand. origin; cf. synon. Norw. *skule*; ult. cogn. with AS. *sceolh*, ON. *skjālgr*, oblique, used as in Ger. *scheel ansehen*, to look askance, scowl at. See also *skulk*.

scrabble. Du. *schrabbelen*, frequent. of *schrabben*, to scrape, scratch. In sense associated with *scribble*.

scrag. Lean individual (whence *scraggy*), neck of mutton. For earlier *crag*, in both senses, the lean person perh. being likened to the neck of mutton. See *craw*. Cf. to *scrag*, throttle, orig. slang for to hang.

scramble. ? Altered, by influence of *scrabble*, in sense of clawing, from earlier *scamble* in same sense. *Scramble* and *scamble* are used early (16 cent.) both of clambering and of struggling for money.

fare alla grappa piu: to play at musse, to shuffle, or skamble for (Flor.).

to scamble: certatim rapere (Litt.). *to scramble*: certatim rapere (*ib.*).

The ragged bramble
With thousand scratches doth their skin bescramble (Sylv. *Handicrafts*).

scran [*slang*]. Broken victuals, "grub," ? cogn. with *scrannel*. Hence Anglo-Ir. *bad scran to*.

scrannel. Lean, meagre (*Lycidas*, 124). In mod. use only as echo of Milton, ? coiner of the word; cf. Norw. *skran*, lean, shrivelled, ON. *skrælna*, to shrivel.

scrap[1]. Fragment. ON. *skrap*, leavings at table, cogn. with *scrape*. Hence *scrap of paper*, used in E. by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg (Aug. 4, 1914).

In a world full of smouldering prejudices a scrap of paper may start the bonfire (Zangwill, *Children of Ghetto*, Bk ii, ch. ii, 1892)

We were determined, at any rate, that *this* treaty should not be a scrap of paper (D. Lloyd George, in H. of C., July 3, 1919).

scrap[2]. Fight, orig. nefarious scheme (cant). App. from *scrape*.

They are in great fear Sir Robt. Payton should bring them into y[e] scrappe (*NED.* 1679–80).

scrape. AS. *scrapian* or ON. *skrapa*, cogn. with Du. *schrapen*, Ger. *schröpfen*, earlier *schrepfen* (from LG.), and ult. with *sharp*. With to *scrape acquaintance*, "a low phrase" (Johns.), cf. obs. to *scratch acquaintance*. With *scrape* as accompaniment of bow cf. synon. Norw. *skrabud*, lit. scrape out. See also *scrap*[1, 2].

scratch. Combination of earlier *scrat* (still in dial.) and *cratch*; cf. Sw. *krata*, Ger. *kratzen*, Du. *krassen* (earlier *kratsen*), all from a Teut. root which appears in F. *gratter*, to scratch (grate[2]). For *scrat* see *s-* and cf. *scrag*. Hence to *scratch* (erase) a name, *scratch*, line, as starting point in racing or between two pugilists. The latter was earlier used of the crease at cricket, and to *come up to the scratch* may belong to any of these forms of sport.

Scratch, Old. The devil. Altered (cf. *scratch*) from earlier *Scrat*, ON. *skratte*, goblin, monster, used in ME. in sense of hermaphrodite. Cf. Ger. dial. *schrat*, *schretel*, wood-spirit, satyr.

scrawl[1]. To write badly. App. a new sense given to ME. *scrawl*, var. of *crawl*, by association with *scribble*, *scrabble*, *scroll*. See *s-*.

> *griffonner*: to write fast, and ill; to scribble, to scrall it (Cotg.).
>
> *grouiller*: to move, stirre, scrall (*ib.*).

scrawl[2] [*Linc.*]. Small crab (Tennyson, *Sailor Boy*). ? Cf. OF. *escrouelle*, "a little shrimp-resembling worme" (Cotg.), which is prob. cogn. with *scrawl*[1] and ult. with *crab*[1].

scream. Imit.; cf. *screech*, *shriek*, and Sw. *skrāna*, to scream.

scree [*north. dial.*]. ON. *skritha*, land-slip, cogn. with AS. *scrīthan*, to glide, Ger. *schreiten*, to stride. Back-formation from pl. *scree(th)es* in which consonant is lost as in *clo(th)es*.

screech. Earlier *scritch*. Imit.; cf. *scream*, *shriek*; also ON. *skrækja*. Shaks. wrote *scritch-owl*.

screed. Northern var. of *shred*. Current sense springs from that of list on long strip. Perh. partly due to obs. *screet*, writing, list, Port. *scritto*.

screen. OF. *escren* (*écran*), OHG. *scerm* (*schirm*). Orig., in F. & E., of a fire-screen; cf. It. *schermo*, "a fence, a defence, a warde, a shelter" (Flor.), and see *skirmish*. For *screen*, sieve, cf. double sense of ME. *riddle*, sieve, curtain, the common idea being that of separation.

screever [*slang*]. Pavement artist. From East End *screeve*, to write, ? It. *scrivere*, L. *scribere*. Cf. *scriving-board* for plan of vessel (ship-building).

screw. OF. *escroue* (*écrou*, female screw, nut); cogn. with Du. *schroef* (earlier *schrūve*), Ger. *schraube* (MHG. *schrūbe*), all supposed by some authorities to come from L. *scrofa*, sow, used fig. of mech. appliance. Cf. Sp. *puerca*, female screw, L. *porca*, sow, and It. dial. derivatives of *scrofa* in same sense. See also *porcelain*, *scroll*. The naut. *screw*, at first manual, is as old as 1788. To *put on the screw* is from torture (thumb-screws, etc.). To *screw up one's courage* is an echo of Shaks. (v.i.). Senses of inferior horse and salary are both 19 cent. slang of obscure origin (? for former cf. *rip*[2]). *Screwed*, drunk, is perh. a variation on "tight."

> Screw your courage to the sticking place (*Macb.* i. 7).

scribble. MedL. *scribillare*, from L. *scribere*, to write; cf. OHG. *scribilōn*, F. *écrivailler*. Orig. as stock formula in ending a letter.

> Scribylld in the moste haste at my castel or manoir of Aucland, Jan. 27, 1489, Your own trewe luffer and frende, John Duresme (*Paston Let.* iii. 363).

scribe. F., L. *scriba*, from *scribere*, to write, orig. to scratch (cf. *write*). Earliest in Bibl. use, *Vulg. scriba* rendering G. γραμματεύς, Heb. *sōphēr*, professional interpreter of law, from *sāphar*, to write.

scrim. Upholstery lining. Origin unknown.

scrimmage. Alteration of obs. *scrimish*, for *skirmish* (q.v.); cf. F. *escrime*, fencing. Pegge (*Anecdotes*) gives *skrimidge* as a cockneyism for *skirmish*. In football sense earlier *scrummage* (*Tom Brown*), whence *scrum*.

scrimp. As adj. from c. 1700. Cf. Dan. Sw. *skrumpen*, shrivelled, Ger. *schrumpfen*, to shrivel (MHG. *schrimpfen*); ult. cogn. with AS. *scrimman*, to be paralysed, shrink.

scrimshaw. Naut. slang (19 cent.) for small objects, ornaments, etc., made by sailors in their leisure. Also *scrimshander*. Cf. mil. slang *scrimshanker*, shirker, of later appearance. Origin unknown.

> It was the army that gave us "strafe" and "blighty" and "napoo" and "wind-up" and "skrimshanker" (*Sat. Rev.* Aug. 11, 1917).

scrip[1] [*archaic*]. Wallet. OF. *escrepe*, ON. *skreppa* (see *scarf*[1]). In ME. usu. coupled with *burdon* (pilgrim's staff) after OF. *escrepe et bordon*. Immediate source of E.

word is MedL. *scrippum*, "sacculus in quo quae ad victum necessaria erant recondebant peregrini" (Duc.).

scrip[2]. Paper securities. "A Change Alley phrase for the last loan or subscription" (Grose). Short for *subscription* (*receipt*); cf. *tec* for *detective*, *flu* for *influenza*.

script. Restored in ME. from earlier (13 cent.) *scrite*, OF. *escrit* (*écrit*), L. *scriptum*, from *scribere*, to write. So also OF. *escript*, learned spelling of *escrit*. Cf. *scriptorium*, MedL. for writing-room of monastery, etc., also used of the "work-room" of the great *Oxford Dictionary*.

scripture. L. *scriptura*, writing (v.s.). First in Bibl. sense, but also used by Chauc. of writing in gen.

scrive. See *screever*.

scrivello [*WAfr.*]. Elephant's tusk under 20 lb. Port. *escrevelho*, ? var. of *escaravelho*, pin, peg.

scrivener. Lengthened from obs. *scrivein*, OF. *escrivain* (*écrivain*), Late L. *scribanus*, scribe. For leg. sense cf. Sc. use of *writer*.

scrofula. From Late L. pl. *scrofulae* (whence AS. *scrofel*), dim. of *scrofa*, sow, supposed to be subject to the disease.

scroll. Earlier (15 cent.) *scrowle*, lengthened from obs. *scrow*, list, etc., OF. *escroue* (*écroue*, prison register), from L. *scrobis*, trench, also female pudendum, ? whence sense of parchment made from uterine membrane (cf. *matriculate*). Form is due to analogy with *rowle*, *roll*, and this has also affected sense, e.g. *scroll* of a violin.

> And heven vanysshed awaye as a scroll when hitt is rolled togedder [*Vulg.* sicuti liber involutus] (Tynd. *Rev.* vi. 14).

scrooge. See *scrouge*.

scroop. To creak, grate. Imit., after *scrape*.

scrotum [*anat.*]. L., ? ident. with *scortum*, hide, skin.

scrouge, scrounge, scrooge. To push, jostle. Earlier *scruze* (Spens.), perh. suggested by *screw* and *squeeze*. Pegge (*Anecdotes*) gives it as a cockneyism for *crowd* (cf. Mrs Gamp's *scroud*). In mod. mil. slang, to acquire unlawfully.

> The present crime-wave has its psychological origin in the army habit of scrounging (*Westm. Gaz.* Jan. 1920).

scrub[1]. Noun. Var. of *shrub*. Orig. dwarf tree, whence fig. sense of undersized person (16 cent.). Collect. sense is Austral.

scrub[2]. Verb. Obs. Du. *schrubben*. Orig. a naut. word borrowed in 16 cent., but also found (once) in ME., with var. *shrub*, in sense of currying a horse. Analogy of *brush*, *broom*, suggests ult. connection with *scrub*[1].

scruff. Altered from earlier *scuff*, *scuft*, cogn. with ON. *skopt*, Goth. *skuft*, hair, Ger. *schopf*. *Noddle* (in quot. below) was earlier used in sense of nape.

> *einen beym schopf fassen*: to take hold of one by his noddle (Ludw.).

scrummage. See *scrimmage*.

scrump. Something shrivelled; cf. *scrimp*.

scrumptious. Orig. US., fastidious, ripping. ? Ident. with dial. *scrumptious*, stingy (see *scrimp*), with sense-development something like that of *nice*. ? Current sense influenced by *sumptuous*.

scrunch. Intens. of *crunch*. See *s-*.

scruple. L. *scrupulus*, *scripulus* (dim. of *scrupus*, sharp stone), small weight, orig. pebble, "a little sharpe stone falling sometime into a mans shooe" (Coop.); cf. *calculate*, *stone*, *carat*, etc. Sense of compunction, F. *scrupule*, is from fig. sense of cause of uneasiness (Cic.). Both groups of meanings are in all the Rom. langs. and in Ger.

> A sicle, that is, a nounce, hath twenti half scripilles (Wyc. *Ex.* xxx. 13).
>
> This shal not be to thee...into scripil of herte [*Vulg.* in scrupulum cordis] (*ib.* 1 *Sam.* xxv. 31).

scrutiny. OF. *scrutinie*, Late L. *scrutinium*, from *scrutari*, to examine closely. Cf. OHG. *scrutōn*, to examine, and L. *scruta*, rubbish, perh. cogn. with *shred*.

scud. First as verb, chiefly naut., but orig. (16 cent.) of the running of a hare. This fact, and existence of synon. dial. *scut*, to scuttle, point to connection with *scut* (q.v.), for which the *Prompt. Parv.* gives the meaning hare.

> Masid as a Marche hare, he ran lyke a scut (Skelton).

scudo. It. coin, lit. shield, L. *scutum*; cf. OF. *escu* (*écu*), crown-piece.

scuffle. Cf. Sw. *skuffa*, to push, and E. dial. *scuff*, to brush against, drag the feet; cogn. with *shove*. Cf. *shuffle*.

scull. Oar. From 14 cent. Connection with obs. *scull*, bowl, OF. *escuele* (v.i.), has been suggested; but the connection is not obvious, unless the blades of sculls were formerly much hollower than now.

scullery. OF. *escuelerie*, from *escuele*, bowl, dish, L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, cogn. with *scutum*, shield. Earlier (14 cent.) also *squillery*.

scullion. Not orig. connected with *scullery*, but app. a composite from F. *souillon*, scullion, orig. dish-clout, "swab," from *souiller*, to soil[2] (q.v.), and OF. *escouvillon* (*écouvillon*), oven-brush, mop, etc., dim. from L. *scopa*, broom. Cf. obs. *malkin*, *maukin*, kitchen-maid, mop, orig. dim. of *Mary*, also Du. *schoelje*, varlet, ident. with *scullion*.

sculp. To carve. L. *sculpere*. A 16 cent. word now regarded as jocular back-formation from *sculpture*.

sculpin. Small spiny fish. Corrupt. of Sp. *escorpina*, L. *scorpaena*, cogn. with *scorpion*.

sculpture. L. *sculptura*, from *sculpere*, *sculpt-*, to carve, cogn. with *scalpere*, to cut. Used by Evelyn for engraving.

scum. Orig. foam, froth. Of LG. origin; cf. Du. *schuim*, Ger. *schaum* (OHG. *scūm*), as in *meerschaum*; also, from Teut., OF. *escume* (*écume*), which may be one source of E., It. *schiuma*, Sp. *escuma*. Cf. *skim*.

scumble [*paint.*]. To soften effect by a film of more opaque colour. From *scum*.

scuncheon [*arch.*]. Also *scunch*, *squinch*. OF. *escoinson* (*écoinson*), "a scunche; the backe part of the jaumbe of a window" (Cotg.), from *coin*, corner, wedge. For formation cf. *écusson*, escutcheon.

scupper[1] [*naut.*]. First in *scupper-nail* (*skopor nayll*, 1485), also *scupper-leather*, both compds. occurring repeatedly in *Nav. Accts.* 1485–97. Connection with *scoop* (q.v.) seems likely. Or it may be an altered use of OF. *escubier* (*écubier*), hawse-hole.

scupper[2] [*mil. slang*]. To surprise and massacre. First recorded in connection with the Suakin exped. (1885). Also *cooper*. Origin unknown.

scurf. Late AS. *scurf*, altered under Scand. influence from *sceorf*, *scruf*; cf. Sw. *skorv*, Dan. *skurv*; cogn. with Du. *schurft*, Ger. *schorf*, and ult. with *scarf-skin*.

scurrilous. From archaic *scurril-e*, archaic F. *scurrile*, L. *scurrilis*, from *scurra*, buffoon.

scurry. Back-formation from *hurry-skurry*, redupl. on *hurry* (q.v.). Cf. *harum-scarum*. Perh. partly suggested by *scour*[2].

scurvy. First as adj. From *scurf*. For fig. senses cf. *shabby*, lit. scabby. As name of disease (see *scorbutic*) it varies in 16 cent. with *scorbute*, *scurby*, *scorby*, etc., regarded by sailors as a "scurvy" disease. *Scurvy-grass*, supposed remedy for the disease, was earlier *scruby-grass*.

scut. Tail of hare, deer, etc. App. from ME. *scut*, short, short garment, hare (*Prompt. Parv.*), ? ult. cogn. with *short* and *skirt*.

scutage [*hist.*]. Tax on knights' fees. MedL. *scutagium*, from *scutum*, shield.

scutch. To beat (flax, etc.). OF. **escoucher*, whence *escouche* (*écouche*), scutching instrument, VL. **excuticare*, from *cutis*, skin.

scutcheon. Aphet. for *escutcheon* (q.v.).

scutella, scutellate, scutellum [*biol.*]. L. *scutella*, little dish, dim. of *scutra*, but used in scient. lang. as though from *scutum*, shield.

scutter. Mod. alteration of *scuttle*[3].

scuttle[1]. Receptacle, now usu. for coal. AS. *scutel*, L. *scutella*, dish (see *scullery*), whence also Du. *schotel*, Ger. *schüssel*, dish.

scuttle[2] [*naut.*]. OF. *escoutille* (*écoutille*), hatchway, "cover or lid of a hatchway, sometimes taken for the hatchway itself" (Lesc.), Sp. *escotilla*; orig. the lid of the hatchway, which appears to be also its first sense in E. (v.i.); cf. F. *panneau*, hatchway, lit. panel. ? From Du. *schutten*, to shut (cf. dial. *shuttle*, part of flood-gate). Later sense is square hole, in hatchway or elsewhere, whence to *scuttle* (a ship).

> A chayne of yron for the skottelles of the haches (*Nav. Accts.* 1495–97).
>
> The mildest-manner'd man
> That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat (*Don Juan*, iii. 41).

scuttle[3]. To make off, etc. Also (17 cent.) *scuddle*, frequent. of *scud* (q.v.).

scye [*tailoring*]. Armhole. Sc. & Ulster dial. word, of unknown origin.

Scylla. Rock on It. side of Straits of Messina, opposite whirlpool of Charybdis.

> Incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim (Gualtier de Chastillon, 13 cent.).

scyphi-, scypho-. From L. *scyphus*, G. σκύφος, cup.

scythe. Altered, on L. *scindere*, to cut (cf. *scissors*), from *sithe* (Johns.), AS. *sīthe*, for **sigthi*, cogn. with ON. *sigthr*, and ult. with Du. *zeis*, Ger. *sense*, and L. *secare*, to cut. As attribute of Death it is borrowed from the Time of the ancients.

Scythian. From L., G. Σκυθία, part of Russia orig. inhabited by nomad race. Sometimes used for the Ural-Altaic group of langs.

se-. OL. *se*, *sed*, without, apart, prob. cogn. with *se*, self, thus *seditio* = going for one-self, on one's own.

sea. AS. *sæ*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *see*, lake, sea, ON. *sær*, Goth. *saiws*, sea, marsh. The last is perh. the orig. Teut. sense. The compd. *high sea* (cf. F. *haute mer*, L. *altum*

mare) is found in AS. The compds. of *sea* are very numerous and the allusive and fig. uses are indicative of a maritime nation. Current sense of *seaboard* is 19 cent., perh. due to F. *bord de la mer*. *Sea-change*, magic transformation for the better, is an echo of *Temp.* i. 2. *Sea-coal* is usu. understood as sea-borne, but the character of the earliest records (13 cent.) points rather to its having been orig. obtained from beds denuded by sea action. With *sea-horse*, walrus, *sea-hog*, porpoise, *sea-lion*, seal, cf. *hippopotamus*, *porcupine*, *chameleon*, and see *walrus*. *Sea-kale* is said by Evelyn to grow near the coast. *Sea-green* is sometimes used, after Carlyle, with allusion to Robespierre, who dressed in that colour. *Sea-king* is mod., after ON. *sækonungr* (cf. *rune*, *berserk*, etc.). *Sea-lawyer*, argumentative sailor, was earlier a name of the shark. *Seaman*, in AS., is much older than *sailor*; with *seamanlike*, in E. sense, cf. *chivalrous*, *sportsmanlike*. *Sea-plane* (not in *NED.*) is a small return made by aeronautics for numerous borrowings from the naut. vocab. *Sea-power* owes its currency to Mahan (1890). The *great sea-serpent* is mentioned in Goldsmith's *Nat. Hist.* (1774). Up to c. 1800 *sea* was often sounded *say*, the older pronunc., e.g. in Cowper's *Alexander Selkirk*, l. 3. For a similar uncertainty cf. *tea*.

> The sea-green incorruptible Mr Snowden
> (*Pall Mall Gaz.* Jan. 9, 1918).

seal[1]. Animal. AS. *seolh*, *sēol-*; cf. archaic Du. *zele*, OHG. *selah* (replaced by LG. *robbe*), ON. *selr*.

seal[2]. Imprint. OF. *seel* (*sceau*), L. *sigillum*, engraved figure, etc., dim. of *signum*, sign. In all Rom. & Teut. langs. (e.g. Du. *zegel*, Ger. *siegel*), no doubt as inheritance from Roman officialdom; cf. hist. importance in E. *great seal*, *privy seal*. In *hand and seal*, the first word refers to the signature. *His fate is sealed* refers to the seal on the execution warrant. *Sealed book* was orig. used of the MS. copy of *Book of Common Prayer* (1662), and of printed copies, bearing the Great Seal, sent to various eccl. authorities. In to *seal eyes* we have rather archaic *seel*, *sele*, to sew together the eyelids of a young falcon, earlier *sile*, F. *ciller*, from *cil*, lash, L. *cilium*.

> She that so young could put out such a seeming
> To seal her father's eyes up (*Oth.* iii. 3).

seam. AS. *sēam*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zoom*, Ger. *saum*, ON. *saumr*; cogn. with *sew*, L. *suere*, Sanskrit *syūman*, seam. *Seamstress*, *sempstress*, is a double fem. (cf. *songstress* and see *-ster*). Current sense of *seamy side* is hardly that of Shaks.

> Some such squire he was
> That turn'd your wit the seamy side without,
> And made you to suspect me with the Moor
> (*Oth.* iv. 2).

séance. F., from archaic *seoir*, to sit, L. *sedēre*. Orig. of meeting of deliberative or learned society, but since c. 1845 of spiritualistic meeting.

sear[1]. To burn. AS. *sēarian*, from *sēar*, dry, sere (q.v.). Orig. intrans., to wither. Fig. sense is chiefly after 1 *Tim.* iv. 2 (*Vulg. cauteriare*).

sear[2]. Part of gun-lock controlling trigger. F. *serre*, talon, in OF. part of lock, from *serrer*, to grasp, Late L. *serare*, from *sera*, bolt. Cf. *serried*, *seraglio*.

search. OF. *cerchier* (*chercher*, by assim.), Late L. *circare*, from *circa*, around (see *joust* for similar formation); cf. It. *cercare*, to seek, Sp. *cercar*, to surround. The sense is now that of F. *fouiller*, orig. sense of *chercher* being already provided for by E. *seek*. Quot. below preserves orig. sense.

> [We] spent all the day in searching the head of the falles, but could not finde it (Hakl. xi. 5).

season. F. *saison*, L. *satio-n-*, sowing, in VL. seed-time, from *serere*, *sat-*, to sow; cf. It. dial. *sason*, Sp. *sazón*. This is the accepted etym.; but it seems possible that the origin is rather VL. **satio-n-*, dissim. of *statio-n-*, station, whence It. *stagione*, season. With *for a season* (*Luke*, iv. 13) cf. *season-ticket*. *Out of season*, i.e. out of due time, is in *Piers Plowm.* To *season* (a dish), OF. *saisonner* (replaced by *assaisonner*), springs from earlier F. sense of maturing, bringing to perfection by observing proper seasons; this orig. sense appears much later in E., as in *seasoned timber* (*troops*). For application to horses cf. *salted*. We usu. understand by *seasoning* a heightening of flavour, but it also had the sense of moderating (v.i.).

> Earthly power doth then show likest God's
> When mercy seasons justice (*Merch. of Ven.* iv. 1).

seat. ON. *sæti*. Com. Teut.; cf. rare AS. *gesæt*, Du. *gezeet*, Ger. *gesäss*; cogn. with *sit* (q.v.). Orig. act of sitting, as still in *a good seat on horseback*, or that on which one sits, e.g. *seat of one's trousers*. More extended and dignified meanings are after

F. *siège*, L. *sedes*, as in *sedes belli*, seat of war.

sebaceous [*biol.*]. From L. *sebaceus*, from *sebum*, tallow.

sebesten. Fruit. Arab. *sabastān*, Pers. *sapistān*, ? for *seg-pistān*, dog's teats.

secant [*math.*]. From pres. part. of L. *secare*, to cut.

seccotine. Coined (1894) by inventor from It. *secco*, dry, L. *siccus*.

secede. L. *secedere*, to go apart. Hence *secession*, esp. in ref. to US. hist. (1861–65), whence colloq. US. *secesh-er*.

secern. L. *secernere*, to separate away.

seclude. L. *secludere*, from *claudere*, to shut.

second. F., L. *secundus*, from *sequi*, *secu-*, to follow. As noun for MedL. *secunda minuta*, lit. second minute, i.e. further subdivision. In gen. sense AS. had *ōther*, other (cf. OF. *autre*, second, Ger. *anderthalb*, one and a half, also *second self* for L. *alter ego*, G. ἄλλος αὐτός, ἕτερος αὐτός). The *second* in a duel orig. fought. Here, and in verb to *second* (one's efforts), we have some influence of the subsidiary sense of L. *secundus*, favourable, orig. following. With *secondary education* (c. 1860) cf. *primary*. *Second sight* is translated from Gaelic. Verb to *secónd* (mil.), detail for extra-regimental duty, is from F. *second* in phrase *en second* (v.i.). With *seconde* (fenc.) cf. *tierce*, *quarte*.

> I have layd doune a resolucon...to purchase them [viz. books] at the second hand, out of libraries that are to be sold (Josselin's *Diary*, 1645).

> *second captain, or lieutenant en second*: one whose company has been broke, and he is joyn'd to another, to act and serve under the captain or lieutenant of it (*Mil. Dict.* 1708).

secret. F., L. *secretus*, p.p. of *secernere*, to separate. Hence *secretary*, F. *secrétaire*, MedL. *secretarius*, confidential agent, also used in F. & E. of a private desk. Offic. title of cabinet minister has developed from that of private secretary to the crown (temp. Eliz.). The *secretary-bird* is so named from head-feathers suggesting a quill behind a writer's ear. Etym. sense appears in med. *secretion*, separation.

sect. F. *secte*, L. *secta*, from *sequi*, to follow (cf. *Shiah*), with sense influenced by a supposed connection with *secare*, to cut (cf. *schism*)., So also *sectator* from frequent. *sectari*, to follow. Vulgar use for *sex* has the authority of Chauc. (E. 1171). *Sectary*, used of schismatics from 16 cent., is now usu. replaced by *sectarian*, orig. applied (temp. Commonwealth) by Presbyterians to Independents. See also *set*[2], *suit-e*.

section. F., L. *sectio-n-*, from *secare*, *sect-*, to cut.

sector. L., cutter (v.s.), used in Late L. to render G. τομεύς, cutter, employed by Archimedes in current sense. Spec. mil. sense, now so familiar (not in *NED.*), is after F. *secteur*.

secular. OF. *seculer* (*séculier*), L. *saecularis*, from *saeculum*, century, used in Church L. for this world as contrasted with eternity. Cf. *temporal*. There is an increasing tendency to give to the word the sense of venerable, of long standing, after F. *séculaire*, learned form of *séculier*. *Secularism*, as a "religion," was propounded (c. 1850) by G. J. Holyoake.

secure. L. *securus*, remote from care, *cura*. Traces of etym. sense survive in to *dwell secure* (*Judges*, xviii. 7). Cf. *sure*. AS. had *sicor*, from L., surviving in dial. (Sc. *sicker*).

> They were secure where they ought to have been wary, timorous where they might well have been secure (Macaulay).

securiform [*bot.*]. From L. *securis*, axe, from *secare*, to cut.

sedan. First, "covered chairs called 'sedans,'" in 1634. Peter Mundy (1637) speaks of "sidans att London." Later (18 cent.) called *sedan-chair*. App. introduced from Spain by Prince Charles and Buckingham (1623), but popularized by Sir Sanders Duncombe, who secured a monopoly for them (1634). He may have coined the word from It. *sedere*, to sit. Johnson's derivation from *Sedan* (France), often repeated, is a mere guess. Quot. 1 shows it as a new word, quot. 2 its use as a kind of hearse.

> Then the Dutch younker tooke her up into a (what doe you call it?) a sedan, and away they went (Glapthorne, *Hollander*, v. 1, 1640).

> June 21. Payd for the whole chardges of my Lord George's corps bringinge downe to Belvoyre, cxxxijli. xviijs. ijd. June 23. Payd the men that carried my Lord George in the sedan, jli. xvjs. (*Rutland MSS.* 1641).

sedate. L. *sedatus*, p.p. of *sedare*, to settle, set, allay, causal of *sedēre*, to sit; cf. synon. Ger. *gesetzt*, lit. set, F. *rassis*. *Sedative* is much older.

sedentary. F. *sédentaire*, L. *sedentarius*, from pres. part. of L. *sedēre*, to sit.

sederunt. Sitting, meeting. L., sat (v.s.),

preceding in minute-book names of those present.

sedge. AS. *secg*, ident. with rare *secg*, sword, cogn. with *saw*[1] and L. *secare*, to cut. Cf. L. *gladiolus*, which it renders in early glosses.

sedile [*arch.*]. L., from *sedēre*, to sit. Usu. in pl. *sedilia*.

sediment. F. *sédiment*, L. *sedimentum*, from *sedēre*, to sit, settle.

sedition. F. *sédition*, L. *seditio-n-*, from *se(d)-* (q.v.) and *ire*, *it-*, to go.

seduce. L. *seducere*, to lead away. Gen. sense appears in *seductive*, chief current sense in *seduction*.

sedulous. From L. *sedulus*, from adv. *sedulo*, honestly, OL. *se dolo*, without guile.

> Stevenson, in one of his essays, tells us how he played the "sedulous ape" to Hazlitt, Sir Thomas Browne, Montaigne, and other writers of the past. And the compositors of all our higher-toned newspapers keep the foregoing sentence set up in type always, so constantly does it come tripping off the pens of all higher-toned reviewers
> (Max Beerbohm, *Christmas Garland*).

sedum. L., house-leek, with var. *sadum*. Prob. not a L. word.

see[1]. Verb. AS. *sēon*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zien*, Ger. *sehen*, ON. *sjā*, Goth. *saihwan*. In sense of to escort (*see out, home*, etc.) first in Shaks. Sense of to experience, now chiefly with *better days, service*, is in AS. *Let me see* is 16 cent. *Seer* orig. rendered L. *videns* (*Vulg.*), G. *βλέπων* (LXX.).

> Cometh and goo we to the seer
> (Wyc. 1 *Kings*, ix. 9).

see[2]. Noun. OF. *sie*, VL. **sedes* (for *sēdes*), from *sedēre*, to sit. Replaced in F. by *siège*, VL. **sedicum*, as in *le saint siège*.

> Fro the fyrst gotun of Pharao, that sat in his see, unto the fyrst gotun of the caitiff woman that was in prisoun (Wyc. *Ex.* xii. 29).

seed. AS. *sǣd*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zaad*, Ger. *saat*, ON. *sāth*, Goth. *sēths* (in *manasēths*, mankind); cogn. with *sow*[2]. Bibl. sense of offspring is also AS. *Seedcake* was perh. orig. emblematical of sowing (v.i.), the conclusion of which was celebrated by a feast. With colloq. *seedy* cf. *run to seed*.

> Wife, some time this week, if the weather hold clear,
> An end of wheat-sowing we make for this year.
> Remember you, therefore, if I do it not,
> The seed-cake and pasties and furmenty pot
> (Tusser).

seedy-boy, sidi-boy [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Negro. Ironic use of *sidi*, Urdu *sīdī*, Arab. *sayyidī*, my lord (see *Cid*).

seek. AS. *sēcan*, past *sōhte*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zoeken*, Ger. *suchen*, ON. *sēkja*, Goth. *sōkjan*; cogn. with L. *sagire*, to scent out, G. *ἡγεῖσθαι*, to lead. Mod. form, for *seech* (still in dial.), as in *beseech*, is due to Norse influence. Almost replaced colloq. by to *look for* and *search*, but cf. *hide-and-seek*. Archaic gerundial *to seek* (Chauc.), hard to find, survives as an echo of Porson's epigram—"The Germans in Greek are sadly to seek."

seel [*falc.*]. See *seal*[2].

seem. ON. *sōma*, from *sōmr*, fitting, seemly, cogn. with AS. *sēman*, to reconcile, and with *same*. Orig. sense survives in *beseem, seemly*. With archaic *what seemeth him good, meseems*, with dat. pronoun, cf. *methinks*. Later senses may have been influenced by obs. *semble*, F. *sembler*, L. *simulare*, from *simul*, together.

seep [*dial. & US.*]. To ooze. Cogn. with *sip*.

> Experienced American geologists convinced him that seepages of oil encountered in England came from a true oil-sand (*Daily Chron.* May 30, 1919).

seer[1]. From *see*[1]. Cf. *sightseer*.

seer[2] [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Weight, offic. a kilogram. Hind. *ser*.

seersucker. Fabric. Corrupt. of Pers. *shīr u shakkar*, milk and sugar, striped garment. Cf. *pepper and salt*.

see-saw. Redupl. on *saw*[1]. Jingle sung by children imitating sawyers at work. Cf. synon. Du. *ziegezagen*.

> With see saw sack a down, like a sawyer
> (*NED.* 1640).

seethe. AS. *sēothan*, to boil (trans.). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zieden*, Ger. *sieden*, ON. *siōtha*; cogn. with Goth. *sauths*, sacrifice. Replaced, exc. fig., by *boil*, p.p. *sodden* (*Ex.* xii. 9) having assumed spec. sense.

> Thou shalt not seethe a kid in his mother's milk
> (*Ex.* xxiii. 19)

segar. Earliest E. spelling of *cigar*.

> The incendiary was seized almost in the act of setting fire to the fuse with a lighted segar
> (*Obs.* May 14, 1820).

segment. L. *segmentum*, for **secmentum*, from *secare*, to cut.

segregate. From L. *segregare*, to remove from the flock, *grex, greg-*.

seguidilla. Dance. Sp., from *seguida*, sequence, from *seguir*, to follow, VL. **sequire*, for *sequi*.

seid. See *sayyid, Cid*.

seidlitz powder. Named (1815) as possessing properties like those of medicinal spring at *Seidlitz*, Bohemia.

seigneur. Chiefly in Canada. F., lord, L. *senior-em*, elder. Hence also hist. E. *seignior*. Cf. *alderman*, *priest*.

seine. Net. AS. *segne* or F. *seine*, L. *sagena*, G. *σαγήνη*. Also in OSax. & OHG.

seisin [*hist.*]. Possession, esp. in ref. to symbolical act (*Puck of Pook's Hill*, ch. i.). F. *saisine*, from *saisir*, to seize. Cf. leg. to *be seized* (put in possession) *of*.

seismic. From G. *σεισμός*, earthquake, from *σείειν*, to shake.

seize. F. *saisir*, Frankish L. *sacīre*, to put (into possession), prob. from Teut. **satjan*, to set, as *ponere* is similarly used in same formula; cf. Prov. *sazir*, whence It. *sagire*. In naut. sense, to secure, app. via Du. *seizen*, from F. This sense appears first in noun *seizing* (14 cent.), also in compd. *bowesesynges* (*Nav. Accts.* 1495–97), usu. spelt *bowesesenynges* (*ib.*), with which cf. Du. *seisingen*, "a sort of ship-ropes" (Sewel, 1766), from *seissen*, *seisen*, "to belage, to moor" (*ib.*).

selachian [*zool.*]. Of the shark, G. *σέλαχος*.

selah [*Bibl.*]. Heb., supposed to be a musical or liturgical direction. See *Psalms* and *Hab.* iii.

seldom. AS. *seldan*, altered after *whilom* (q.v.); cf. Du. *zelden*, Ger. *selten*, ON. *sjaldan*; cogn. with Ger. *seltsam*, strange, rare, Goth. *sildaleiks*, wonderful.

select. From L. *seligere*, *select-*, from *legere*, to pick, choose. *Natural selection* dates from Darwin's *Origin of Species* (1859).

selenite [*min.*]. L., G. *σεληνίτης* (*λίθος*), moonstone, because supposed to wax and wane with the moon, *σελήνη*. Cf. *selenium* (chem.) named (1818) by discoverer Berzelius by analogy with *tellurium*.

Seleucid [*hist.*]. Of dynasty founded (312 B.C.) in Syria by *Seleucus Nicator*, general of Alexander.

self. AS. *self*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zelf*, Ger. *selb*, ON. *sialfr*, Goth. *silba*. Orig. equivalent to L. *ipse*. With later E. sense of same, as still in *self-colour* and pleon. *selfsame*, cf. F. *même*, same, from L. *metipsissimus*, very self. Noun *self* is evolved from second element of *myself*, etc. In AS., and often in ME., *self* was declined with the pronoun to which it was attached; the forms which survive are an accidental collection. Innumerable compds. of *self-* date from 16–17 cents., partly in imit. of G. *αὐτο-*, the only surviving AS. compd. being *self-will*. *Self-help* was app. coined by Carlyle and popularized by Smiles (1860). The *self-made man* is also a 19 cent. product. *Selfish* is a Presbyterian coinage (17 cent.).

Ic sylf hit eom (AS. *Gosp. Luke*, xxiv. 39).

Seljuk [*hist.*]. Name of reputed founder of certain Turk. dynasties (11–13 cents.) as opposed to *Ottoman*, *Osmanli*.

sell. AS. *sellan*, to give up, sell. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *sellian*, to give, OHG. *sellen*, to deliver up, ON. *selja*, to give up, sell, Goth. *saljan*, to offer (sacrifice), all from the Teut. noun which appears in E. *sale*. *Sold*, betrayed (Ben Jonson), and *sell*, trick (Dickens), agree with earliest senses of the word, but are prob. from the later mercantile idea. To *sell one's life dearly* is 13 cent.

sellender. See *sallender*.

s'elp me [*vulg.*]. Contr. of *so help me* (*God*), whence further perversion *swop-me-Bob*.

seltzer. Altered from Ger. *selterser*, from *Selters*, village in Hesse-Nassau with mineral spring. Cf. F. *seltz*, whence *seltzogene*.

selvage. For *self-edge*, after archaic Du. *selfegge*; cf. naut. Du. *zelfkant* (see *cant*[1]) and Ger. *salband*, for *selbende*, self end. Hence naut. *selvagee*.

semantic [*ling.*]. G. *σημαντικός*, significant, from *σημαίνειν*, to show. In current sense, as pl., adapted from F. *sémantique*, applied by Bréal (1887) to the psychology of lang. as revealed in sense-development. *Semasiology*, from G. *σημασία*, signification, and *sematology*, from *σῆμα*, *σηματ-*, sign, were used earlier in similar sense.

Parti de la chaire de M. Bréal au Collège de France, le mot "sémantique" a fait discrètement son chemin (A. Thomas).

semaphore. F. *sémaphore*, from G. *σῆμα*, sign, signal.

semblance. Archaic F., from *sembler*, to seem, L. *simulare*, from *simul*, together. But F. usu. has *semblant*, which also appears earlier (13 cent.) in E.

semeiology, semiology. Science of signs, G. *σημεῖον*.

semester. Univ. half-year. Ger., L. *semestris* (*cursus*), six months (course), from *sex* and *mensis*.

semi-. L., half, cogn. with G. *ἡμι-*, Sanskrit *sāmi-*, AS. *sām-* (see *sandblind*), OHG. *sāmi-*. Used to form a few compds. in ME.

and an ever-increasing number from 16–17 cents. onward.

seminal. F. *séminal*, L. *seminalis*, from *semen*, *semin-*, seed, from root of *serere*, to sow.

seminar. Ger., "seminary," group of advanced students working with professor.

seminary. L. *seminarium*, seed-plot, also fig. In E. esp. of college for training R.C. priests, and, up to c. 1850, school for "young ladies" (*Old Cur. Shop*, ch. viii.). For converse metaphor cf. *nursery* (for plants).

> Taking your grafted trees out of the seminary, you shall transplant them into this nursery (Evelyn).

semiology. See *semeiology*.

Semitic [*ling.*]. From Late L. *Sem*, G., Heb. *Shem*, eldest son of Noah. First used, in Ger. *semitisch*, for group of langs. including Hebrew, Aramaic, Arabic, Ethiopic, ancient Assyrian. Cf. *Hamitic*, *Japhetic*.

semolina. Altered from It. *semolino*, from *semola*, bran, L. *simila*, wheat-meal. Cf. *simnel*.

sempiternal. F. *sempiternel*, MedL. *sempiternalis*, from L. *sempiternus*, from *semper*, always, with ending as in *aeternus*.

sempstress. See *seam*.

sen. Copper coin. Jap.

senary. L. *senarius*, from *seni*, distrib. of *sex*, six.

senate. F. *sénat*, L. *senatus*, lit. council of old men, from *senex*, old. Hence governing body, esp. of univ. Sense of upper legislative body first in US., whence adopted, at Revolution, by France.

send. AS. *sendan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zenden*, Ger. *senden*, ON. *senda*, Goth. *sandjan*, all causals of a lost Teut. verb meaning to go; cf. AS. *sīth*, Goth. *sinths*, journey, Ger. *gesinde*, retinue, orig. leader's train of warriors. Used already in AS. of Divine ordinance, whence *Godsend*, *send him victorious*, etc. To *send mad* (*to sleep*, *into fits*) is 19 cent.

sendal [*hist.*]. Fabric. OF. *cendal*; cf. It. *zendale*, Sp. *cendal*; also Ger. *zindel*; ult. from G. σινδών, fine linen, lit. stuff of *India* (q.v.). Cf. *Scinde*. Obs. from 16 cent., but revived by mod. poets.

> And the body taken, Joseph wlappide it in a clene sendel (Wyc. *Matt.* xxvii. 59).

senescent. From pres. part. of L. *senescere*, from *senex*, old.

seneschal. OF. *seneschal* (*sénéchal*), of Teut. origin, with second element as in *marshal* (q.v.) and first cogn. with L. *senex*, old. Cf. Goth. *sinista*, eldest. Found in Frankish L. as *siniscalcus*, and adopted by all Rom. langs. Ger. *seneschall*, like *marschall*, is borrowed back from F.

senhor. Port., see *senior*.

senile. L. *senilis*, from *senex*, old.

senior. L., compar. of *senex*, old; cogn. with archaic G. ἕνος, Gael. *sean*, Ir. *sen*, Sanskrit *sana*, and with *seneschal*, *sennachie*. Hence titles of respect, F. *sire*, *sieur*, *seigneur*, It. *signor*, Sp. *señor*, Port. *senhor*, with their derivatives. Also used by Tynd., in his orig. transl., for Bibl. *elder*.

senna. Arab. *sanā*. ME. had also *sené*, *senny*, via F. *séné*.

sennachie [*Sc.*]. Gaelic teller of tradition. Gael. *seanachaidh*, from *sean*, old (see *senior*). Cf. Gaulish name *Seneca*.

sennight [*archaic*]. For *seven night*, a compd. already existing in AS. Cf. *fortnight*.

sennit, **sinnet**, **cinet** [*naut.*]. Plait of rope, grass, etc. Explained, since Falc., as *seven knit*, but Capt. John Smith defines it as of two, four, six, eight, or nine strings, and Cotg. as of three. If var. *sidnet* (v.i.) is genuine, above etym. is impossible.

> *sidnet or sinnet*: is a line or string made of rope-yarn, of two, six, or nine, platted one over another (*Sea-Dict.* 1708).

señor. Sp., see *senior*.

Senoussi. See *Senussi*.

sense. F. *sens*, L. *sensus*, from *sentire*, *sens-*, to feel; ult. cogn. with *send* and with Ger. *sinn*, sense. Ellipt. use for *good sense* is first in Shaks. In 16 cent. also as verb, but now only as Americanism. *Sensible* still preserves its three orig. meanings of perceptible to the senses, capable of feeling (*sensitive*), actually perceiving, from the last of which is evolved current use for intelligent, discreet, "only in low conversation" (Johns.). From Late L. *sensatus*, gifted with sense, comes *sensation-alism*, of which latest sense belongs to second half of 19 cent. *Sensual-ity* is from Late L. *sensualis*. *Sensuous* was coined by Milton, to avoid the associations of *sensual*, and revived by Coleridge.

sensitive plant. From 17 cent., also *sensible* (v.s.), orig. as rendering *mimosa*.

sentence. F., L. *sententia*, opinion, from *sentire*, to feel (v.s.). Hence esp. opinion as result of deliberation, judicial decision, quoted saying, gram. proposition. *Sententious*, F. *sententieux*, "sententious, grave,

wise, pithie, instructive" (Cotg.), had orig. no suggestion of pompousness.

sententious. See *sentence*.

sentient. From pres. part. of L. *sentire*, to feel (v.s.).

sentiment. ME. *sentement*, OF. (*sentiment*), from *sentir*, to feel. Current spelling of F. & E. is due to It. *sentimento*. Sense of sensibility is 18 cent., e.g. Sterne's *Sentimental Journey* (1768), whence is borrowed sense of F. & Ger. *sentimental*.

> The word "sentimental" so much in vogue among the polite...I am frequently astonished to hear such a one is a "sentimental" man; we were a "sentimental" party; I have been taking a "sentimental" walk (*NED.* 1749).

sentinel. F. *sentinelle* (f.), It. *sentinella*, whence also Sp. *centinela*, "the watch or guard" (Percyvall). In earlier use (16 cent.) also abstract (to *keep sentinel*) and collect. (v.i.), and used (1600) in Holland's *Livy* for a sentry-box on a city-wall. Cf. hist. of *sentry*, with which it is quite unconnected, though regularly associated with it. Also spelt *centinel*, *centronel*, the latter prob. by association with *century*, detachment of troops, and even *centrell*, by association with *sentry*. OF. *sentinelle* also means sentry-box, and I take orig. It. word to be a dim. of *sentina*, latrine, used as nickname for sentry-box on rampart. This may seem fantastic, but those acquainted with medieval architecture are aware that the external latrine is not, to the amateur eye, distinguishable from a sentry-box. A very good example may be seen in King's Hostel, Trin. Coll., Camb. OF. also has *sentinelle*, sink, jakes. The attempt to connect this word, and the following, with F. *sentier*, path, as though sentinel's beat, disregards their hist. entirely, the current sense being the latest in development.

> The vanitie and madness of a sergeant who standing centenel would needs force the governours centenel from his ground, they being 20 and ours but 3 (Raleigh's *Guiana*, 1596).

> *casino*: sentinelle, ou maisonnette de sentinelle sur la courtine, ou sur les rempars et bastions (Duez).

sentry. Quite unconnected with *sentinel*, though naturally associated with it by early etymologists. Also frequently spelt *centry*. It is the popular form of *sanctuary*, as in *sentry-fields*, common in dial. for Church fields (also *centry-gate*, *centry-garth*). The order of senses is sanctuary, place of safety, shelter for watchman, watchman; cf. F. *guérite*, sentry-box, in OF. sanctuary, refuge (from *guérir*, to save), which would now also prob. mean sentry if *sentinelle* had not been introduced from It. Cf. archaic F. *prendre la guérite*, to take sanctuary, make off. Cf. also L. *custodia*, keeping, watch and ward, watch-tower, the watch, watchman. *Sentry go* was orig. imper., as order to soldier to relieve previous sentry.

> He hath no way now to slyppe out of my hands, but to take sentrie in the Hospital of Warwick (Nashe, 1590).

> *garite* (*guérite*): a place of refuge, and of safe retyrall in a rowt, disaster, or danger; also, a sentrie, or little lodge for a sentinell, built on high (Cotg.).

> Through the thick senteries and stations thick Of angels watching round (*Par. L.* ii. 412).

Senussi, Senoussi. Mohammedan sect and league (NAfr.), named from founder, born in Algeria (c. 1800).

sepal [*bot.*]. F. *sépale*, ModL. *sepalum*, coined (1790) by Necker, after *petalum*, from G. σκέπη, covering. See *NED.* viii. 2 addenda.

separate. From L. *separare*, from *se-* (q.v.) and *parare*, to make ready. Cf. *sever*.

sepia. L., G. σηπία, cuttle-fish.

sepoy. Port. *sipae*, Urdu, Pers. *sipāhī*, horseman, soldier, from *sipāh*, army. Cf. *spahi*.

> Sadhu Sing had been a sipahee, or soldier (*Surgeon's Daughter*, ch. xiii.).

sept [*antiq.*]. Division of Ir. clan. Artificial spelling of *sect*. So also OF. *sette*, sect, set, and It. *setta*, are sometimes latinized *septa* in medieval documents. Cf. AF. *quipte* for *quitte*.

> There are another sect of the Borkes, and divers of the Irisshery, towardes Sligoo (*NED.* 1536).

September. L., from *septem*, seven. Replaced AS. *hærfestmōnath*, *hāligmōnath*. Hence *septembrist*, Port. revolutionary (1836), September massacrer (Paris, 1792).

septenary. L. *septenarius*, from *septeni*, distrib. of *septem*, seven (q.v.).

septennial. From L. *septennium*, space of seven years.

septentrional. L. *septentrionalis*, from *septentriones*, orig. *septem triones*, seven ploughoxen, the Great Bear. *Trio* is derived by Roman writers from *terere*, *tri-*, to pulverize, etc., *a terenda terra*.

septic. G. σηπτικός, from σήπειν, to putrefy.

septillion. F., from *sept*, seven, after *million*, etc.

septuagenarian. From L. *septuagenarius*, from *septuageni*, distrib. of *septuaginta*, seventy.

Septuagesima. L. (sc. *dies*). It is uncertain whether this and *Sexagesima* were merely suggested by *Quadragesima*, *Quinquagesima*, or whether as (about) seventieth and sixtieth days before octave of Easter. Both conjectures are in Alcuin (8 cent.).

Septuagint. L. *septuaginta*, seventy, from the (untrue) tradition that the G. version of the *OT.* was the work of 72 Jews of Palestine who completed the task in 70 days. Abbrev. LXX.

> They were thre skore and ten that tornede Holy Writte out of Ebrew in to Grewe (Trev. ii. 245).

septum [*scient.*]. Partition. L., from *saepire*, to enclose, from *saepes*, hedge.

sepulchre. F. *sépulcre*, L. *sepulcrum*, from *sepelire*, *sepult-*, to bury. Orig. only of Holy Sepulchre. Cf. *sepulture*, OF., L. *sepultura*.

sequacious. From L. *sequax*, *sequac-*, from *sequi*, to follow.

> The degrading sequacity which was the prescribed attitude of Oxford towards German scholarship till the day before yesterday (J. S. Phillimore, 1918).

sequel. F. *séquelle*, L. *sequela*, from *sequi*, to follow.

sequela [*med.*]. After-result. L. (v.s.).

sequence. F. *séquence*, Late L. *sequentia*, from *sequi* (v.s.).

sequester. Late L. *sequestrare*, to separate, put in safe keeping, from *sequestor*, attorney, mediator, third person called in as umpire, from *sequi*, to follow. *Sequestrate* is of later formation.

sequin [*hist.*]. F., It. *zecchino*, from *zecca*, mint, Arab. *sikkah*, coining die. Cf. *chicken-hazard*.

sequoia. Tree, wellingtonia. Named (1847) by Endlicher after *Sequoiar*, a Cherokee Indian. Cf. *quassia*.

serac [*Alp.*]. Ice-tower on glacier. Swiss F. *sérac*, kind of cheese. From shape.

seraglio. It. *serraglio*, "an inclosure, a close, a padocke, a parke, a cloister or secluse" (Flor.), from L. *sera*, lock; erron. used, owing to superficial resemblance of form and sense, to render *serai* (q.v.).

serai. Turk. *serāī*, orig. Pers., lodging, residence, palace. Esp. of Sultan's palace at Constantinople, wrongly called *seraglio* (q.v.). Cf. *caravanserai*.

serang [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Lascar boatswain. Pers. *sarhang*, commander.

serape. Shawl. Mex. Sp.

seraph. First used by Milton as sing. of older *seraphim* (pl.), found in AS., Late L. (*Vulg.*), G. σεραφίμ (LXX.), Heb. *serāphīm* (only in *Is.* vi.), pl. of *sārāph*, regarded by some as ident. with *sārāph*, serpent, used in apposition with *nāḥāsh*, serpent (*Numb.* xxi., *Deut.* viii.). For earlier use as sing. cf. *cherubim*, also F. *séraphin*, It. *serafino*, Sp. *serafín*, all sing.

seraskier. Turk. pronunc. of Pers. *ser'asker*, from *sar*, head, *'askar*, army. Cf. *sirdar*, *askari*.

Serbian. Has now replaced earlier *Servian*, an incorr. form perh. due to some vague association between *Slavs* and *serfs*. From native *Srb*, *Serb*. The lang. is Slav.

Serbonian bog. Milton's name (*Par. L.* ii. 592) for *Lake Serbonia* (Egypt), G. Σερβωνίς (λίμνη).

> Whatever else we do, we must get out of the Serbonian bog (*Obs.* Nov. 16, 1919).

sere[1]. Adj. AS. *sēar*, dry, withered; cogn. with Du. *zoor*, whence F. *saur*, in *hareng saur*, red herring. Cf. *sear*[1]. Now only poet., esp. in *the sere, the yellow leaf* (*Macb.* v. 3).

sere[2]. See *sear*[3].

serenade. F., It. *serenata*, from *sereno*, the open air, lit. serene. App. associated with *sera*, evening, from L. *serus*, late (whence F. *soir*). Cf. *aubade*.

serene. L. *serenus*; cf. F. *serein*, It. Sp. *sereno*. Hence *all serene*, "a street phrase of very modern adoption, the burden of a song" (Hotten, 1859). With *serenity*, as title, F. *sérénité*, L. *serenitas*, of Roman Emperor, Pope, etc., cf. *illustrious* and its Ger. rendering *durchlaucht*.

serf. F., L. *servus*, slave, orig. (cattle) keeper, from *servare*, to preserve. Described by Todd as obs., but revived by hist. writers and in ref. to Russia.

serge. F., L. *serica* (sc. *lana*), from the *Seres*, G. Σῆρες, prob. the Chinese (see *silk*); cf. Rum. *sárică*. In most Europ. langs., from F. In Chauc. (A. 2568).

sergeant, serjeant. F. *sergent*, L. *serviens*, *servient-*, pres. part. of *servire*, to serve. Earlier spelling usu. *sargent*, as still in surname (cf. *Clark*, *Darby*, etc.). In current use *serjeant* is limited to leg. applications. The earlier senses, in F. & E., are servant, soldier, officer. As mil. word it has been borrowed from F. by most Europ. langs. The law sense, E. from 13 cent., is after

Law L. *serviens ad legem*. For wide range of meanings of the title cf. those of *marshal*, *constable*. The *sergeant-major* was orig. a commissioned officer (see *general*).

sergent: a sergeant, officer, catchpole, purysuyvant, apparitor; also (in Old French) a footman, or souldier that serves on foot (Cotg.).

sericulture. Production of raw silk. Altered from F. *séricicullure* (see *serge*, *silk*).

series. L., from *serere*, to join, connect, cogn. with G. εἴρειν, to bind, Lithuanian *serit*, thread. *Seriatim* is MedL., after *gradatim*, etc. *Serial* is 19 cent. and, in chief current sense, was perh. first used of Dickens' novels.

serif. See *ceriph*.

serin. Bird of canary tribe. F., ? VL. **citrinus*, lemon-coloured.

seringa. Shrub. F., Port., L. *syringa* (q.v.).

serio-. Earliest in *serio-comic* (18 cent.).

serious. F. *sérieux*, MedL. *seriosus*, from L. *serius*, orig. heavy, cogn. with Ger. *schwer* (cf. sense-development of *grave*[3]).

serjeant. See *sergeant*.

sermon. F., L. *sermo-n-*, discourse; ? cogn. with *swear*. First in E. (12 cent.) in Church sense.

sero-. From *serum* (q.v.).

serotinous [*bot.*]. Late-flowering. From L. *serotinus*, from *sero*, adv. of *serus*, late.

serous. See *serum*.

serow. Asiatic antelope. Native name (N.W. Himalayas).

serpent. F., L. *serpens*, *serpent-*, pres. part. of *serpere*, to creep, cogn. with G. ἕρπειν, Sanskrit *sṛp*, ? and with *reptile*. With *serpentine* (rock) cf. *ophite*.

serpiginous [*med.*]. Of ringworm, MedL. *serpigo*, from *serpere*, to creep (v.s.).

serpula. Marine annelid. Mod. use of L. *serpula*, small serpent.

serra. Port. for *sierra* (q.v.).

serrated. From L. *serratus*, from *serra*, saw, ? imit. of rasping sound (Isidore).

serrefile [*mil.*]. F., rear soldier of file, lit. lock file; cf. Port. *serrafila*.

serried. From obs. *serry*, F. *serrer*, to lock, from L. *sera*, bolt, bar. First in Milt., but ME. had *sarray*, and *serr* was in use in 16–17 cents. Mod. currency is due to Scott.

serum [*med.*]. L., whey, watery fluid, cogn. with synon. G. ὀρός.

serval. Afr. bush-cat. F., used by Buffon of Asiatic lynx, Port. (*lobo*) *cerval*, lit. wolf hunting deer; cf. F. *loup-cervier*, L. *lupus cervarius*, from *cervus*, deer.

servant. F., pres. part. of *servir*, to serve. ModF. uses in domestic sense only later fem. *servante*. In Bibl. E., since Wyc., often for L. *servus*, G. δοῦλος.

Servantes be not so delygent as thei were wonto bee (*Stonor Let.* 1470).

serve. F. *servir*, L. *servire*, from *servus*, slave, serf (q.v.). Senses were mostly developed in L. & F. and those of *service* run parallel. In liturg. sense AS. had *serfise*, L. *servitium*. To *serve one out*, orig. from pugilism, is an ironic application of naut. to *serve out* (*grog*, etc.). With *serve you right* cf. earlier to *be well* (*ill*) *served* (by one's adherents, friends, etc.).

A plenteous victualler, whose provisions serve
Millions of cities that else needes must starve
(Sylv. *Colonies*).

Servian. See *Serbian*.

service[1]. See *serve*.

service[2]. Tree. Orig. *serves*, pl. of obs. *serve*, AS. *syrfe*, VL. **sorbea*, from *sorbus*, L. name of tree.

sarves, *tree*: alisier (Palsg.).

serviette. F., from *servir*, to serve. Common in Sc. from 15 cent., but in E. a late 19 cent. refinement now considered vulgar.

servile. F., L. *servilis*, from *servus*, slave.

Servite. From MedL. *Servitae*, members of order called *Servi Beatae Mariae*, founded 1233.

servitor. ME. & OF. *servitour* (*serviteur*), Late L. *servitor-em*, from *servire*, to serve. Formerly, at Oxf., student theoretically performing menial work in exchange for pecuniary help.

servitude. F., Late L. *servitudo*, from *servire* (v.s.).

sesame. ME. *sesam*, L. *sesamum*, G. σήσαμον, EInd. plant, prob. of Oriental origin; cf. Aram. *shumshemā*, Arab. *sīmsīm*. Mod. trisyllabic form, after G. σησάμη, is due to its use in *Ali Baba* in transl. (1785) of Galland's *Mille et une nuits*. Cf. *shibboleth*.

sesqui-. L., for **semis que*, a half in addition. Esp. after Horace, in *sesquipedalian*, from L. *sesquipedalis*, of a foot and a half.

Telephus et Peleus, cum pauper et exsul, uterque
Projicit ampullas, et sesquipedalia verba,
Si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querela
(*Ars Poet.* 96).

sess. See *cess*.

sessile [*bot.*]. L. *sessilis*, sitting down, stunted, from *sedēre*, *sess-*, to sit.

session. F., L. *sessio-n-*, from *sedēre*, *sess-* (v.s.). Cf. *assize*, *séance*.

sesterce [*hist.*]. L. *sestertius* (sc. *nummus*), for *semis tertius* (see *sesqui-*), i.e. two and a half (*asses*). *Sestertium*, thousand sesterces, is genitive pl. (in *mille sestertium*) taken as neut. sing.

sestet. It. *sestetto*, from *sesto*, sixth, L. *sextus*.

sestina [*metr.*]. It., poem of six-lined stanzas, from *sesto* (v.s.).

set[1]. Verb. AS. *settan*, causal of *sit*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *setten*, Ger. *setzen*, ON. *setja*, Goth. *satjan*. The article on this verb is the longest in the *NED*. Many of the senses are now usu. replaced in colloq. E. by *put*. The vulgar confusion with *sit* appears in AS., but in some cases, e.g. *the jelly sets*, intrans. is for earlier reflex. So also in *the sun sets* (not in AS.), with which cf. ON. *setjask* (see *bask*, *busk*[2]). Intrans. to *set out* (on a journey) is evolved from earlier trans. sense of fitting out an expedition; hence a *pretty set-out*, commotion. To *set to* is from earlier reflex.; cf. F. *se mettre à*.

set[2]. Noun. As act of setting, from *set*[1], e.g. in *dead set*, orig. cant for a scheme regarded as certain. But in sense of number, group, from OF. *sette*, ident. with *sect* (q.v.) and thus ult. with *suit-e*. Cf. MedL. *secta*, *setta*, in early wills, e.g. *cum lecto ejusdem settae* (temp. Rich. II), where a mod. upholsterer would say *suite*. But there has been much confusion between the two words, and derivatives of the verbs cogn. with *set*[1] occur in this sense in other Teut. langs. So also with *sett*, an archaic form surviving in various techn. senses, e.g. the paving *sett* is prob. from *set*[1], but the tennis *sett* (16 cent.) from OF. *sette*, sequence.

setaceous [*biol.*]. From L. *seta*, *saeta*, bristle, hair.

seton [*surg.*]. Thread run through skin to keep wound open. F. *séton*, It. *setone*, MedL. *seto-n-*, from *seta* (v.s.).

settee[1] [*naut.*]. It. *saettia*, "a very speedie pinnace, bark, foyst, brigandine, or barge" (Flor.), L. *sagitta*, arrow.

settee[2]. Couch. From early 18 cent. ?Altered from *settle* by analogy with obs. *settee*, part of head-dress (v.i.). The essential feature of the *settee* appears to have been the division in the middle (see Cowper's *Task*, i. 75), so there may be some vague association with *section*; cf. analogous uses of F. *coupé*. The two words occur together in quot. below, though in a totally different sense.

> The settée, coupée place aright
> (*Mundus muliebris*, 1690).

setter. Dog. From *set*[1]. Earlier a kind of spaniel.

> When he approcheth neere to the place where the birde is, he layes him downe, and with a marcke of his pawes, betrayeth the place of the byrdes last abode, whereby it is supposed that this kinde of dogge is called Index, setter (*NED.* 1576).

setterwort. Cf. *settergrass*, ME. *satur-*, with cogn. LG. & MHG. forms. Origin unknown. ? From *satyr*.

settle[1]. Noun. AS. *setl*; cf. Ger. *sessel*, Goth. *sitls*; cogn. with *sit*, *saddle*, and with L. *sedēre*, to sit.

settle[2]. Verb. AS. *setlan*, from above, affected in some senses by ME. *saughtle*, to reconcile, frequent. of *saught*, of Scand. origin, and ult. cogn. with L. *sancire*. Cf. Ger. *siedeln*, to settle (in country).

setwall. Plant (red valerian), orig. drug. AF. *zedewale*, OF. *citoual*, *citouar*, Arab. *zedwār*, whence MedL. *zedoarium*, zedoary.

seven. AS. *seofon*. Aryan; cf. Du. *zeven*, Ger. *sieben*, ON. *sjau*, Goth. *sibun*, L. *septem*, G. ἑπτά, Sanskrit *sapta*, Gael. *seacht*, Welsh *saith*, etc. Regarded, ? owing to story of Creation, as perfect or sacred number, and hence used of a great many perfect sets (champions, sages, virtues, wonders of the world, etc.). Cf. similar uses of *nine*. The story of the *Seven Sleepers*, Christians of Ephesus who took refuge, during the Decian persecution, in a cave where they slept for some centuries, is in Ælfric (10 cent.). The Mohammedan *seventh heaven* is borrowed from Judaism. *Seventy-four* (*-gun ship*), standard line-of-battle ship c. 1800, is in Hickey's *Memoirs* (i. 263).

> "No power on earth, I thought, could have prevented those two from going into action." "Seventy-fours at least—both of 'em!" laughs Harry
> (*Virginians*, ch. xxxiv.).

sever. F. *sevrer*, in ModF. only to wean, VL. **seperare*, for *separare*, to separate (v.i.).

several. OF., Late L. *separalis*, from *separ*, separate, from *se-* (q.v.) and *par*, equal. For orig. sense, as in *conjointly and severally*, cf. *divers*.

> Captain Monson went forth severally to seeke his owne fortune in the Alcedo (Purch. xvi. 25).

severe. F. *sévère*, L. *severus*, strict, etc., from *se-*, without, and an obscure second element perh. cogn. with ON. *vǣrr*, tranquil,

tolerant. To *leave severely alone* is first quoted by *NED.* from C. S. Parnell. Phrase below has also been attributed to Horace Walpole.

Summer, as my friend Coleridge waggishly writes, has set in with its usual severity (Lamb).

Sèvres. Porcelain, from *Sèvres* (Seine-et-Oise).

sew. AS. *sīwian, sēowian.* Com. Teut., but not used exc. in Scand. & Fris.; cf. Fris. *siije,* OHG. *siuwan,* ON. *sýja,* Goth. *siujan*; cogn. with L. *suere,* G. *κασσύειν,* Sanskrit *siv,* and ult. with *seam.*

sewer[1]. Drain. AF. *sewere,* OF. *esseveur,* from *essever,* to drain, VL. **exaquare,* from *aqua,* water. For form cf. *ewer.* Till 16 cent. chiefly in MedL. (*sewera*) and AF. (*sewere*) leg. documents. Also *shore,* as in *Shoreditch,* partly due to the *common shore* (of the sea) being regarded as place where filth could be deposited. But OF. *essuiere,* sink, from *essuyer,* to dry, L. *exsucare,* from *sucus,* sap, can hardly be left out of account.

sewer[2] [*hist.*]. Attendant at table. Aphet. for AF. *asseour,* lit. putter, from F. *asseoir,* L. *assidēre,* from *sedēre,* to sit.

seware at mete: depositor, dapifer (*Prompt. Parv.*).

sewin[1]. Bull-trout. In Welsh use, but app. not Welsh.

sewin[2]. In pheasant-shooting. Corrupt. of obs. *sewel, shewel,* scare-crow, cogn. with *shy*[1]. Cf. synon. Ger. *scheusal.*

sex. F. *sexe,* L. *sexus,* ? cogn. with L. *secare,* to cut, divide. *Fair* (*weak, soft,* etc.) *sex* is common in 17 cent. *Sexual* is Late L. *sexualis.*

sexagenarian. From L. *sexagenarius,* from *sexageni,* distrib. of *sexaginta,* sixty.

sexagesima. See *septuagesima.*

sexennial. From L. *sexennium,* six years. Cf. *biennial,* etc.

sext [*eccl.*]. L. *sexta* (sc. *hora*), sixth. Cf. *nones.*

sextant. L. *sextans, sextant-,* sixth part. Cf. *quadrant.* As instrument named (c. 1600) by Tycho Brahe.

sextet. Altered, on L. *sex,* six, from *sestet* (q.v.).

sextile [*astron.*]. L. *sextilis,* from *sextus,* sixth. In classical L. only as name for August.

sextillion. After *million,* etc.

sexton. Contr. of AF. *segerstain,* OF. *secrestein, segrestein* (replaced by learned *sacristain*), MedL. *sacristanus,* from *sacer, sacr-,* holy. Cf. *sacristan.*

sextuple. From L. *sex,* six, after *quintuple,* etc.

seyd. See *sayyid.*

sforzando [*mus.*]. It., from *sforzare,* to force, VL. **ex-fortiare*; cf. F. *efforcer* (OF. *esforcier*).

sgraffito. It., ? as synon. *graffito* (q.v.); ?for both rather from G. *γράφειν,* to write.

sh-. Exc. for a few foreign words, all words in *sh-* are AS., the digraph representing an original *sc-* which persists in doublets and cognates of Scand. origin.

sh! Imposing silence. Usu. written *hush.* Cf. *st!*

shabby. From dial. *shab,* AS. *sceabb,* scab (q.v.). "A word that has crept into conversation and low writing; but ought not to be admitted into the language" (Johns.). *Shabby-genteel* is recorded for 1754.

shabrack [*mil.*]. Saddle-cloth. Ger. *schabracke* or F. *schabraque,* of Eastern Europ. origin; cf. Magyar *csabrág,* Turk. *chābrāq.*

shack[1] [*dial.*]. Person of disreputable appearance. Short for *shackrag* (c. 1600), i.e. shake-rag. Cf. *wag.*

shack[2] [*US.*]. Shanty. ? From Mex. *jacal,* Aztec *xacalli,* wooden hut.

shackle. AS. *scacul,* bond, cogn. with ON. *skökull,* pole of wagon; cf. LG. *schakel,* hobble, Du. *schakel,* link of chain.

shad. Fish. AS. *sceadd*; cf. Norw. dial. *skadd*; also Gael. Ir. *sgadan,* herring.

shaddock. EInd. fruit. Named (17 cent.) after *Capt. Shaddock,* who introduced it into the WIndies from the EIndies.

shade. AS. *sceadu, sceadw-,* whence also *shadow,* the two representing all senses of L. *umbra.* Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *schaduw,* Ger. *schatten,* Norw. *skodde,* mist, Goth. *skadus*; cogn. with G. *σκότος,* darkness, Gael. *sgáth,* Welsh *ysgod,* etc. With *shade,* gradation of colour, cf. synon. F. *nuance,* from *nue,* cloud. *Shady,* inferior, appears first in univ. slang. The *shadow of death* (*Ps.* xxiii. 4, and elsewhere), renders G. *σκιὰ θανάτου* (LXX. & *NT.*), now usu. regarded as mistransl. of a Heb. word for intense darkness. *May your shadow never grow less* is Oriental.

Coming events cast their shadows before
(Campbell, *Lochiel's Warning*).

shadoof. Irrigation machine. Egypt. Arab. *shādūf.*

shadow. See *shade.* With to *shadow* (c. 1600) cf. to *dog.*

shaft. AS. *sceaft*, shaft of spear, pole, etc. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *schacht*, Ger. *schaft*, ON. *scapt*; cogn. with L. *scapus*, scape[2]. All senses may be brought under orig. idea of cylindrical rod, passing into that of cylindrical cavity (*shaft* of mine), the latter sense being represented in Ger. by *schacht*, the LG. doublet of *schaft*. For a similar transference of meaning cf. *socket*, and, for the converse, *spigot*.

shag. Orig. matted hair. AS. *sceacga*, head of hair, cogn. with ON. *skegg*, beard, and with AS. *sceaga*, small wood, shaw, also ult. with *shock*[3]. Not recorded by *NED.* between AS. and 16 cent. Hence perh. *shag*, kind of cormorant with shaggy crest.

shagreen. Quasi-phonetic spelling (17 cent.) of *chagrin* (q.v.).

shah. Restored form of earlier (16 cent.) *shaugh*, *shaw*. Pers. *shāh*, shortened from OPers. *kshāyathiya*, king, cogn. with Sanskrit *kshatra*, dominion, G. κτᾶσθαι, to possess.

> The King of Persia (whom here we call the great Sophy) is not here so called, but is called the Shaugh (Hakl. iii. 174, 1574).

Shaitan. Arab. *shaiṭān*, from Heb. *sāṭān*, Satan.

shake. AS. *sceacan*, cogn. with ON. *skaka*, LG. *schacken*; not found in HG. & Goth. To *shake down*, settle, whence a *shakedown*, is a metaphor from measuring corn (*Luke*, vi. 38). *No great shakes* is perh. from dicing. With *Shaker*, of various rel. bodies, cf. *Quaker*, with which it was synon. in 17 cent.

shako. F. *schako*, Magyar *csákó* (*-süveg*), peaked cap, from *csák*, peak, Ger. *zacken*, earlier *zacke*, *zack*. Cf. *zigzag*.

shale. AS. *scealu*, scale[1], shell, as in *stānscalu*, or perh. from cogn. Ger. *schale*, as in *schalstein*, laminated limestone.

shall. AS. *sceal*, orig. a preterite (cf. *may*, *can*, etc.), with later past tense *sceolde*, whence *should*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zal*, Ger. *soll*, ON. Goth. *skal*; ? cogn. with L. *scelus*, guilt. Orig. sense of owing (as late as 15 cent.) appears in AS. *scyld*, Ger. *schuld*, debt, guilt; cf. Ger. *soll und haben*, debit and credit. A trace of this survives in use of *shall* in 2nd and 3rd persons (thou *shalt not steal*, etc.), and in *sha'n't*. The correct alternation with *will* can, it is said, only be confidently executed by a Londoner.

> And by that feith I shal to God and yow (Chauc. *Troil.* iii. 1649).

shalloon. Fabric. Earlier *chalouns* (Chauc.), from *Chalons-sur-Marne* (Marne), a town named from the *Catalauni*. Cf. Ger. *schalaune*.

shallop. F. *chaloupe*, orig. ship's boat, Du. *sloep*, sloop (q.v.); cf. It. *scialuppa*, Sp. *chalupa*, Ger. *schaluppe*, from F. But some authorities regard Du. *sloep* as from F. *chaloupe*, in which case the origin must be sought elsewhere. Connection has been suggested with OF. *chaloppe*, shell (of nut), var. of *escalope*, of Teut. origin (see *scale*[2], *scallop*). *Shallop* and *sloop* are treated as synonyms in early dicts.

shallot. Earlier *eschalot*, OF. *eschalotte* (*échalotte*), variation on *eschalogne*, scallion (q.v.).

shallow. Not found in AS., but evidently cogn. with *shoal*[1] (q.v.). The form points to AS. **sceal*, **scalw-* (cf. *fallow*).

sham. Slang of late 17 cent., usu. assumed to be northern form of *shame*. ? Originating in mock assumption of *shame*, modesty (so explained by North, 1734). In view of the obscure origin of most cant words the above explanation is to be regarded as dubious.

> Shamming is telling you an insipid, dull lie, with a dull face, which the sly wag, the author, only laughs at himself (Wycherley, 1677).

shamah. Ind. song-bird. Hind. *çāmā*.

Shamanism. Primitive spiritualistic religion, orig. of Ural-Altaic peoples of Siberia. From Russ. *shaman*, priest-doctor, a Mongolian word, perh. ult. from Pali *samana*, Buddhist monk, Sanskrit *śramaṇa*.

> The yellow-skinned, slant-eyed, nomadic, shamanistic Kirghiz-Kaizat of Western Siberia and Turkestan (*Times Lit. Suppl.* March 13, 1919).

shamble[1]. Noun. Usu. in pl. *shambles*. AS. *sceamel*; cf. archaic Du. *schamel*, Ger. *schemel*, footstool. WGer. borrowing of L. *scamellum*, dim. of *scamnum*, bench. In E. bench for sale of meat, hence meat-market, butchery, as in the *Shambles* at Nottingham. Later used of slaughter-house and often fig. With *a shambles* cf. *a works*, *a links*, etc.

shamble[2]. Verb. From 17 cent., first as adj., in *shamble legs*, app. from *shamble*[1]. *NED.* compares WFris. *skammels*, lit. shambles[1], used of ill-formed legs (cf. also F. *bancal*, crooked-legged, from *banc*, bench). But gloss below suggests possibility that the verb arose from the movement of the

weaver at his loom, the connection with *shamble*[1] remaining.

schæmelen: insilia; ligna pedibus textorum subjecta, quibus telae alternis vicibus, sive alternatim contrahuntur & aperiuntur (Kil.).

shame. AS. *sceamu*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *schamen* (verb), Ger. *scham*, ON. *skömm*, Goth. **skama* (only in verb *skaman*). The E. word has the double sense expressed in F. by *pudeur*, *honte*, and in Ger. by *scham*, *schande* (derivative of *scham*). *Shamefaced* is folk-etym. for *shamefast* (Chauc. A. 840), AS. *scamfæst*, firm in modesty (cf. *steadfast*).

There is a common saying amongst us, Say the truthe and shame the divel (Latimer, 1552).

shammy. Leather. Quasi-phonetic spelling of *chamois* (q.v.). Earlier also *shamoy*.

shampoo. Orig. a form of massage (Anglo-Ind.). Hind. *shāmpo*, imper. of *shāmpnā*, to press. Cf. *dekho*, look (mil. slang), imper. of *dekhna*, to look.

The barbers of this place are much spoken of for their neatenesse in shaveinge and artificiall champinge (Peter Mundy, 1632).

shamrock. Ir. *seamróg*, dim. of *seamar*, clover; cf. Gael. *seamrag*. Trad. used by St Patrick as symbol of Trinity.

Shandean, Shandeian, Shandeism. From Sterne's *Tristram Shandy* (1759–67).

shandrydan. From c. 1800. Also (north-west dial.) *shandry*, *shandry-cart*. Origin unknown.

shandygaff. App. first (c. 1850) at Oxf. Origin unknown. Cf. Lond. slang *shant*, pot (of beer).

shanghai [*naut.*]. From *Shanghai*, China. Orig. US., but *shanghai*, catapult, is recorded earlier in Austral. Cf. *stellenbosch* and obs. *barbadose*, to transport to the plantations (in *Barbados*).

shank. AS. *sceanca*, leg. WGer.; cf. Flem. *schank*, leg-bone, Ger. dim. *schenkel*, thigh; cogn. with Ger. *schinken*, ham, and prob. with ON. *skakkr*, crooked (cf. the Rom. names for leg, e.g. F. *jambe*, supposed to be cogn. with G. καμπή, curve, and Celt. *cam*, crooked). Gradually superseded in gen. sense by *leg* (q.v.), but survives in surnames *Cruikshank*, *Sheepshanks*, etc.

And aye, until the day he dy'd,
He rode on good shanks naggy (*Sc. song*, 1724).

shanker [*med.*]. Obs. form of *chancre*.

shanty[1]. Hut. Orig. US. & Canada. ? Corrupt. of F. *chantier*, workshop, used in Canada of woodcutters' forest quarters. Cf. *shantyman*, lumberman, Canad. F. *homme de chantier* (see *gantry*). Others derive it from Ir. *sean toig*, old house, cogn. with L. *senex* and *tectum* respectively.

shanty[2]. See *chanty*.

shape. AS. *gesceap* (noun), *scieppan* (verb), the latter orig. strong; cf. archaic p.p. *shapen*, whence mod. form of the verb. Orig. to create, hence to mould, form. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *scheppen*, Ger. *schöpfer*, creator, *schaffen*, to create, procure, ON. *skepja*, Goth. *gaskapjan*; cogn. with *-ship*. With *shapely* cf. L. *formosus*, from *forma*, shape.

shapoo. Tibetan *sha-pho*, wild sheep.

shard[1], **sherd** [*archaic*]. AS. *sceard*, cleft, fragment (cf. *potsherd*), from *shear*.

shard[2]. Beetle-wing. Ghost-word evolved from *shardborn beetle* (*Macb.* iii. 2), which means born in dung, AS. *scearn*; cf. AS. *scearnbudda*, dung-beetle, whence mod. dial. *shornbug* and synon. F. *escarbot*.

share[1]. Of plough. AS. *scear*, cogn. with *shear*, *share*[2]. See *scabbard*.

share[2]. Portion. AS. *stearu*, cutting, division (v.s.), only recorded in obs. sense of the fork of the legs, and in compds., e.g. *land-scearu*, boundary (whence name *Landseer*); cf. Du. *schaar*, Ger. *schar*, troop, detachment. In ME. orig. naut., portion of booty, whence *share and share (a)like* (16 cent.), *lion's share*, etc.

Common mariners and souldiers are much given to pillaging and spoiling, making greater account of the same then of their shares (Hakl. xi. 51).

shark. Although recorded as fish-name somewhat earlier than in sense of greedy parasite, I think the latter is the orig. sense, and that the word comes, perh. via Du., from Ger. *schurk(e)*, "a shark, sharper, rook, rake, rogue" (Ludw.), whence also *shirk* (q.v.), It. *scrocco*, as in *mangiare a scrocco*, "to feede scotfree at another mans charge" (Flor.), and F. *escroc*, a sharper. The change of vowel is normal (cf. *clerk*, *Derby*, etc., and see *serve*). This word may easily have been current among seamen before being recorded, and the quots. (v.i.) suggest a naut. nickname rather than a foreign word. Job Hortop (Hakl.) saw "monstrous fish called 'sharkes'" off Sierra Leone in 1568, though the account of his adventures was written later. The early travellers usu. call the fish *tuberon*, *tiberon*, from Sp. It may also be noted that the F. name

requin, also (16 cent.) *requien*, is prob. a nickname. It is explained (17 cent.) by Furetière as for *requiem*, which is quite possible.

There is no proper name for it that I knowe, but that sertayne men of Captayne Haukinses doth call it a "sharke" (*NED.*, from a broadside, 1569).

The shark hath not this name for nothing, for he will make a morsel of anything that he can catch, master, and devour (*ib.* 1655).

Jaws...of such strength that a leg or an arm, bone and all, is but an easy morsel; wherefore called shark by the seamen
(Fryer's *E. Ind. and Pers.* 1672–81).

Sharon, rose of. See *Song of Sol.* ii. 1. *Sharon* is a fertile strip on the coast of Palestine. The flower is unidentified.

sharp. AS. *scearp*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *scherp*, Ger. *scharf*, ON. *skarpr*; cogn. with AS *scearpian*, to scarify, and ult. with *scrape*. *Sharper* was prob. suggested by earlier *sharker*, which, in its turn, owes something to Du. *schaker*, robber. *Sharpset*, eager for food, was in 16 cent. used of hawks, but may have orig. been a metaphor from the saw.

shatter. Later var. (14 cent.) of *scatter*, with which it was at first synon., as still in dial. (see *Lycidas*, 5).

shave. AS. *sceafan*, to scrape, pare down; orig. strong, as still in p.p. *shaven*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *schaven*, Ger. *schaben*, ON. *skafa*, Goth. *skaban*; cogn. with L. *scabere*, to scratch. Cf. noun *shave*, as in *spokeshave*, AS. *sceafa*. With *young shaver*, from fig. to *shave*, steal, swindle, cf. *nipper*. With *a close shave*, from sense of brushing lightly against, cf. F. *friser la corde*, to escape hanging, lit. to brush against the rope.

Shavian. For formation, from (*G. B.*) *Shaw*, cf. *Borrovian*, of *George Borrow*, *Harrovian*, of *Harrow*.

shaw[1] [*dial.*]. Small wood (Johns.). AS. *sceaga*, cogn. with *shag* and with ON. *skōgr*, wood, so common in northern place-names (*Briscoe*, *Ayscough*, etc.).

shaw[2] [*Sc.*]. Potato-haulm. ? Sc. form of *show*.

shawl. Pers. *shāl*. In most Europ. langs.

shawm. ME. *shalmeye*, OF. *chalemie*, unexplained var. of OF. *chalemel* (*chalumeau*), dim. from L. *calamus*, reed (cf. *calumet*); cf. Du. Ger. *schalmei*, from F. Current form is back-formation from pl. *shalmys* (cf. *cuish*).

How many notes a sackbut has, and whether shawms have strings
(Arthur Hilton, *Vulture and Husbandman*).

shay. See *chay*. Pegge (*Anecdotes*) gives *shay* and *po(st)-shay* as cockneyisms.

she. AS. *sīo*, *sēo*, fem. of def. art. (orig. demonstr. pron.), substituted for AS. pron. *hēo*, which tended to become indistinguishable from masc. The same substitution is found in other langs. (Du. *zij*, Ger. *sie*, G. ἡ, etc.). Application to ship is in Barbour (*scho*), but in 16–17 cents. *he* is more usual; cf. *Indiaman*, *man-of-war*, etc. Use of *he-*, *she-*, in names of animals, is peculiar to E.

The bestes all, bath sco and he,
War brogt for wit him to see
(*Cursor Mundi*, 13 cent.).

shea. WAfr. tree. Mandingo word, so spelt by Mungo Park.

sheading. Division of I. of Man. Var. of *shedding*, from *shed*[1].

sheaf. AS. *scēaf*, sheaf of corn. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *schoof*, Ger. *schaub*, wisp (*schober*, haycock, etc.), ON. *skauf*, fox's brush. In ME. also esp. of two dozen arrows (Chauc. A. 104).

shealing. See *shieling*.

shear. AS. *scieran*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *scheren*, ON. *skera*. Replaced, exc. in spec. senses, by *cut*. Hence *shears*, scissors, also *share*[1,2]. See also *sheer*[2]. *Shorn of one's strength* is from story of Samson. The *shorn lamb* proverb was app. adapted by Sterne (vii.) from F. *à brebis tondue Dieu mesure le vent*.

"God tempers the wind," said Maria, "to the shorn lamb" (*Sent. Journey*).

sheat-fish, **sheath-fish**. Large freshwater fish. Cf. Ger. *scheiden* (OHG. *schaide*, *scheide*), also *scheidfisch*. ? Cogn. with *shad*.

scheide oder scheidfisch: the shad or shad-fish
(Ludw.).

sheath. AS. *scēth*; cf. Du. *scheede*, *schee*, Ger. *scheide*, ON. *skeithir* (pl.); cogn. with *shed*[1], with idea of separation. Goth. has *fōdr*, whence F. *fourreau* (dim.), It. *fodero*.

sheath-fish. See *sheat-fish*.

sheave. Grooved wheel of pulley. Unexplained var. of *shive* (q.v.), with orig. sense of disk. Both were used in ME. of a slice of bread.

shebeen [*Anglo-Ir.*]. Cabin where whisky is sold without licence. Ir. *síbín*, *séibín*, lit. little mug; cf. *colleen*, *potheen*, and, for sense, Ger. *krug*, pothouse, lit. mug.

Shechinah. See *Shekinah*.

shed[1]. Verb. AS. *scēadan*, to divide, hence to sprinkle, scatter. Com. Teut., though

app. not recorded in ON.; cf. Du. Ger. *scheiden*, Goth. *skaidon*, to divide; cogn. with G. σχίζειν, to split. Orig. sense appears in *watershed* (cf. Ger. *wasserscheide*).

shed[2]. Noun. Earlier (15–16 cents.) *shad*, var. of *shade*, in sense of shelter. Current sense is due to influence of earlier *schudde* (whence dial. *shud*), ult. cogn. with Ger. *schutz*, protection.

schud, or lytyl howse: teges (*Prompt. Parv.*).

sheen. Orig. adj., as noun first in Shaks. (*Haml.* iii. 2), who prob. apprehended it as belonging to *shine*. AS. *scīene*, beautiful, splendid. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *schoon* (see *scone*), Ger. *schön*, Goth. *skauns*; prob. cogn. with *show* (cf. *shapely*, *sightly*). Being often used as epithet of the sun it was naturally associated with *shine*.

Sheeny [*slang*]. Jew. East End slang (early 19 cent.). ? From Yiddish pronunc. of Ger. *schön*, beautiful, used in praising wares. (A guess.) ? Cf. *smouch*.

sheep. AS. *scēp*, *scēap*. WGer.; cf. Du. *schaap*, Ger. *schaf*. For the Aryan name of the animal see *ewe*. To *cast sheep's eyes* is in Skelton (cf. *ogle*). Current sense of *sheepish* (in ME. meek, docile, etc.) is 17 cent.

sheer[1]. Adj. Cogn. with dial. *shire*, AS. *scīr*, bright, pure. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *skīr*, Ger. *schier*, ON. *skīrr*, Goth. *skeirs*; ult. cogn. with *shine*. For sense-development cf. *mere*, *pure*, and Ger. *lauter*, lit. pure, e.g. *aus lauter bosheit*, from sheer malice. A *sheer precipice* is one that is all precipice without any interruption. *Sheer*, which has ousted *shire*, is prob. AS. **scēre*, corresponding to ON. *skærr*, cogn. with above.

sheer[2]. Verb. Accidental (naut.) spelling of *shear*, to divide, used to indicate a slanting course, esp. in to *sheare off* (Capt. John Smith), also earlier to *sheer up to* (*out*, *by*, *away*); cf. to *cut off* (intrans.). Hence also the *sheer*, curve of upper works, of a ship; cf. synon. F. *tonture*, "the sheer of the wales and deck" (Lesc.), from *tondre*, to shear. A *sheer-hulk* is an old dismasted ship used as platform for mounting *shears*, i.e. a naut. crane of the form of a pair of shears, or scissors. In the famous song it is prob. often understood as "mere" hulk.

Here, a sheer hulk, lies poor Tom Bowling
(Dibdin, 1790).

We have strawed our best to the weed's unrest,
To the shark and the sheering gull
(Kipling, *Price of Admiralty*).

sheet[1]. Cloth. AS. *scīete*, *scēat*, napkin, winding-sheet, whence *sheeted dead* (*Haml.* i. 1). Used in AS. *Gospels* for the *linen cloth* of *Mark*, xiv. 51. Connection with beds appears in ME. Hence *sheet of paper*, *water*, etc. For cognates see *sheet*[2].

sheet[2] [*naut.*]. AS. *scēata*, synon. with *scēat* (v.s.), and with additional sense of foot of sail, whence app. transferred to the rope. For a similar transfer of sense cf. *shroud*. A later development appears in *stern-sheets* (15 cent.), app. part of boat to which sheets were formerly attached. The naut. sense appears in some of the Teut. cognates, e.g. Du. *schoot*, lap, sailrope, Ger. *schoss*, bosom, lap (LG. *schōte*, sailrope), ON. *skaut*, bosom, skirt, sailrope, Goth. *skauts*, hem of garment. Cf. also L. *sinus*, bosom, hollow of sail. Synon. F. *écoute* (OF. *escoute*), It. *scotta*, Sp. *escota* are from Teut. Late ME. had also *shutte*, *shoot*, etc., from LG. Here belongs *sheet-anchor*, also earlier *shute anker*, *ankers called shutte* (*Nav. Accts.* 1495–97), though the reason for the name is obscure. It may have been suspended near the sheets (cf. *bow-anchor*, *bower*[2]). For fig. use, already (*shote ancre*) in Sir T. More, cf. *mainstay*.

The biggest anchor of all is the sheat-anchor, frequently by seamen call'd their Last Hope, being us'd in the greatest extremity (*Sea Dict.* 1708).

sheikh. Arab. *shaikh*, lit. old man, from *shākha*, to grow old. Cf. *priest*, *alderman*, *seneschal*, *senate*, etc. Hence *Sheiku 'l Islam*, chief of Islam, supreme rel. authority.

sheiling. See *shieling*.

shekel. Heb. *sheqel*, from *shāqal*, to weigh. Cf. *pound*[1]. Earlier *sicle* (Wyc.), through OF.

Shekinah. Visible manifestation of God "between the cherubim." Late Heb. *shekīnāh*, from *shākan*, to dwell.

Sheldonian theatre. At Oxf., "built (1669) by the munificence of *Dr Gilbert Sheldon*, Abp. of Canterbury" (Evelyn).

sheldrake. App. from dial. *sheld*, *shell*, dappled, pied; cf. Du. *verschillen*, to diversify, from ODu. *skela*, division, ult. cogn. with *skill*. But cf. ON. *skjöldōttr*, dappled, of which first element means shield, and see *shewbald*.

shelf. First in Chauc. LG. *schelf*, in same sense, cogn. with AS. *scylf*, as in *stānscylf*, rocky crag. The two are associated in *shelf* (of rock), which is not recorded till 16 cent.

and then only in sense of sandbank, submerged rock, also commonly called *ledge, flat* (passim in Purch.). Both are prob. from a Teut. root *skelf-*, to split. See also *shelve*.

Jove in heaven would smile to see Diana set on shelfe (Gascoigne, 1575).

shell. AS. *sciell*; cf. Du. *schel, schil*, ON. *skel*, sea-shell, Goth. *skalja*, tile, and other cognates s.vv. *scale*[1], *shale*. The school form called the *shell* was orig. held at the shell-shaped end of the school-room at Westminster. A *shell-jacket* fits like a shell. In sense of missile *shell* was orig. (17 cent.) applied to a hand-grenade. *Shellback*, sailor, is mod.

The world is suffering from shell shock
(D. Lloyd George, Feb. 14, 1920).

shellac. For *shell lac*, rendering F. *lac en écailles*, lac in thin plates. See *lac*[1].

Shelta [*ling.*]. Cryptic Gael. Ir. tinkers' lang. Origin of name unknown.

shelter. Late 16 cent. ? Evolved from Ger. *schilterhaus*, var. of *schilderhaus*, sentry-box, orig. small wooden structure for sentinel in bad weather (Grimm), from *schilden*, to protect, shield. Cf. Du. *schilderhuis*. The date favours Du. or Ger. origin. At any rate it must be cogn. with *shield*.

shelty. Shetland pony. Orkney or Caithness pronunc. of ON. *Hjalti*, Shetlander. Cf. *Shetland, Zetland*, ON. *Hjaltland*.

shelve. To slope (c. 1600). ? Can hardly come from *shelf*, the essence of which is to be horizontal. ? Cf. Ger. *scheel*, oblique (MHG. *schel, schelw-*, whence dial. *schelb*), cogn. with AS. *sceol*. On the other hand it may have been orig. applied to a "shoaling" shore, and Purch. renders L. *vada* by "shallow places, quicke sand, or shelves." To *shelve*, postpone, is to put on the shelf (in current sense).

Shemitic. See *Semitic*.

she-oak. Austral. tree. From *she*, earlier applied to plants as to animals. "There is no foundation for the allegation that the word is a corruption of a native Australian or Tasmanian name" (*NED.*).

There are two kinds of holly, that is to say he holly and she holly (Gascoigne, 1575).

Sheol [*theol.*]. Heb. *sheōl*, the underworld, Hades. Substituted for *hell* in many passages of *RV*.

shepherd. AS. *scēaphirde*. See *herd*. For fig. senses cf. *pastor*. For mil. sense of to *shepherd* cf. to *round up*.

We headed 'em off, and the other Johnnies herded 'em behind (Doyle, *Trag. of Korosko*, ch. ix.).

sheraton. Furniture. From *T. Sheraton*, cabinet maker (†1806). Cf. *chippendale*.

sherbet. Turk. Pers. *sherbet*, Arab. *sharbah*, from *shariba*, to drink. Cf. *sirup, shrub*[2], *sorbet*.

Sherbecke...is only honey and water
(Capt. John Smith).

sherd. See *shard*[1].

shereef. Arab. *sharīf*, noble, from *sharafa*, to be exalted. Orig. descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima.

sheriff. AS. *scīrgerēfa*, shire reeve[1] (q.v.). For extended senses cf. *marshal, sergeant, steward*, and other offic. titles. Mod. pronunc. (v.i.) is due to spelling. See *shrievalty*.

Our pair of new sheriffs
Hang by them like sleeves (*Rump Song*, c. 1659).

sherry. Back-formation from *sherris*, Sp. (*vino de*) *Xeres*, (wine from) *Xeres* (now *Jerez*), L. (*urbs*) *Caesaris*, commonly written *Sherries* in 17 cent. E. Cf. *cherry* for loss of *-s*.

shew. See *show*.

shewbread [*Bibl.*]. First in Tynd. (*Ex.* xxv. 30), after Ger. *schaubrot* (Luther), lit. show-bread, rendering L. *panes propositionis* (*Vulg.*), G. ἄρτοι ἐνώπιοι (LXX.), lit. from Heb. AS. has *offring-hlāfas*, Wyc. *loovis of proposicioun*. Tynd. had used *halowed loves* in his *NT*. transl. (*Matt.* xii. 4).

Shiah. Branch of Mohammedans (chiefly Pers.) recognizing Ali as successor of Prophet (see quot. s.v. *Bedouin*). Arab. *shī'ah*, sect, from *shā'a*, to follow. Hence *Shiite*. Cf. *Sunnite*. The distinction is really ethnic, between Persian and Arab, Aryan and Semite.

shibboleth. Test-word (*Judges*, xii. 4–6). Heb. *shibbō-leth*, ear of corn, rustling stream (both from idea of growth). The latter sense is preferred by mod. commentators because of the local circumstances. But cf. *sesame* (q.v.) and It. *cicera*, chick-pease, used as test-word by Italians in the massacre of Frenchmen in Sicily (1282), commonly called the Sicilian Vespers. Similar tests are applied at the police-station when a "drunk" professes strict sobriety.

shicer [*slang*]. Orig. Austral., unproductive gold-claim. Ger. *scheisser*, cacator.

shield. AS. *scield*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *schild*, ON. *skjöldr*, Goth. *skildus*.

shieling, shealing [*dial.*]. Shepherd's hut. Dim. of dial. *shiel*, app. from an AS. cognate of ON. *skāle*, whence synon. dial. *scale*. Both are common in place-names, e.g. *Shields, Greenshields, Seascale, Winterscale*, etc.

shift. First as verb. AS. *sciftan*, to divide, apportion, arrange (for sense-development cf. *devise*). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *schiften*, to divide, Ger. *schichten*, to classify, ON. *skipta*, to divide, change. Current sense, to remove, etc., is latest. With *shift*, evasion, cf. *shuffle*, and with *shift*, chemise, orig. euph. for smock, cf. It. *mutande*, "thinne under-breeches" (Flor.). In to *make shift, shift for oneself*, etc., there seems to be confusion with synon. F. *chevir* (cf. *venir à chef*, to manage), whence ME. *cheve*. To *make shift* corresponds exactly to archaic F. *faire chevisance*.

> Send me word howghe ye doo and howghe ye have schevyte for yourself syn ye departid hens
> (*Paston Let.* ii. 142).

Shiite. See *Shiah*.

shikaree. Urdu, Pers. *shikāri*, from *shikār*, hunting, sport.

shillelagh. Cudgel from wood of *Shillelagh* (Co. Wicklow).

shillibeer. Funeral conveyance, formerly also omnibus. From *G. Shillibeer*, coach-proprietor (†1866). Cf. *tilbury*.

shilling. AS. *scilling*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *schelling*, Ger. *schilling*, ON. *skillingr*, Goth. *skilliggs*; also adopted by Rom. langs. Origin uncertain. ? Root **skell-*, to resound (cf. *chink*[2]), ? root **skel-*, to divide (cf. Dan. *skillemynt*, change, Ger. *scheidemünze*, change, cogn. with *shed*[1]). With to *take the shilling*, enlist, cf. *press*[2].

> Tha behēton hig hym thritig scyllinga
> (AS. *Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 15).

> When I die, I'll leave him the fee-simple of a rope and a shilling (Farquhar, 1700).

shilly-shally. Redupl. on *shall I?*

> I don't stand shill I, shall I, then; if I say't, I'll do 't (Congreve, 1700).

shimmer. AS. *scymrian*, cogn. with *scīmian*, to shine, whence obs. *shim*; cf. Ger. *schimmern*.

shimmy [*dial.*]. For *chemise*. Cf. *burgee, cherry*, etc.

shin. AS. *scinu*, also *scinbān*, shinbone. WGer.; cf. Du. *scheen, scheenbeen*, Ger. *schiene, schienbein*. Orig. sense perh. edge, plate; cf. Du. Ger. sense of splint, greave, railway metal, that of *shin* being represented by the compd. Cf. *bladebone*.

shindy, shine. App. these belong together. Both meant orig. (early 19 cent.) spree, jollification, with later change of sense as in *row*[3] (cf. *tea-fight*). From *shine*[1] (cf. F. *éclat*, shining, outburst).

shine[1]. To gleam. AS. *scīnan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *schijnen*, Ger. *scheinen*, ON. *skīna*, Goth. *skeinan*. Ult. cogn. with *shimmer*. With to *take the shine out of*, i.e. reduce splendour, cf. synon. F. *décatir*, a metaphor from the cloth-trade.

shine[2]. See *shindy*.

shingle[1]. Wooden tile. ME. *scincle*, L. *scindula*, for *scandula*, "a shingle or tile of wood cleft" (Coop.), whence also Ger. *schindel*.

shingle[2]. Stones on beach. Earlier (16 cent.) *chingle*, app. of echoic origin (*chink*[2]). Synon. Norw. *singel* is also echoic. Cf. *boulder, pebble*.

shingles [*med.*]. Corrupt. of MedL. *cingulus*, for *cingulum*, girdle, used to render G. *ζώνη*, in same sense, the eruption surrounding the body like a belt.

Shintoism. From *Shinto*, native religion of Japan. Chin. *shin tao*, way of the gods.

ship. AS. *scip*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *schip*, Ger. *schiff*, ON. Goth. *skip*. It. *schifo*, F. *esquif* are from Teut. With *shipshape* cf. *seamanlike*.

-ship. AS. *-scipe*, cogn. with *shape*; cf. Du. *-schip* (see *landscape*), also Du. *-schap*, Ger. *-schaft*, ON. *-skapr*.

shire. AS. *scīr*, offic. charge, district; cogn. with OHG. *scīra*, offic. charge. Unconnected with *shear*. *The shires*, orig. used by people of EAngl., Kent, Surrey, etc. in ref. to those counties which end in *-shire*, now usu. means the hunting-country of the Midlands, whence also *shire horse*.

shirk. Var. of *shark* (q.v.). As verb orig. to live as a parasite.

> *shark, or hanger on*: parasitus, aeruscator (Litt.).
> *shirk*: parasitus, gnathonicus (*ib.*
> *shurk*: a sharper (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

Shirley poppy. First grown (1880) at *Shirley*, near Croydon, by Rev. W. Wilks, secretary of Horticultural Society.

shirt. AS. *scyrte*; cf. Du. *schort*, Ger. *schürze* (MHG. *schurz*), apron, ON. *skyrta*, shirt, whence E. *skirt*. All cogn. with *short* (q.v.); cf. hist. of *kirtle*. To *get one's shirt out*, whence *shirty*, bad-tempered, is 19 cent. *Shirt of Nessus*, maddening poison of cause of which the victim is unconscious, is from the story of Hercules and the centaur.

shit. AS. **scītan*, in *besciten* (p.p.). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *schijten*, Ger. *scheissen*, ON. *skīta*; prob. cogn. with *shed*[1], in orig. sense of separation (cf. L. *excrementum*, from *excernere*, to separate).

shittim [*Bibl.*]. Heb. *shiṭṭīm*, pl. of *shiṭṭāh*, acacia.

shive. Thin bung, also (dial.) slice of bread. AS. **scīfe*; cf. Du. *schijf*, "shive of a pulley" (Hexham), Ger. *scheibe*, "any round and flat thing" (Ludw.); cogn. with G. σκοῖπος, potter's disk. Also *sheave*.

shiver[1]. Splinter; chiefly in *to shivers*. Early ME. *scifre*, cogn. with *shive*, *sheave*, and with Ger. *schiefer*, slate (q.v.). Hence *shiver my timbers*, "a mock oath attributed in comic fiction to sailors" (*NED.*).

shiver[2]. To tremble. ME. *chevere*, *chivere*, also *chivel*, in same sense. ? Cf. F. *chevroter*, to quaver (of the voice), which the *Dict. Gén.* connects with the bleating of the goat, *chèvre*.

shoal[1]. Shallow. Earlier *sho(a)ld*, *shald*. AS. *sceald* (adj.), cogn. with LG. *schol*, shallow. The regular Hakl. & Purch. spelling is *shoald*. Noun sense is later.

shoal[2]. Of fish. From 16 cent. A peculiar use of *shoal*[1], suggested by synon. Du. *school*, school[2], which is cogn. with AS. *scolu*, multitude, from root **skel-*, to divide. Cf. F. *banc de sable*, shoal of sand, *banc de harengs* (*maquereaux*, *morues*), shoal of herring (mackerel, cod).

shock[1]. Of corn. ? Orig. some def. number of sheaves. Cf. LG. *schok*, shock of corn, sixty, Du. *schok*, sixty (earlier also shock of corn), Ger. *schock*, sixty, Sw. *skock*, crowd, sixty, Norw. *skok*, sixty, flock. Reckoning by sixties is said to have spread from Babylon into the Europ. langs. Relation of *sheaf* to *shove* suggests that *shock* belongs to *shake*; for def. sense cf. *score*.

shock[2]. To collide, etc. First (16 cent.) in mil. sense (cf. neol. *shock-troops* for Ger. *sturmtruppen* or *stosstruppen*). F. *choquer*, perh. from OF. *choque*, tree-stump; cf. OF. *choper*, to stumble, from *chope*, tree-stump. With nursery use of *shocking* cf. *naughty*. With *shilling shocker* (neol.) cf. *penny dreadful*.

shock[3]. Of hair. Back-formation from obs. *shock-dog*, app. ident. with earlier *shough*, said to have been an Iceland dog, ? cogn. with *shag*. Cf. myth. *shuck-dog* (Norf.).

> As hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs, Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves, are cleped All by the name of dogs (*Macb.* iii. 1).

shod. Old p.p. of to *shoe*, esp. in *dryshod*, *roughshod*, *slipshod*.

shoddy. From 19 cent. Yorks dial. word of unknown origin. ? Cogn. with *shed*[1] in orig. sense of separating.

shoe. AS. *scōh*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *schoen* (orig. pl.), Ger. *schuh*, ON. *skōr*, Goth. *skōhs*, ? from root **skeu*, to cover. Distinction from *boot* is mod. With *another pair of shoes* cf. F. *autre paire de manches*, "an other manner of matter" (Cotg.). Chaucer's saying (v.i.) is as old as Plutarch. For *shoeblack*, from street cry, cf. *sweep*.

> But I woot best where wryngeth me my sho (Chauc. E. 1553).

> Who waitth for dead men shoen shall go long barefoote (Heywood, 1546).

shoful [*Yiddish*]. False coin. Ger. *schofel*, worthless, Heb. *shāphāl*, low. Also applied, for reason not known, to hansom cab.

shog [*dial.*]. Cf. Du. *schok*, shake, jolt, OHG. *scoc*, oscillation. Cf. *jog*.

shogun. Hereditary commander of Jap. army (see *tycoon*). Jap. (*sei-i-tai*) *shōgun*, (barbarian-subduing) chief, Chin. *chiang chiin*, lead army.

shoo. Instinctive. Cf. Ger. *schu*, It. *scioia*.

shoot[1]. To spring forth, impel missile, etc. AS. *scēotan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *schieten*, Ger. *schiessen*, ON. *skjōta*. The correspondence of to *shoot* (rubbish) with Ger. *schütten*, *ausschütten*, suggests that some unrecorded AS. verb has been absorbed (cf. OSax. *skuddian*, to shake).

shoot[2]. In to *shoot the rapids*. See *chute*. But to *shoot*[1] is similarly used in 16 cent. E., esp. in connection with the "overfall" under London Bridge, so that two words have been combined.

> The Duke of Somersett was had from the Tower of London by water and shott London bridge at v of the clock (Wriothesley, *Chron.* 1551).

> We turned down the river, shooting the over-fals with more celeritie than when we came up (Purch. xvi. 394, Guiana).

shoot[3] [*slang*]. Lot. See *shot*.

shop. AS. *sceoppa*, treasury (only in *Luke*,

xxi. 1), cogn. with Ger. *schopf*, porch, etc., *schuppen*, shed (from LG.), and with E. dial. *shippen*, cow-shed, AS. *scipen*. But the lateness of the word (13 cent.), and rarity of AS. *sceoppa*, point rather to our having taken it from cogn. OF. *eschope* (*échoppe*), booth, stall (12 cent.), "a little (and most commonly) low shop" (Cotg.), of Teut. origin. For *shop-lifter* (17 cent.) see *lift*.

shore[1]. Edge of land. Cf. Du. *schor*, earlier *schoor*, "alluvies, terra alluvione aggesta" (Kil.). A LG. word of unknown origin. The late appearance (14 cent.) and Du. sense are against connection with *shear*.

shore[2]. Prop. Cf. Du. *schoor*, ON. *skortha*, ? cogn. with AS. *scorian*, to project.

shore[3] [*dial.*]. See *sewer*[1].

short. AS. *sceort*, cogn. with OHG. *scurz*, ? VL. **excurtus*, from *curtus*, short, whence Du. *kort*, Ger. *kurz*. But it seems unnatural for the Teut. langs. to have borrowed an adj. in this way, and the origin of *curt* (q.v.) suggests that *short* may be Teut. and cogn. with *shear*. See *shirt*, *skirt*. To *fall short* is from archery (cf. *beside the mark*). In *shortcake* the adj. is perh. of different origin (see *coldshort*). *Short-lived* (first in Shaks.) is for *short lifed*. *Shortage* is US., *shortcoming* is Sc., *shorthand* is early 17 cent.

shot. Missile, act of shooting, etc. AS. *sceot*, *gesceot*, from *shoot*[1]; cf. OSax. *-scot*, Ger. *geschoss*, ON. *skot*. Archaic *shot*, contribution, in to *pay one's shot* (Pepys, Nov. 30, 1667), is the same word, AS. *scēotan* having also the sense of contributing; cf. *scot* (q.v.) and Ger. *zuschuss*, "one's scot, part, portion, or quota" (Ludw.). Here belongs slang *whole shoot*, earlier (17 cent.) *whole shot*. With *shot silk* cf. *bloodshot* and Ger. *durchschiessen*, to interleave. A *shotten herring* is one that has shot its spawn.

> What's the shot, hostess? he says, I'll begone
> (*Misogonus*, ii. 1, c. 1550).

should. See *shall*.

shoulder. AS. *sculdor*. WGer.; cf. Du. *schouder*, Ger. *schulter*. With *cold shoulder* (orig. Sc.) cf. *Neh.* ix. 29, where *Vulg.* has *humerum recedentem dare*.

shout. From 14 cent. ? From an unrecorded AS. cognate of ON. *skūta*, taunt.

shove. AS. *scūfan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *schuiven*, Ger. *schieben*, ON. *skūfa*, Goth. *afskiuban*, to shove off. Replaced by *push*, exc. in colloq. and naut. lang., and not used in *AV*.

shovel. AS. *scofl*, from *shove*; cf. Du. *schoffel*, Ger. *schaufel*. ME. also *schole*, *shoul*, etc. *Shovel-board* (game) is altered from *shove-board*.

> "I," said the owl, "With my spade and showl."

show, shew. AS. *scēawian*, to look at. WGer.; cf. synon. Du. *schouwen*, Ger. *schauen*, ult. cogn. with L. *cavēre*, to beware. The causal sense, to make to look at, appears in E. c. 1200. Colloq. uses of noun *show* (to *boss*, *run*, *give away the*) are US. Cf. *side-show*, a coinage of the proprietor of the "greatest show on earth." See also *shewbread*.

> What may be termed my side-shows, or temporary enterprises (Barnum).

shower. AS. *scūr*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *schoer*, Ger. *schauer*, ON. *skūr*, Goth. *skūra* (only in *skūra windis*, wind-storm).

shrapnel. Invented (c. 1803) by *Gen. H. Shrapnel*.

shred. AS. *scrēad* (in pl. only). WGer.; cf. Du. *schroot*, Ger. *schrot*; from a Teut. root, to cut, whence Ger. names *Schröder*, *Schröter*, *Schröer*. See *screed*.

shrew. AS. *scrēawa*, shrew-mouse, reputed to have dangerous powers. Not found between AS. and 16 cent., though Trevisa (i. 335) has *wel schrewyd mys* to render *mures nocentissimi*. Hence applied to a spiteful person, male or female, e.g. *Henry le Shrewe* lived in Sussex in 1293 (*Coram Rege Roll*). Now only a "peevish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman" (Johns.). *Shrewd*, for *shrewed* (cf. *dogged*), orig. meant malignant, malicious, esp. in *shrewd turn* (*Hen. VIII*, v. 3). F. *malin*, shrewd, shows a similar sense-development. It is possible that the AS. sense of *shrew*, which has no Teut. cognates, is a nickname; cf. MHG. *schröuwel*, devil. See also *beshrew*. Another AS. name for the animal was *scirfemūs*, from *sceorfan*, to gnaw.

shriek. Imit., cf. *screech* (q.v.), also earlier *screek*, *shrike*.

shrievalty. From *shrieve*, obs. var. of *sheriff*, with F. ending after *mayoralty*.

shrift. AS. *scrift*, from *shrive* (q.v.). Hence *short shrift*, period allowed culprit to make confession before execution.

shrike. Butcher-bird. From cry; cf. AS. *scrīc*, *scrēc*, thrush, Norw. *skrike*, jay.

shrill. Imit., cf. Sc. *skirl*, LG. *schrell*.

shrimp. Cogn. with *scrimp* and AS. *scrimman*, to shrink. Sense as in quot. below,

now felt as transferred from that of the crustacean, is prob. direct from etym. sense.

We borel [homely] men been shrympes (Chauc. B. 3145).

shrine. AS. *scrīn*, L. *scrinium*, coffer, etc.; cf. Du. *schrijn*, Ger. *schrein*, ON. *skrīn*; also F. *écrin* (OF. *escrin*), It. *scrigno*, Sp. *escrinio*. An early Church word from L., but used in gen. sense of casket, etc. in some of the above langs.

shrink. AS. *scrincan*, with Scand. cognates; ult. cogn. with *scrump*. It had a causal *shrench* (cf. *drink*, *drench*). Fig. senses perh. with allusion to the snail (see *horn*).

shrive [*archaic*]. AS. *scrīfan*, to decree, "prescribe," penance, L. *scribere*, to write; cf. Du. *schrijven*, to write, describe, Ger. *schreiben*, to write, ON. *skrifa*, to write, *skripta*, to confess, lay penance. Replaced Teut. word for scratching inscriptions, exc. in E. (*write*), in which it assumed spec. sense. See *scribe*.

shrivel. From 16 cent. Cf. Sw. dial. *skryvla*, to wrinkle.

shroud. AS. *scrūd*, garment, cogn. with *shred*; cf. ON. *skrūth*, fittings, shrouds of ship. Sense of winding-sheet is late (16 cent.), also that of veil, screen, etc., whence verb to *shroud*, replacing ME. *shride*, AS. *scrȳdan*. For naut. use cf. sense-development of *sheet*[2].

Shrovetide. From 15 cent. From *shrive* (q.v.), with ref. to practice of confession before Lent. Use of past tense is anomalous, but cf. *spokesman*.

shrub[1]. Plant. AS. *scrybb*, with LG. & Scand. cognates. Cf. *scrub*[1, 2] and see *Salopian*.

shrub[2]. In *rum-shrub*. Var. of obs. *shrab*, Arab. *shurb*, *sharāb*, drink; cf. *sherbet*, *syrup*.

shrug. Orig. (c. 1400), to shiver, shudder, a sense curiously exemplified in quot. below. ? Cogn. with Ger. *schrecken*, to frighten, orig. to jump with fright (cf. *heuschrecke*, grasshopper).

Those on board felt the old ship [Vindictive] shrug as the explosive tore the bottom-plates and bulkheads from her (*Admir. Offic.* May 15, 1918).

shuck [*dial. & US.*]. Husk. Hence *shucks*, rubbish. ? Metath. of *scutch* (q.v.), in sense of husking corn.

shudder. ME. *schodren*; cf. LG. *schuddern*, whence Ger. *schaudern*. A frequent. from the simplex which appears in Du. *schudden*, Ger. *schütten*, to shake, whence frequents. *schütteln*, *schüttern*.

shuffle. From 16 cent. Cf. LG. *schuffeln*, *schüffeln*, with same set of senses; cogn. with *scuffle*, *shove* (cf. *shuffle-board* for *shovel-board*). To *shuffle off*, with dir. object, is usu. an echo of *Haml.* iii. 1. Sense of prevaricating is from cards (v.i.).

The author...employs all his art, shuffling and cutting, to bring his peer off this business with honour (North's *Examen*).

shun. AS. *scunian*, usu. in compds.; ? cf. Sc. *scunner*, to loathe. Not found in other Teut. langs.

'shun. For *attention* (mil.).

He called out, "Shun!" and I shunted (Kipling).

shunt. A dial. word, to go (push) aside, recorded from c. 1200, and adopted with railways (1840–50). In earliest *NED.* quots. for current sense it is in inverted commas. Perh. from *shun*. For fig. senses cf. US. to *side-track*, *switch off*.

shunt: a country word for to shove (Kersey).

shut. AS. *scyttan*, cogn. with *shoot*[1]. Orig. to put a bar, bolt, in position.

[I] did give him half-a-pint of wine, and so got shut of him (Pepys, Aug. 19, 1663).

shute [*dial.*]. Channel, gutter, inclined trough for "shooting" goods. Combines *shoot*[1] and *chute*.

shuttle. AS. *scytel*, missile, cogn. with *shoot*[1], applied in ME. to weaver's instrument shooting backwards and forwards across warp. Hence *shuttlecock*, knocked to and fro as at badminton.

shyttel cocke: volant (Palsg.).

shy[1]. Adj. AS. *scēoh* (rare); cogn. with Du. *schuw*, Ger. *scheu*, and AS. *scyhhan*, to take fright. The latter did not survive, mod. to *shy* (of horse) being from adj. In view of the rarity of the AS. word, and of *shy* in early ME., it seems likely that the chief origin is cogn. OF. *eschif*, from Teut., with *-f* lost as in *jolly*, *testy*, etc. Cf. *eschew*. For to *fight shy* cf. quot. s.v. *aloof*.

shy[2]. To throw. From 18 cent. Analogy of *cockshy* (see *cock*[1]) suggests that the verb was developed in some way from earlier *shycock*, one hard to catch, perh. orig. one given to *fighting shy*, from *shy*[1].

shie, *shy*: to shy at a cock, to throw at a cock with a stick (Grose).

si [*mus.*]. See *gamut*.

siamang. Ape. Malay *siy-āmang*, from *āmang*, black.

Siamese. Of *Siam*; esp. in *Siamese twins* (1814–74), who were united at waist.

sib [*archaic*]. Akin. AS. *sibb*, race. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *sibbia*, Ger. *sippe*, ON. *sifjar* (pl.), Goth. *sibja*. See *gossip*.

sibilant. From pres. part. of L. *sibilare*, whence F. *siffler*, to whistle, hiss. Of imit. origin (cf. Ger. *zischen*).

> Pour qui sont ces serpents qui sifflent sur vos têtes? (Rac.).

sibyl. L., G. Σίβυλλα, prophetess, said to be Doric Σιοβόλλα for Attic Θεοβούλη, divine wish.

sic. L., so, thus.

sicca [*Anglo-Ind.*]. In *sicca* (newly coined) *rupee*. Pers. Arab. *sikkah* (see *sequin*).

siccative. Late L. *siccativus*, from *siccare*, from *siccus*, dry.

Sicilian Vespers [*hist.*]. Massacre with vesper-bell as signal. See *shibboleth*.

sick. AS. *sēoc*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *ziek*, Ger. *siech*, ON. *sjūkr*, Goth. *siuks*. Replaced by *ill* (see *unwell*) exc. in higher style and US., but surviving in *sick-bay*, *sicklist*, *sickroom*. The *Sick Man of Europe* (Turkey) is due to Nicholas I of Russia (1854). With later sense in to *feel sick* cf. F. *se trouver mal*. To *sickly o'er* is an echo of *Haml.* iii. 1.

> We hope that the pale cast of Lord Robert Cecil's thought will not sickly o'er the American resolution (*Morn. Post*, Nov. 21, 1917).

sickle. AS. *sicol*, L. *secula*, from *secare*, to cut. Early WGer. loan-word; cf. Du. *sikkel*, Ger. *sichel*. Other early loans of the same class are *flail*, *stubble*.

side. AS. *sīde*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zijde*, Ger. *seite*, ON. *sītha*; cogn. with AS. *sīd*, long, wide, whence dial. *side*, in same sense (cf. L. *latus*, side, *lātus*, wide). This appears in *country-side*, suggesting a wide expanse. *Side-slip* once meant illegitimate child (cf. *by-blow*). *Side*, swagger, contains a punning reference to *putting on side* at billiards. It may be connected with dial. *side* (v.i.) in sense of proud. As adv., boastfully, *side* is used by Dunbar (cf. to *talk tall*). With *sidesman*, for earlier *sideman*, standing by the churchwarden, cf. *huntsman*, *spokesman*, etc. *Sidelong* is altered from much earlier *sideling* (14 cent.), whence is evolved verb to *sidle* (cf. *grovel*). For *side-track* (US.) see *shunt*.

> In Lincolnshire and most northern parts they use the word *side* for long...and for high...and by metaphor for proud, as a *side woman*, i.e. a haughty proud woman: which in Sussex is *sidy*, as a *sidy fellow*, i.e. an imperious surly fellow
> (White Kennett, c. 1700).

sidereal. From L. *sidereus*, from *sidus*, *sider-*, constellation.

sidi-boy. See *seedy-boy*.

sidle. See *side*.

siege. F. *siège*, seat, siege, VL. **sedicum*, for *sedes*, seat. Used of "sitting down" before a fortress. Orig. sense also appears as late as Shaks. (*Oth.* i. 2). To *lay* (*raise*) *siege* after F. *mettre* (*lever*) *le siège*.

sienna. Pigment. For It. *terra di Siena*, from *Sienna*, in Italy.

sierra [*geog.*]. Sp., L. *serra*, saw. See *serrated*.

siesta. Sp., sixth (hour), L. *sexta* (*hora*).

sieve. AS. *sife*. WGer.; cf. Du. *zeef*, Ger. *sieb*; cogn. with dial. *sye*, to strain, and Ger. *seihen*, to filter.

sift. AS. *siftan*, cogn. with *sieve*; cf. Du. *ziften*, *zichten*, Ger. *sichten* (from LG.).

sigh. ME. *sighe*, *sihe*, back-formation from *sihte*, past of obs. *siche*, AS. *sīcan*, to sigh.

sight. AS. *sihth*, *gesihth*, from *see*[1]; cf. Du. *zicht*, Ger. *sicht*. Sense of large quantity, arising from that of view, was once literary. With *sightly* cf. *shapely*.

> To the citie of the livinge God, the celestiall Jerusalem, and to an innumerable sight of angels
> (Tynd. *Heb.* xii. 22).

sigil. Late L. *sigillum*, from L. pl. *sigilla*, dim. of *signum*, sign.

sigma. L., G. σῖγμα, G. letter *s*.

sign. F. *signe*, L. *signum*. In some cases (e.g. *tavern sign*) prob. aphet. for *ensign* (cf. *gin*[1], *vie*). Earliest sense as verb was to mark with the cross, and most of our ancestors "signed" their letters in the same way, instead of "subscribing" their names.

signal[1]. Noun. F., Late L. *signale*, neut. of *signalis*, from *signum*, sign.

signal[2]. Adj. F. *signalé*, "notable, famous" (Cotg.), p.p. of *signaler*, to mark out, signalize, with *-é* lost as in *defile*[2], *costive*, *trove*.

signature. F., MedL. *signatura*, from *signare*, to mark, sign.

signet. F., dim. of *signe*, sign. Hist. smaller seal of sovereign, whence Sc. *writer to the signet*.

> Donnee souz le signet de nostre anel en absence de nostre prive seal
> (*John of Gaunt's Reg.* 1372–76).

signify. F. *signifier*, L. *significare*, from *signum*, sign, *facere*, to make.

Signior [*hist.*]. In *Grand Signior*, Sultan of Turkey, adapted from It. *gran signore*, great lord.

signor. It., for *signore*, L. *senior-em* (see *senior*).

sika. Deer. Jap., deer.

Sikh. Sect established (16 cent.) in Punjab by Nanak Shah. Hind. *sikh*, disciple.

silage. For *ensilage*. See *silo*.

silence. F., L. *silentium*, from *silēre*, to be silent. Replaced AS. *swīge*, cogn. with Ger. *schweigen*.

silene. Plant. Named by Linnaeus, from G. Σειληνός, foster-father of Bacchus.

silesia. Fabric. From *Silesia*, Germany, latinized from Ger. *Schlesien*.

silhouette. From *Étienne de Silhouette*, F. politician (†1767), though the sense of the joke is variously given.

silica. From L. *silex, silic-*, flint.

siliquose [*bot.*]. From L. *siliqua*, pod.

silk. AS. *sioloc, seoloc*; cf. ON. *silki*, OSlav. *shelkŭ* (whence Russ. *shelk'*), L. *sericum* (see *serge*). It is supposed to have passed into Slav. via some lang. which confused *-r-* and *-l-* (cf. *plum*), and hence via the Baltic trade into AS. & ON. The other Europ. langs. have names derived from L. *saeta*, hair, bristle, e.g. F. *soie*, Ger. *seide*. To *take silk* is to become a K.C., who has the right to wear a silk gown. *Silken, silkworm*, are found in AS.

sill. AS. *syll-e*, beam acting as foundation of wall; cf. archaic Du. *sulle, sille*, Ger. *schwelle*, threshold, ON. *svill, syll*; cogn. with Goth. *gasuljan*, to found[1]. All from L. *solea*, foundation of wall (Kluge), from *solum*, ground, and hence cogn. with F. *seuil*, threshold. Current sense, as in *window-sill*, is ME.

sillabub. Also (16 cent.) *sillibouk*, app. happy belly (see *silly*), from obs. *bouk*, AS. *būc*, cogn. with Du. *buik*, Ger. *bauch*, ON. *bukr*, trunk; cf. dial. *merribouk* in similar sense. The fact that *sillibouk* also occurs c. 1550 (*Misogonus*, iv. 1) in the sense of jolly wench suggests a sense-development like that of *fool* (gooseberry).

laict aigre: whay; also, a sillibub, or merribowke (Cotg.).

sillery. Champagne from *Sillery* (Marne), village near Reims.

silly. ME. *seely*, AS. *gesǣlig*, happy, from *sǣl*, time, happiness; cogn. with Ger. *selig*, happy, blessed, ? and ult. with L. *salvus*, G. ὅλος, whole. Earlier senses survive in *silly sheep, silly Suffolk*. For change of sense cf. *simple, innocent, crétin*, etc., and, for instability of adjs., *quaint, nice, buxom*, etc. The *silly season* (Aug. & Sept.) was named by *Punch*.

A piece of invention contrived (according to custom) to amuse the ignorant at this barren season of news (*Daily Journal*, Sep. 6, 1725).

silo. Pit for storing grain, etc. Sp., L., G. σιρός, pit for corn. Cf. *ensilage*.

silt. Sediment deposited by sea-water. App. cogn. with *salt*. Cf. Norw. Dan. dial. *sylt*, salt-marsh, beach, also Du. *zult*, Ger. *sülze*, salt pan.

Silurian [*geol.*]. Of rocks first studied in part of Wales orig. inhabited by the *Silures*. Cf. *Devonian*.

silurus. Sheat-fish. L., G. σίλουρος.

silvan. L. *silvanus*, from *silva*, wood.

silver. AS. *siolfor, seolfor*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du., *zilver*, Ger. *silber*, ON. *silfr*, Goth. *silubr*, with cognates in Balto-Slav. langs. Prob. taken over in prehistoric times from some non-Aryan race (cf. *hemp*). With Sc. sense of *siller* cf. F. *argent*. The *silver age*, following the golden age, is also used of the decadent period of L. literature, from the death of Augustus to that of Hadrian.

simar. See *cymar*.

Simeonite [*theol.*]. Adherent of *Charles Simeon*, Low Church clergyman (†1836).

simian. From L. *simia*, ape, ? from G. σιμός, flat-nosed. Cf. F. *singe*.

similar. F. *similaire*, from L. *similis*, from *simul*, together (cf. G. ὁμοῖος from ὁμοῦ); cogn. with *same*.

simile. L., neut. of *similis* (v.s.).

simmer. Earlier (15 cent.) *simper*. Imit., cf. Ger. *summen*, to buzz.

simnel [*archaic*]. OF. *simenel*, dim., with dissim. of *l-l*, from L. *simila*, fine flour, cogn. with G. σεμίδαλις; cf. Ger. *semmel*, "a simnel, a simnel-bread" (Ludw.).

Simon Pure. Name of Quaker in Mrs Centlivre's *Bold stroke for a wife* (1717), who is impersonated by another character in part of the play. Cf. *Mrs Grundy*.

simony. Traffic in Church appointments. F. *simonie*, Church L. *simonia*, from *Simon Magus* (*Acts*, viii. 18–19).

simoom. Arab. *semūm*, from *samma*, to poison.

simper. From 16 cent., and later than obs. *simper-de-cocket*, flirt, etc. Cf. obs. Du. *simpellije, zimperlije*, Ger. *zimperlich* (from LG.), Scand. dial. *simper, semper*, all in similar senses and prob. imit. of an affected "sipping" motion of the lips. Cf. Ger.

sipp, zipp, Dan. *sippe*, Sw. *sipp*, etc., all used of a simpering person.

faire la petite bouche: to simper (Cotg.).

simple. F., L. *simplus* or *simplex* (cf. *double, duplex*), cogn. with *simul, semel*, and *singuli*, all from an Aryan **sem* (= one) which appears in G. ἁ-πλόος, simple, ἑ-κατόν, one hundred. Disparaging sense (cf. *silly*) is linked with that of devoid of duplicity, which appears earliest in E. The *simple life* (1901) renders Pastor Wagner's *la vie simple*. Archaic *simples*, medicinal herbs, is a spec. use of *simple*, medicament of one ingredient only. Hence obs. to *simple*, gather remedies.

simpleton. "A low word" (Johns.). Jocular formation on *simple*, intended to suggest a surname. Cf. *lushington, singleton, skimmington*, also obs. *simpkin, simkin*, "a fool" (*Dict. Cant. Crew*), from *Simple Simon*.

simulacre. OF., L. *simulacrum*, from *simulare* (v.i.).

simulate. From L. *simulare*, to make like; cf. *similar*.

simultaneous. Coined (17 cent.), after *momentaneous*, from L. *simul*, at the same time, cogn. with *similis*, like. Cf. F. *simultané*.

simurgh. Gigantic bird of Pers. legend. Pers. *sīmurgh*, from Pers. *murgh*, bird, and doubtful first element. Cf. *roc*.

sin. AS. *synn*, from a lost stem **sundj-*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zonde*, Ger. *sünde*, ON. *synth*; ? cogn. with L. *sons, sont-*, guilty, and ult. with *authentic*. See *sooth*. Occ. euph. for the *devil* (*like sin, ugly as sin*).

> Had I been, for my sins, born of the male race
> (Frances Burney, *Diary*, 1772).

sinapism [*med.*]. Mustard plaster. F. *sinapisme* (see Cotg. *sinapiser*), L., from G. σίναπι, mustard, prob. of Egypt. origin.

since. Contr. of obs. *sithence*, for ME. *sithens*, formed, with adv. *-s* (cf. *against, needs*, etc.), from *sithen*, AS. *siththan*, from *sīth*, late, and instrument. case of demonstr. (cf. Ger. *seitdem*). Or from obs. *sin* (cf. *auld lang syne*), contr. of *sithen*, with *-s* as in cogn. Du. *sinds*, which comes to the same thing. Cf. Ger. *seit, sint* (archaic), and Goth. *thanaseiths*, further, in which the elements of *since* are reversed. For causal use cf. F. *puisque*.

sincere. F. *sincère*, L. *sincerus*, pure, from *sine* and a second element which may be cogn. with *caries*, decay.

sinciput [*anat.*]. L., front of head, from *semi*, half, *caput*, head (cf. *occiput*). But some connect the first element with *suinus*, from *sus*, pig, and regard the word as playful, "boar's head."

sine [*math.*]. L. *sinus*, in sense of bosom, fold of garment, used to render Arab. *jaib* in geom. sense (see *jibbah*).

sinecure. Orig. eccl. From L. (*beneficium*) *sine cura*, benefice without cure (of souls).

sine die. L. without (fixed) day. See *adjourn*.

sine qua non. Scholastic L., without which not, with *causā* understood, after Aristotle's ὧν οὐκ ἄνευ.

sinew. AS. *sinu, sinw-*; cf. Du. *zeen, zenuw*, Ger. *sehne* (OHG. *senewa*). ME. had also *sine*. *Sinews of war* is after L. *nervi belli pecunia* (Cic.).

sing. AS. *singan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zingen*, Ger. *singen*, ON. *syngva*, Goth. *siggwan*.

singe. Earlier *senge*, AS. *sencgan*, causal of *singan* (v.s.), to cause to sing, make hiss; cf. Du. *zengen*, Ger. *sengen*.

Singhalese. See *Cingalese*.

single. OF., from L. *singuli*, one at a time, cogn. with *simple* (q.v.). Contrasted with *double* in many compds. and techn. expressions, where F. has *simple, singulier*. The *single-stick* is so called because used with one hand, while the quarterstaff required two. To *single out*, for earlier to *single* (Shaks.), was orig. a hunting term, to mark, spot.

singlet. "A waistcoat not lined as opposed to a doublet" (Grose).

singleton. At cards, etc. Jocular formation from *single* after surname *Singleton*. Cf. *simpleton, lushington*.

singular. OF. *singuler* (*singulier*), L. *singularis*, whence also F. *sanglier*, (orig. solitary) wild boar, OF. *sengler*. For sense of remarkable cf. *unique*.

Sinhalese. See *Cingalese*.

sinister. Restored from OF. *senestre* (*sinistre*), L. *sinister, sinistr-*, on the left hand, taken as bad omen, although in some periods of folk-lore the opposite is the case. With her. senses, as in *bend* (incorr. *bar*) *sinister*, indicating illegitimacy, cf. *dexter*.

sink. AS. *sincan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zinken*, Ger. *sinken*, ON. *sökkja*, Goth. *sigqan*. As trans. verb has supplanted obs. *sench* (cf. *drink, drench*, and Ger. *senken*). Some fig. senses, e.g. to *sink one's title* (*the shop*, etc.), prob. from naut. lang. With adj. use of old p.p. *sunken* cf. *drunken*.

Hence noun *sink*, orig. pit, cesspool, etc. The first *sinking fund* was established in 1716.

sinnet. See *sennit*.

Sinn Fein [*neol.*]. Ir., we ourselves. Pol. society (1905). *Shin Fain; or Ourselves Alone* was the title of an Ir. play published 1882 by T. S. Cleary. Already (since Easter, 1916) current abroad (v.i. and cf. *boycott*).

Les forts de Verdun tombent un à un, nous sommes acculés, la bête enragée nous presse...il ne nous reste qu'à être fusillés dans le dos: Sinn Fein s'en charge (R. C. Escouflaire).

sinology. Study of the Chinese, G. Σῖναι. Cf. Ger. *apfelsine*, orange.

sinople. Green (her.). Archaic F., also *sinopre*, whence obs. E. *sinoper*, red, confused with *cinnabar*. Coloured earths from *Sinope*, G. colony in Paphlagonia.

sinter [*geol.*]. Ger., see *cinder*.

sinuous. F. *sinueux*, L. *sinuosus*, from *sinus*, bay, bend, fold, etc. (see *sine*).

sip. Thinned form of *sop*, *sup*, expressing less vigorous action. Cf. colloq. Dan. *sippe*.

sipahee. Archaic var. of *sepoy* (q.v.).

siphon. F., L. *sipho-n-*, G. σίφων, pipe, tube.

sippet. "A lytell soppe" (Palsg.). Wyc. has *supett* (2 *Sam.* xiii. 8). See *sip*.

si quis. L., if anyone (should have found, etc.). See quot. s.v. *bill*[3].

sir. Reduced form of *sire* (q.v.). In ME. and up to 17 cent. also used as title of priests.

sircar. See *sirkar*.

sirdar. Urdu, Pers. *sardār*, commander in chief, from *sar*, head, and agent. suffix as in *ressaldar*, etc. In ref. to Egypt first (1898) of Lord Kitchener. Cf. Serb. *serdar*, burgomaster (esp. in Montenegro), which has reached Serbia from Persia via Turkey and Albania.

sire. F., L. *senior*, with abnormal development due to its unstressed position as title; cf. *sieur*, for normal *seigneur*, L. *senior-em*, which has also contributed to *sir*. *Sire*, *sir*, now differentiated in senses, were used indifferently in early ME. Of animals (correlative to *dam*) from 16 cent.

siren. F. *sirène*, L., G. Σειρήν (*Odyss.* xii. 39 ff.). Steam-boat sense, with allusion to alluring voice, is late 19 cent. With incorr. *syren* cf. *sylvan*, *tyre*.

Sirius. L., G. Σείριος, the dog-star, lit. scorching.

sirkar [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Government. Urdu, Pers. *sarkār*, from *sar*, head (cf. *sirdar*), and agent. suffix.

sirloin. Earlier (16 cent.) also *surloyn*, from OF. *surloigne*, over loin (q.v.). Current spelling (cf. incorr. *sirname*) is due to the etym. myth variously connected with Henry VIII, James I, Charles II.

sirocco. It., also *scirocco*, from Arab. *sharq*, east, from *sharaqa*, to rise (of the sun).

sirrah [*archaic*]. Extended from *sir*; cf. US. *sirree*. Skeat's suggestion that it is Prov. *sira* (= F. *sire*) is made doubtful by late appearance (16 cent.). Still, it may have been a sailor's word picked up at Bordeaux or Marseille (cf. *lingo*).

sirup. See *syrup*.

sirvente. Troubadour lay, usu.. satirical. F., from Prov. *sirventes*, *serventes*, adj., from *servir*, to serve.

sisal. Fibre, hemp, etc. From *Sisal*, Yucatan.

siskin. Bird, aberdevine. Ger. dial. *sisschen*, *zeischen* (cf. obs. Flem. *sijsken*), dim. of *zeisig*, siskin, canary, of Slav. origin (cf. Russ. *chizhek*').

sister. ON. *systir*. Aryan; cf. AS. *sweostor* (whence ME. *swuster*, *suster*), Du. *zuster*, Ger. *schwester*, Goth. *swistar*, L. *soror* (**swesor*), Sanskrit *svasṛ*, Russ. *syestra*, OIr. *siur*, etc. Sense of nun is in AS. The *sisters*, head-nurses, of St Bartholomew's Hospital, are mentioned 1730–1.

Sistine. It. *sistino*, from *Sixtus*, name borne by several popes. The *Sistine Madonna* was taken from church of *San Sisto* at Piacenza.

sistrum. Timbrel. L., G. σεῖστρον, from σείειν, to shake.

Sisyphean. Of *Sisyphus*, G. Σίσυφος, king of Corinth, condemned in Hades to roll uphill a stone which always rolls down again from the top. Cf. *tantalize*.

sit. AS. *sittan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zitten*, Ger. *sitzen*, ON. *sitja*, Goth. *sitan*; cogn. with L. *sedēre*, G. ἕζεσθαι. For vulg. confusion with *set* cf. *lie*, *lay*. Slang *sitter*, easy task, is allusive to shooting a sitting bird.

Sits the wind in that corner (*Much Ado*, ii. 3).

site. AF., L. *situs*, position, situation. ModF. *site* is from cogn. It. *sito*.

sith [*archaic*]. See *Ezek.* xxxv. 6. Obs. c. 1700 but revived by 19 cent. poets. See *since*.

sit(i)ophobia. Morbid aversion to food, G. σῖτος.

situate. From Late L. *situare* (*situs*, place).

Siva. Third deity of Hindu triad. Sanskrit, auspicious.

six. AS. *siex, sex*. Aryan; cf. Du. *zes*, Ger. *sechs*, ON. *sex*, Goth. *saihs*, L. *sex*, G. ἕξ, Sanskrit *shash*, Gael. *se*, etc. *At sixes and sevens* occurs first (Chauc.) in to *set on six and seven*, hazard all one's chances, evidently from dicing.

aleam omnem jacere: to put in adventure; to set at sixe and seven (Coop.).

sixte [*fenc.*]. F., sixth. Cf. *tierce*, etc.

sizar [*Camb. & Dubl.*]. From *size* (q.v.), in sense of allowance.

size. Aphet. for *assize* (q.v.). The form *sise* also occurs in OF.; cf. MedL. *sisa*. Ground-sense is anything fixed or settled, idea of magnitude springing from that of fixed standard, allowance, the latter esp. at Camb. Painters' *size* represents F. *assise*, layer (cf. *coat* of paint).

Rottans [rattans] for water-caske, which make excellent hoopes, and are heere of all assises in great abundance (Purch. 1612).

Where life still lives, where God his sises holds (Sylv. i. 2).

sizzle. Imit., cf. Ger. *zischen*, to hiss.

sjambok. SAfrDu., Malay *samboq, chamboq*, Urdu *chābuk* (whence obs. E. *chawbuck*). Prob. taken to SAfr. by Portuguese (cf. *assagai, kraal*).

skald. Norse poet. ON. *skāld* (9 cent.), of unknown origin. App. introduced into E. by Bishop Percy. Cf. *rime, berserk, viking*.

skat. Card game. Ger., It. *scarto*, cogn. with F. *écarté*.

skate[1]. Fish. ON. *skata*; cf. Jutland *ska*.

skate[2]. For ice. Back-formation (cf. *cherry, pea*, etc.) from earlier *scates*, Du. *schaats*, ONF. *escache* (*écache, échasse*, stilt), whence also obs. E. *scatch*, stilt, Sc. *sketch*, skate. F. *échasse*, orig. wooden leg, is of Teut. origin, LG. *schake*, shank, leg. The earliest *skates* were made of animals' shank-bones; cf. ON. *īsleggr*, skate, lit. ice-leg, and F. *patin*, skate, from *patte*, paw. *Skating* was popularized at the Restoration (cf. *pall-mall, yacht*), Charles II's followers having learnt the art in Holland.

The strange and wonderful dexterity of the sliders on the new canal in St James's Park, performed before their Maties by divers gentlemen and others with skeets, after the manner of the Hollanders (Evelyn, Dec. 1, 1660. See Pepys, same date).

skean. See *skene*.

skedaddle. Became current (1861–65) in US. mil. slang (cf. *vamose*), but app. earlier in north. E. dial. in sense of to spill.

skein. OF. *escagne* (*écagne*), Prov. *escanha*, also *escanh*, ? VL. **scamnium*, from *scamnum*, stool (see *shamble*[1]), which is conjectured to have also been applied to a winding instrument. This hypothesis is supported by the fact that Prov. *escavel*, winder, skein, corresponding to F. *écheveau*, the usual F. word for skein, represents phonetically L. *scabellum*, a dim. of *scamnum*, stool. Cf. also Ger. *haspel*, yarn-winder, in OHG. also skein, derived from *haspe*, hasp of a door, an equally inexplicable connection, and synon. Port. *serilho*, VL. **sericula*, from *sera*, bolt. In the absence of exact knowledge as to what was the form and mechanism of the primitive yarn-winder, the above etym. remains only a promising conjecture.

skeleton. G. σκελετόν (sc. σῶμα), dried up (body), from σκέλλειν, to dry up. *Skeleton in the cupboard* (*house*), introduced into literary use by Thackeray, is perh. due to *skeleton at the feast*, memento mori, from a practice of the ancient Egyptians recorded by Plutarch.

skellum [*archaic*]. Rogue. Du. *schelm*, Ger., rascal, devil. A fairly common word in narratives of soldiers of fortune of the Dugald Dalgetty type.

skelter. From *helter-skelter*.

Skeltonic. Of *John Skelton*, burlesque poet (†1529).

skene. Gael. Ir. *scian, sgian*, knife; cf. Welsh *ysgien*. Esp. in *skene dhu*, black knife, worn in Highlander's stocking.

skep. Beehive. From earlier (now dial.) sense of basket, orig. measure. ON. *skeppa*, cogn. with Du. *schepel*, Ger. *scheffel*, bushel, all perh. ult. from L. *scapha*, vessel.

skerry [*geog.*]. Rock, rocky islet. Orkney dial., ON. *sker*. Cf. *holm*.

sketch. Earlier *schitz* (Pepys, *Navy Mem.* p. 129), Du. *schets*, It. *schizzo*, L. *schedium*, extempore poem, from G. σχέδιος, extempore. F. *esquisse*, Ger. *skizze*, are from It. Cf., for Du. art-words, *easel, lay-figure, landscape*.

skew. First as verb, to move sideways, dodge. OF. *escuer*, for *eschuer* (see *eschew*).

skewbald. Bay and white in patches. Altered, on *piebald* (prop. black and white), from ME. *skewed, skued*, perh. from OF. *escu* (*écu*), shield, L. *scutum*. Cf. L. *scutulatus*, colour of a horse, from *scutula*, platter, also F. *luné*, from *lune*, moon, *roué*, from *roue*, wheel, both used of the markings of

a horse, also Ger. *spiegel*, mirror, similarly used, and possible origin of *sheldrake*. Cf. also ON. *skjaldhvalr*, dappled whale, from *skjald*, shield.

skewer. App. altered from *skiver* (still in dial. use), ? from ON. *skifa*, to split (cf. *shiver*[1]). Cf. (*n*)*ewt* for *evet*.

ski. Norw., ON. *skīth*, snow-shoe, billet of cleft wood, cogn. with AS. *scīd*, whence obs. *shide*, billet of wood; ult. cogn. with *shed*[1]. Introduced 1880–90.

skiagraphy. For *sciagraphy*. See *sciamachy*.

skid[1]. Orig. billet of wood used as support. App. connected with *ski* (q.v.). Hence verb to *skid*, as though wheels were braked with a skid, now esp. of rubber tires.

skid[2]. Var. of *scud*.

skiff. F. *esquif*, It. *schifo* or Sp. *esquife*, OHG. *scif*, ship. Orig. small boat of a ship.

skill. ON. *skil*, distinction, difference, hence "discernment." Etym. sense appears in archaic *it skills not*, orig. makes no difference. For sense-development cf. Ger. *gescheidt*, clever, from *scheiden*, to divide.

> The serious thing is the discovery—now past doubt—that the British have lost their skill in fighting; and the whole world knows it and is regulating itself accordingly
> (Col. John Hay, June 15, 1900).

skillet. Small cauldron. Earlier *skelet* (c. 1400), ? dim. of dial. *skeel*, bucket, etc., ON. *skjōla*, pail.

skilly [*slang*]. Gruel. Short for earlier *skilligalee*, orig. naut., fanciful formation, ? on *skillet*, which I have always heard pronounced *skilly* by old country-women.

skim. OF. *escumer* (*écumer*), from OHG. *scūm* (*schaum*), froth, scum (q.v.). For vowel cf. *brisk*, *whisky*, etc. In reading orig. (18 cent.) to *skim over*, like a swallow, not with idea of taking cream.

> *escumement*: a foaming; also, a scumming, or skimming (Cotg.).

skimble-skamble. Redupl. on *scamble* (q.v.).

skimmington [*dial.*]. Procession in ridicule of unhappy couple, orig. character personating the wife, shown in a frontispiece of 1639 as beating her husband with a *skimmer*. For form cf. *simpleton*, *singleton*, *lushington*.

skimp. "Not in general use until very recently" (*NED.*). App. altered from *scamp*[2] and associated with *scrimp*.

skin. ON. *skinn*, cogn. with Ger. *schinden*, to flay. Has partly replaced native *hide*. The *skin of one's teeth* is a lit. rendering, in the *Geneva Bible* (1560), of the Heb. (*Job*, xix. 20), not followed by *Vulg.* and LXX. With *skinflint* cf. F. *tondre sur un œuf*, "to make commodity of any thing, so bare soever it be" (Cotg.).

skink. Lizard. F. *scinque*, earlier *scinc*, L., G. σκίγκος.

skinker [*archaic*]. Drawer, tapster. From archaic *skink*, to pour out, Du. *schenken*. See *nuncheon*.

skip[1]. Verb. ? OF. *esquiper*, to depart by ship (see *equip*). This suits one of the ME. senses, still preserved in US. to *skip*, abscond, but will not account for earliest sense. Hence archaic *skipjack*, whippersnapper, also name of fish.

> And whanne the apostlis Barnabas and Poul herden this...thei skipten out among the puple
> (Wyc. *Acts*, xiv. 13).

skip[2]. Basket. Var. of *skep* (q.v.).

skip[3] [*curling*]. Short for *skipper*, captain.

skip[4]. College servant (Dubl.). For archaic *skip-kennel*, lackey, lit. jump gutter, with which cf. F. *saute-ruisseau*, street urchin.

skipper. Du. *schipper*, from *schip*, ship, whence also OF. *eschipre*. In sport first at curling (*skip*[3]).

skippet [*antiq.*]. Small case for documents. Also *skibbet*. ? Dim. of *skip*[2].

skirl [*Sc.*]. Esp. of the bag-pipe. An imit. word of Scand. origin. Cf. *shrill*.

skirmish. Earlier (14 cent.) *scarmoch*, F. *escarmouche*, It. *scaramuccia*, "a skirmish, a fight, a fray" (Flor.). The *-ish* forms and the verb are influenced by OF. *eskermir*, *eskermiss-*, to fence, OHG. *scirman* (*schirmen*), to defend, from *scirm*, *scerm*, defence, screen (cf. *regenschirm*, umbrella). The relation of It. *scaramuccia* to this is obscure. See also *scrimmage*, *scaramouch*. The verb must be much older than dict. records, as the group of surnames derived from it (*Scrimygour*, *Scrimshire*, *Skrimshaw*, *Skurmer*, etc.) is well exemplified in 13 cent.

skirr, scurr. To move swiftly. ? OF. *escourre*, L. *ex-currere*. See also *scurry*.

skirret. Herb. Earlier *skirwhitte*, *skirwit*, etc., supposed by *NED.* to be an etymologizing corrupt. (? as though *sheer white*) of synon. OF. *eschervis* (*chervis*), ? ult. ident. with *caraway* (q.v.). It is more prob. a popular name expressing some belief as to its med. properties, *skire wit*, clear wit, from obs. *skire*, to purify, cogn. with *sheer*[1]. Cf. *wormwood*.

skirt. ON. *skyrta*, shirt (q.v.); cf. Ger. *schürze*, apron. Sense of border, edge, esp. in *outskirts*, *skirting-board*, and in verb to *skirt*, appears earliest (14 cent.) in ref. to side-flaps of a saddle. Cf. similar use of *hem*. With vulg. sense as emblem of female sex cf. similar use of Norw. Dan. *skjört*, also *skjörteregiment*, petticoat government. *Skirt-dancing* was introduced (1892) by Miss Loie Fuller.

orae: the edges, the brimmes, the borders, the skirtes, the hemmes (Coop.).

skit, skittish. ? Connected with ON. *skjōta*, to shoot. Cf. dial. *skite*, to dart swiftly, whence frequent. *skitter*, also *skite*, trick, skit. *Skittish*, frivolous, occurs c. 1400, but is a century later in ref. to horses, this sense perh. being suggested by synon. OF. *escouteux* (*écouteux*), supposed to mean a horse that listens to every sound. Mod. sense of *skit* (*upon*), which it is not easy to connect with *skittish*, is early 18 cent.

schifo: coie, quaint, disdainfull, nice, skittish, fonde, frowarde, puling, queasie, akeward (Flor.).

skittle. From 17 cent., also *kittle*. If the *skittle* was orig. the projectile, it may be Sw. Dan. *skyttel*, shuttle, also used in archaic Dan. for ball. With *beer and skittles* cf. L. *panem et circenses* (Juv.).

skive [*techn.*]. ON. *skīfa*, to split. See *shive*.

skoal [*archaic*]. Health-drinking (Longfellow, *Skeleton in armour*). ON. *skāl*, bowl. See *scale*[1].

skoot. Var. of *scoot* (q.v.).

"Do you skootamote?" will probably be heard frequently in the near future
(*Daily Chron.* Aug. 21, 1919).

skrimshanker. See *scrimshaw*.

skua. Gull. From Faroese *skūgvur*, ON. *skūfr*.

skulk. Cf. Norw. *skulka*, to lurk, Sw. *skolka*, Dan. *skulke*, to play truant. These app. from LG. *schulen*, to lurk, look askance (see *scowl*), with suffix as in *lurk*, *walk*, etc.

skull. From 13 cent., earliest *schulle*. ? OF. *escuele*, *escule*, bowl, L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, dish (whence *scullery*); cf. synon. Ger. *hirnschale*, *hirnbecken* (basin), also obs. E. *scull*, *skull*, helmet, with which cf. *bascinet*. In most Europ. langs. the words for skull, head, were orig. names of vessels, and *skull* replaced AS. *hēafod-bolla*, *-panne*. Our word might also be Sw. *skulle*, cogn. with *scale*[1].

beckeneel: the scull or pan of the head; head-peece, helm, or murion (Hexham).

skunk. NAmer.Ind. *segankw*, *segongw*. Noted for offensive smell.

Skupshtina. Serb. national assembly. From OSlav. *kup*, heap, whence Serbo-Croat. *skupa*, together, *skupiti*, to gather. For prefix cf. *Sobranje*, *soviet*.

sky. Orig. cloud, current sense springing from *the skies*, the clouds, hence upper region of air. ON. *skȳ*, cogn. with AS. *scuwa*, shade, shadow. Has replaced *heaven* exc. in poet. style. For naut. *sky-lark*, to frolic, see *lark*[2]. *Sky-pilot* was orig. a sailors' word.

Skye terrier. From *Skye*, Hebrides.

slab[1]. Noun. Of doubtful origin. First used (13 cent.) of metal, and hence, if applied orig. to molten mass, perh. connected with *slab*[2]. *Slab-sided* is US.

slab[2]. Adj. Before 19 cent. only in *Macb.* iv. 1. App. related to *slabber*, *slop*, and *slaver*. Cf. dial. *slab*, puddle, *slabby*, viscid, etc.

slabber. See *slobber*.

slack[1]. Adj. AS. *slæc*, *slēac*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *slak*, Ger. dial. *schlack*, ON. *slakr*; ult. cogn. with *lax*[2]. Orig. of persons and conduct, so that sense-development is unusual.

slack[2]. Refuse coal. Cf. Du. *slak*, Ger. *schlacke*, dross, orig. splinter broken off, from *schlagen*, to strike.

slade [*dial. & poet.*]. Dingle, etc. (the dial. senses are innumerable). AS. *slād*, *slēad*, with cognates in Scand. dials.

slag. LG. form of *slack*[2].

slake. AS. *slæcan*, *slacian*, from *slack*[1]. Orig. to slacken; hence, diminish vehemence; cf. *slack-lime*, *slaked-lime*, also *slake-water*, earlier form of naut. *slackwater*.

slam. Imit., cf. Norw. dial. *slamra*. *Grand* (*little*) *slam* at cards is from obs. name for a game called ruff and honours.

slammerkin [*dial.*]. Slovenly. Cf. dial. *slammock*, *slommock*, also *shammock*, in same sense. First as surname (Gay's *Beggars' Opera*, 1727), but this is prob. from the colloq. word. Cf. Ger. *schlampe*, slut.

slander. F. *esclandre*, altered from *escandle*, L. *scandalum*, scandal (q.v.).

slang. Orig. a cant word. ? Cogn. with *sling*; cf. Norw. dial. *slengjeord*, neologism, *slengjenamn*, nickname, and colloq. E. to *sling language* (*words*, etc.), to *sling the bat*, talk the vernacular (Kipling); see quot. s.v. *sling*[1]. Some regard it as an argotic perversion of F. *langue*, language (see *s-*).

slant. Evolved from earlier *aslant* (q.v.). Cf. *squint*. *Slantindicular*, portmanteau-word on *slanting*, *perpendicular*, is US.

slap. Imit., cf. Ger. *schlapp*, *klaps*. With *slap-up* cf. *bang-up*. *Slapdash* is used by Dryden.

slash. Not recorded till 16 cent., exc. once in Wyc. (1 *Kings*, v. 18). ? OF. *esclachier*, to break. In some senses intens. of *lash*[1] (see *s-*). For intens. use of *slashing* cf. *ripping*, etc.

slat[1]. Narrow strip. ME. *sclat*, OF. *esclat* (*éclat*), fragment, from *éclater*, OF. *esclater*, from *ex-* and an imit. root. In E. orig. roofing slate, later sense app. due to Ir. *slat*, lath.

> By the sclattis [AS. watelas, Tynd. tylynge] thei senten him doun with the bed (Wyc. *Luke*, v. 19).

slat[2]. To flap (naut.). Prob. imit., cf. frequent. *slatter*.

slatch [*naut.*]. Var. of *slack*[1].

slate. OF. *esclate*, fem. form of *esclat* (see *slat*[1]). Cf. relation of Ger. *schiefer*, slate, to *shiver*[1]. To *slate*, assail vigorously, originated in Ir. It is explained (1865) as equivalent to "bonneting," knocking a man's hat (? *slate*) over his eyes, but is perh. rather from missile use of *slate* (cf. to *stone*). With fig. *clean slate*, orig. in ref. to score chalked up in tavern, cf. to *pass the sponge over*.

slatter. See *slat*[2].

slattern. From dial. *slatter*, to spill, slop things about, as in a *dirty slattering woman* (Ray, 1674).

slaughter. ON. *slātr* (for **slahtr*), butcher-meat, cogn. with *slay*[2]; cf. Ger. *schlachten*, to slaughter. Orig. connected with butchers and cattle; for sense-development cf. *massacre*, *carnage*, *butchery*.

Slav, Slavonic, Sclav- [*ling.*]. MedL. *Sclavus*, Late G. Σκλάβος, also (later) MedL. *Slavus*, whence F. *slave*. Group of races and langs. represented by Russ., Pol., Czech, Bulgar., Serbo-Croat., etc.

slave. F. *esclave*, OF. also *esclaf*, as *Slav*, the Slavs of central Europe having been reduced to slavery by conquest. The word, now in most Europ. langs. (It. *schiavo*, Sp. *esclavo*, Du. *slaaf*, Ger. *sklave*, etc.), prob. started in this sense from the Byzantine Empire. Cf. AS. *wealh*, foreigner, Briton, slave. *Slavey*, orig. male or female servant, dates from c. 1800.

slaver. Of Scand. origin; cf. synon. ON. *slafra*; cogn. with *slobber*.

slay[1], **sley, sleigh** [*techn.*]. Part of loom. AS. *slege*, cogn. with *slay*[2].

slay[2]. Verb. AS. *slēan*, to smite, kill. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *slaan*, Ger. *schlagen*, to strike (*erschlagen*, to slay), ON. *slā*, Goth. *slahan*. Replaced by *kill* exc. in higher style. They are about equally common in *A V*.

sleave. Floss silk. Only as (usu. muddled) echo of *Macb.* ii. 2 (see quot. s.v. *ravel*). From AS. *slēfan* (in *tōslēfan*), causal of *slīfan* (see *sliver*).

sleazy. Of loose texture. Assimilated to obs. *sleazy*, Silesia, as in *Sleasie or Silesia linen cloth* (Blount, 1670), but doubtfully ident. with it.

sled. Du. *slede*, *slee*, cogn. with *slide*; cf. Ger. *schlitten*, ON. *slethi*. See also *sledge*[2], *sleigh*.

sledge[1]. Hammer. AS. *slecg*, cogn. with *slay*[2]. With pleon. *sledge-hammer* (15 cent.) cf. *pea-jacket*, *salt-cellar*, etc.

sledge[2]. Sled (q.v.). Du. dial. *sleeds*, of Fris. origin.

sleek. Later var. of *slick* (q.v.).

sleep. AS. *slāpian*, *slǣpan*. Com. Teut. exc. Scand.; cf. Du. *slapen*, Ger. *schlafen*, Goth. *slēpan*. Orig. strong and weak, the old strong past surviving in dial. *he slep*, the weak forms perh. being due to a lost causal (cf. *fall*, *fell*). With fig. senses cf. *dormant*. With *sleeper*, horizontal beam, etc. (from c. 1600), cf. *joist*. With *sleepy pears* cf. *sad pastry*. With *sleeping sickness*, now of spec. Afr. disease, cf. ME. *sleeping evil* (Trev.).

sleet. Cf. LG. *slōte* (Ger. *schlosse*), hail, Du. *sloot*, also Dan. *slud*, Norw. dial. *sletta*, sleet.

sleeve. AS. *slīefe*, cogn. with Fris. *slefe*, *sliv*, sleeve, and with archaic Du. *slove*, *sloof*, covering.

sleigh. Sledge (orig. US.). Du. *slee*, for *slede*, sled. Cf. *snickersnee*.

sleight. ON. *slǣgth*, from *slǣgr*, sly, crafty; cf. *sloyd*. Now esp. in *sleight of hand* (see *legerdemain*).

slender. Earlier also *sclendre* (Chauc. A. 587). App. of OF. origin, but OF. *esclendre* is only recorded by Palsg. Kil. gives obs. Du. *slinder*, but this is prob. from E.

sleuth. Chiefly in *sleuth-hound*, and in mod. US. for detective. ON. *slōth*, track, trail, whence also *slot*[3].

slew, slue [*naut.*]. To turn. Hence *slewed*, drunk (naut.). Origin unknown.

sley. See *slay*[1].

slice. OF. *esclice*, shiver, splinter (*éclisse*, splint), from *esclicier*, OHG. *slīzan* (*schleissen*, *schlitzen*), to slit (q.v.).

James the second was slaine by the slice of a great peece of artillerie, which by overcharging chanced to breake (Holinshed).

slick. First as verb, to make smooth, sleek. AS. *-slȳcian*, in *nīgslȳcod*, new sleeked; cf. Norw. dial. *slikja*; cogn. with Ger. *schleichen*, to creep, glide. Adv. (orig. US.) may have been influenced by cogn. Ger. *schlecht*, *schlicht*, which in compds. has preserved its orig. sense, e.g. *slick away* renders Ger. *schlechtweg* (see *slight*).

slide. AS. *slīdan*; cf. LG. *slijden*, MHG. *slīten* (whence *schlitten*, sledge[2], *schlittschuh*, skate[2]). *Sliding scale*, app. first used in current sense by Carlyle, was earlier (c. 1700) equivalent to math. *sliding-rule*.

slight. ME. also *sleght*, ON. **sleht-* (*slettr*). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *slecht*, Ger. *schlecht*, *schlicht*, Goth. *slahts*; ult. cogn. with *slick*, *sleek*. Orig. smooth, sleek, as still in Ger. *schlicht*, while var. *schlecht* means bad (v.i.), exc. in compds. (*schlechthin*, *schlechterdings*, straightway) and in *schlecht und recht*, plainly. Later sense of slender, weak, passed into that of trifling, inferior, base, whence to *put a slight on* and verb to *slight*. Common 17 cent. sense of razing a fortress is app. from Ger. For range of senses cf. *nice*, *silly*, *quaint*, *slim*, etc.

[David] chose fyve slighte stones out of the ryver (Coverd. 1 *Sam.* xvii.).

schlechten oder rasiren (*eine festung*): to slight a fortification (Ludw.).

slim. Du., crafty, awry, cogn. with Ger. *schlimm*, bad. Orig. sense was crooked, oblique. Mod. sense of cute, from SAfrDu., was current in 17 cent. E., as still in dial. & US.

slime. AS. *slīm*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *slijm*, Ger. *schleim*, mucus, ON. *slīm*; ult. cogn. with L. *limus*, "mudde, slime, clay in water" (Coop.).

sling[1]. To hurl. ON. *slyngva*, cogn. with Ger. *schlingen*, to twist, wind, also MHG. to throw (for double sense cf. hist. of *throw*, *warp*). Ger. *schlange*, snake, is cogn. From Teut. comes OF. *eslinguer* (naut.). With noun, suspensory noose of various kinds, cf. synon. Ger. *schlinge*. The sense-hist. of *sling*, *throw*, *warp*, suggests that the starting-point of the whole group may have been the elementary noose-like weapon which was twisted round and round before discharge (cf. L. *telum torquēre*). To *sling*, suspend, is from the noun.

But Eneas be war he abyes
The bolde wordes that [he] dede sclyng (*NED.* c. 1400)

sling[2]. In *gin-sling* (obs. US.). ? From Ger. *verschlingen*, to swallow (? cf. *schnaps*). This for earlier *verschlinden*, also Du., cogn. with OSax. *slund*, gulp. *Sling* alone occurs in E. 18 cent. slang with sense of nip, gulp.

slink. AS. *slincan*, to creep, crawl (of reptiles); cf. LG. *slinken*, Ger. *schleichen*; cogn. with *sling*[1] (cf. *slink*, abortive calf, etc., prematurely "slung" or cast).

slip. Only *slipor*, slippery, is found in AS. Cf. Du. *slippen*, Ger. *schlüpfen*, to slip, *schleifen*, to whet, ON. *sleppa*, Goth. *sliupan*; also AS. *slūpan*. With to *give the slip* cf. to *slip a hound*. Sense of narrow strip corresponds with that of Ger. *schleife*, band, *schleppe*, train of dress, *schlippe*, alley (E. dial. *slipe*). No continental lang. has the earliest E. sense of slip for grafting. It is possible that *a slip* (*of a girl*), earlier also applied contemptuously to boys, is not a fig. use of *slip*, shoot, scion, but short for *slipstring*, formerly used like *waghalter* (see *wag*) and *crackrope*. Ground-sense of the word is prob. that of making smooth, and the group is ult. cogn. with L. *lubricus*, "slipper" (Coop.). *Slippery* is a 16 cent. extension of obs. & dial. *slipper* (v.s.) after Ger. *schlüpfrig*.

The slyper [*var.* slideri] mouth werchith fallingis (Wyc. *Prov.* xxvi. 28).

slipe [*dial.*]. See *slype*.

slipper. From *slip* (v.i.).

slipshod. Cf. obs. *slipshoe* and AS. *slȳpescōh*. In Shaks. (*Lear*, i. 5).

slipslop. Redupl. on *slop*[2].

slit. Cf. obs. *slite*, AS. *slītan*; cogn. with Ger. *schlitzen*, and with *slice*.

slither. For earlier *slidder* (see quot. s.v. *slip*), frequent. of *slide*.

Thou toke mi saul dede fra,
Mi fete fra slitheringe als-swa (ME. *Psalt.* lvi. 13).

sliver. From dial. *slive*, to cleave, divide, AS. *slīfan* (in *tōslīfan*, to split). Cf. *sleave*.

slobber, slubber. Also earlier *slabber*, cogn. with *slab*[2], and ult. with *slip*, *slop*[2].

sloe. AS. *slāh*. WGer.; cf. Du. *slee*, Ger. *schlehe*.

slog. Orig. pugil., also dial. & US. *slug*. ? From Du. *slag*, blow, Ger. *schlag*, cogn

with *slay*[2], with vowel change as in *bluff*. In dial. also to plod; cf. *foot-slogger* (mil.).

slogan. Gael. *sluagh-ghairm*, host cry. An early form *slughorn* misled Chatterton and Browning (*Childe Roland*).

sloid. See *sloyd*.

sloop. Du. *sloep*; cf. LG. *slupe*, Sw. Dan. Norw. *slup*; perh. cogn. with *slip* (cf. *schooner*, but see also *shallop*). App. borrowed from Du. in EIndies. Scot's *Relation of Java* (1602–5) has *a small slup or pinnace* rather earlier than *NED*. quots.

sloops: are vessels attending our men of war, and generally of about 66 tuns. See *shallops* (*Gent. Dict.* 1705).

slop[1]. Loose outer garment. AS. *slop*, in *oferslop*, prob. cogn. with *slip* (cf. origin of *smock*). In 16–17 cents. often in sense of baggy breeches. Cf. F. *salopette*, workman's slop, of Teut. origin.

The business of slopps, wherein the seaman is so much abused by the pursers (Pepys, Mar. 16, 1662).

slop[2]. Liquid, orig. mud, etc. AS. *sloppe*, in *cūslоppe*, cowslip (q.v.); cogn. with *slip*, *slobber*, *slab*[2].

slop[3] [*slang*]. Policeman. For *ecilop*, i.e. *police* spelt backward.

slope. Back-formation from *aslope* (q.v.). Cf. *slant*, *squint*. Slang to *slope* was orig. US.

slosh, slush, sludge. ? Cf. Norw. dial. *sluss*, mire, ? ult. cogn. with *sleet*. Also (naut.) applied to refuse grease, whence *slush-lamp*, *slushy*, ship's cook.

slot[1]. For pennies. Orig. (14 cent.), and still in dial., groove or hollow between the breasts. OF. *esclot*, in same sense, perh. ident. with *slot*[3].

slot[2] [*techn.*]. Bar, rod. Du. LG. *slot*, cogn. with Ger. *schloss*, lock, *schliessen*, to shut.

slotte or schetyl of a dore: verolium (*Prompt. Parv.*).

slot[3]. Track of animal. OF. *esclot*, ON. *slōth*, sleuth.

sloth. ME. formation from *slow*, replacing obs. *sleuth*, AS. *slǣwth*. As name of animal translates Port. *preguiça*, L. *pigritia*, laziness, given to it by early Port. explorers.

slouch. Orig. noun, lout (Barclay, 1515), as still in US.; also *slouk* (*Manip. Vocab.*). Cf. Norw. Dan. *sluköret*, LG. *slukorig*, slouch-eared, Norw. dial. *slauk*, languid person, cogn. with *slug*[1]. With *slouch hat* cf. earlier *slouch-eared* (16 cent.).

slough[1]. Mire. AS. *slōh*, ult. cogn. with Ger. *schlingen*, to swallow up; cf. L. *vorago*, "a swallow or gulfe" (Coop.), from *vorare*, to devour, and OHG. *schlūch*, abyss, from *schlucken*, to swallow.

slough[2]. Scarf-skin of snake. Cogn. with Ger. *schlauch*, wine-skin, hose, in MHG. snake-skin. Hence verb to *slough* (med.).

Slovak [*ethn.*]. Native name of Slav race in Hungary. Cf. *Slovene*.

sloven. Earlier (15 cent.) *sloveyn*, *slovayne*. App. from Du. *slof*, careless, Flem. *sloef*, squalid, with AF. suffix (F. *-ain*, L. *-anus*); ? cogn. with Ger. *schlaff*, slack, flaccid.

Slovene [*ethn.*]. Serbo-Croatian or Wend. Ger., OSlav. *slovēne*, Slav.

slow. AS. *slāw*, sluggish, obtuse. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *sleeuw*, *slee*, OHG. *slēo*, ON. *slǣr*, *sljār*, *sljōr*. *Slow-coach* (fig.) is first in Dickens (*Pickwick*, ch. xxxiv.).

slow-worm. AS. *slāwyrm*, app. slay worm, being ignorantly regarded as dangerous. In earliest records used as gloss to names of lizards (*regulus*, *stellio*) to which deadly powers were attributed. But synon. Norw. *slo* or *ormslo* is explained as ult. cogn. with *slick*, *sleek*, and this is confirmed by Ger. *blindschleiche* (associated with *schleichen*, to creep, glide).

sloyd, sloid. Training in manual dexterity. Sw. *slöjd*, sleight.

slubber. Older form of *slobber* (q.v.). Hence *slubberdegullion* (also *slabber-*), with which cf. *tatterdemalion*. But both words suggest an imit. of a F. formation, as in *chien de voleur*, *fripon de valet*, etc. ? Second element from OF. *goalon*, "a sloven; one that weares his clothes unhandsomely, or puts them on carelessly; so tearmed about Blois" (Cotg.).

trainquenailles: scoundrells, ragamuffins, base rascalls, slabergudgions (Cotg.).

sludge. See *slosh*. The Manchester *sludge-boats* remove the city's "muck."

slue. See *slew*.

slug[1]. Sluggard. Cf. Norw. dial. *sluggje*, slow person, Sw. dial. *slogga*, to be slow, and E. verb to *slug*, as in *slug-a-bed*. Hence also *sluggard*, *sluggish*. For later zool. application of *slug* cf. *sloth*.

slug[2]. Roughly shaped bullet. ? Connected with *slug*[3]. Late appearance (17 cent.) makes Du. or Ger. origin likely.

slug[3] [*US.*]. See *slog*.

slughorn. See *slogan*.

sluice. OF. *escluse* (*écluse*), Late L. *exclusa*, from *excludere*, to shut out, whence also Du. *sluis*, Ger. *schleuse*. The Battle of Sluys (1340) is in F. hist. *la bataille de l'Écluse*.

slum. From c. 1800. Orig. cant, room, also with other, app. unrelated, senses. To *go slumming* is recorded by *NED.* for 1884, the pastime owing its inception to Besant and Rice's East End novels.

slumber. ME. *slumeren*, frequent. of *slumen*, from AS. *slūma*, sleep; cf. Du. *sluimeren* (also earlier *sluimen*), Ger. *schlummern* (also earlier *schlummen*). For *-b-* cf. *chamber*, *timber*, etc. Prevalence of frequent. form in all three langs. is due to the idea of dozing, intermittent sleep.

slump. In current sense, lit. small land-slide, US. Cf. dial. *slump*, to sink in with a flop, an imit. word (cf. *plump*[2]) with Scand. & Ger. cognates, one of which may be the source of the US. word.

> Preacht at Wakes [Colne] church, snowy; the way bad, twice I slumpt in and was wett (Josselin's *Diary*. 1659).

slur[1]. To smear, now usu. fig. From ME. *sloor*, mud (*Prompt. Parv.*). With to *cast a slur* cf. *aspersion*.

slur[2]. To pass lightly over, orig. to slip a die out of the box without its turning, to slide about; cf. LG. *sluren*, Du. *sleuren*, to drag, trail; ? cogn. with *slur*[1]. The two verbs cannot be distinguished in some senses.

slush. See *slosh*.

slut. Cf. synon. Ger. dial. *schlutte*, *schlutz*, with app. related words in Scand. langs. Perh. ult. cogn. with *slattern*, but not connected with *sloven*. *Sluttish* is in Chauc.

sly. ME. also *sleh*, *sley*, ON. *slǣgr*; cf. *sleight*. Orig. skilful, expert. For degeneration of sense cf. *crafty*, *cunning*, etc. Perh. ult. cogn. with *slay*[2], and meaning skilled in striking; cf. synon. Ger. *schlau*, *verschlagen*. *Slyboots* app. contains some suggestion of furtive tread (*pussyfoot*); cf. synon. Ger. *leisetreter*, lit. light treader.

> Therfor be ye sligh as serpentis and symple as dowves (Wyc. *Matt.* x. 16).

slype [*arch.*]. Covered way from transept to chapter-house. A 19 cent. spelling of *slipe*, long narrow strip (of ground, etc.), cogn. with *slip*.

smack[1]. Flavour. AS. *smæc*. WGer.; cf. Du. *smaak*, Ger. *geschmack*. ? Orig. imit. of smacking of lips. Verb was earlier *smatch*, AS. *gesmæccan*.

smack[2]. Of lips, whip. Imit.; cf. Du. *smak*, Ger. dial. *schmacke*, also colloq. Ger. *schmatzen*, to eat noisily.

> *baiser*: to kisse, to smoutch, to smacke (Cotg.).

smack[3]. Fishing-boat. Du. LG. *smak*, whence Sw. *smack*, Dan. *smakke*; also F. *semaque*, Sp. *esmaque*, from Teut.

small. AS. *smæl*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *smal*, Ger. *schmal*, narrow, slender, ON. *smalr*, Goth. *smals*. As adv. now only in to *sing small* (v.i.). Archaic *small-clothes*, knee-breeches, is in Dickens usu. *smalls*. With fig. sense of *small beer* cf. US. *small potatoes*. For *small-pox* (1518) see *pock*. *Small talk* is first recorded in Chesterfield's *Letters*.

> To suckle fools and chronicle small-beer (*Oth.* ii. 1).
> She has brown eyes and speaks small like a woman (*Merry Wives*, i. 1).

smallage [*archaic*]. Celery. Earlier *small ache*, F. *ache*, VL. **apia*, for *apium*, "perseley, smallage" (Coop.).

smalt. Glass coloured deep blue. F., It. *smalto*, of Teut. origin, cogn. with *smelt*[2].

smaragd [*archaic*]. OF. *smaragde*, as *emerald* (q.v.).

smart. First as verb. AS. *smeortan*, to be painful. WGer.; cf. Du. *smarten*, Ger. *schmerzen*. *Smart-money* was orig. (17 cent.) compensation for disablement (mil. & nav.). Orig. sense of adj. was sharp, stinging, as still in *smart rap over the knuckles*, etc.; later, brisk, forward, clever, trim in attire, the last sense ascending from the kitchen to the drawing-room c. 1880. Ult. cogn. with L. *mordēre*, to bite.

smash. Late (18 cent.) intens. of *mash*; cf. *s-plash*, *s-quash*, *s-crunch*, etc. Sense prob. associated with *slash*, *dash*, *crash*, etc.

smatter. In late ME. to talk ignorantly; earlier, to dirty, defile. For current sense cf. to *dabble*. ? Cogn. with *smut*.

smear. AS. *smeoru*, fat, ointment. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *smeer*, Ger. *schmer*, ON. *smjör*, butter, Goth. *smairthr*; cogn. with Gael. *smier*, marrow, G. *μύρον*, ointment. See *anoint*.

smelfungus. Grumbler. Sterne's name, in *Sentimental Journey*, for Smollett, allusive to the latter's captious tone in his *Travels* (1766).

smell. Early ME., but not recorded in AS. and with no known cognates. As noun has largely replaced *stink*.

smelt[1]. Fish. AS. *smelt*; cf. Dan. *smelt*, obs. Ger. *schmelz*.

smelt[2]. Verb. Of LG. origin; cf. Ger. *schmelzen*, to melt (q.v.). Cf. *smalt*.

smew. Saw-billed duck. Also called *smee*, *smeeth*. ? Cogn. with *smooth*

smilax. G. *σμῖλαξ*, bindweed.

smile. Cf. OHG. *smīlan*, Dan. *smile*, Norw. & Sw. *smila*, all prob. of LG. origin. To *come up smiling* (after reverses) is from the prize-ring.

smirch. From 15 cent. Orig. *smorch*, app. OF. *esmorche*, var. of *amorce*, bait, priming, from L. *mordēre*, *mors-*, to bite. This is used by Rabelais (i. 13) in an unquotable passage in the sense of *smirch*. No doubt there has been association with *smear*.

smirk. AS. *smearcian*, ? cogn. with *smierian*, to smear, anoint, with idea of "oily smile."

smite. AS. *smītan*, to smear; cf. Du. *smijten*, to throw, strike, Ger. *schmeissen*, to throw, smite (OHG. *smīzan*, to smear), Goth. *-smeitan*, to smear. For sense-development cf. ironic use of *anoint* and cf. F. *frotter* (see *baste*[3]).

smith. AS. *smith*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *smid*, Ger. *schmied*, ON. *smithr*, Goth. *-smitha*, with cogn. verbs. Orig. craftsman in metal; cf. Ger. *geschmeidig*, malleable. With *smithy*, ON. *smithja*, cf. Ger. *schmiede*.

smitham. Small coal; earlier, dust of lead ore, ground malt. Var. of AS. *smedma*, fine powder, spelling being due to association with *smith*; cf. archaic Dan. *smitten*, Sw. dial. *smitter*, fragment, ult. cogn. with *mite*[1].

smithereens [*Anglo-Ir.*]. Ir. *smidirín*, small fragment (v.s.). Cf. *colleen*, *poteen*, etc.

Smith's prizes [*Camb.*]. Founded (1768) by Robert Smith, Master of Trinity.

smock. AS. *smoc*, prob. cogn. with *smūgan*, to creep, as being a garment into which one inserts the head. Cf. *slop*[1]. See also *smug*, *smuggle*. Norw. *smokk*, finger-stall, is prob. the same word.

smog. Portmanteau-word, "what one eminent doctor has called 'smog'—coal-smoke-fog" (*Daily Chron.* Dec. 2, 1919).

smoke. AS. *smoca*; cf. Du. *smook*, Ger. *schmauch*. As verb AS. had *smēocan* (strong intrans.), whence dial. to *smeek*, *smocian* (weak trans.), whence to *smoke*. Has largely supplanted *reek*. To *smoke* (tobacco) appears c. 1600 (cf. F. *fumer*, Ger. *rauchen*) for earlier to *drink* (tobacco).

smolt. Young salmon intermediate between parr and grilse. ? Cf. *smelt*[1].

smooth. AS. *smōth*, found only once, the usual form being *smēthe*, whence dial. *smeeth*, common in place-names, e.g. *Smithfield*, *Smedley*.

smother. Early ME. *smorther*, stifling smoke, from stem of AS. *smorian*, to smother, suffocate, whence dial. to *smore*; cf. Du. *smoren*, Ger. *schmoren* (from LG.).

> Thus must I from the smoke into the smother (*As You Like It*, i. 2).

smouch [*slang*]. Jew. Earlier *smouse*, Du. *smous*, "a German Jew" (Sewel), ident. with Ger.-Jewish *schmus*, patter, profit, Heb. *sh'mū'ōth*, tales, news (? cf. *sheeny*). Sewel (1708) explains *smous* as formed from *Moses*, with which it has at any rate been associated. Cf. SAfr. *smouse*, pedlar.

smoulder. First (14 cent.) as noun, smother, smoky vapour. App. cogn. with *smother* and with Du. *smeulen*, to smoulder. Obs. from c. 1600, but revived by Scott.

> Where be much hete, being a fatte man, he was smoulderid to death (Leland, c. 1540).

> This word [smouldering] seems a participle; but I know not whether the verb smoulder be in use (Johns.).

smouse. See *smouch*.

smudge, smutch. ? Related to *smut* ? or to *smoke*. The latter is favoured by dial. *smudge*, to smoke (herrings), and US. *smudge*, smoky fire to keep off mosquitos. But there may be two separate words *smudge*, and influence of *smirch* also seems likely.

smug. From 16 cent., trim, neat, gradually shading into self-complacent, and, at universities, swot. Cf. Ger. *schmuck*, trim, elegant, cogn. with *schmiegen*, to press closely against (cf. *smock*).

> *sie hatte ihren schmuck angelegt*: she had smugged up her self (Ludw.).

smuggle. From 17 cent. LG. *smukkeln*, *smuggeln*, whence also Ger. *schmuggeln*, Du. *smokkelen*; cogn. with *smug*, with idea of secrecy. ? Cf. slang *smug*, to steal, hush up.

smut. From 17 cent., in all senses. Of LG. origin, cogn. with ME. *smoten*, to besmirch (Trev.); cf. Ger. *schmutz*, "smut, dirt, nastiness" (Ludw.).

> I saw the new play my wife saw yesterday, and do not like it, it being very smutty (Pepys, June 20, 1668).

smutch. See *smudge*.

snack. Orig. snap, bite, hence share, as in to *go snacks*. From dial. verb to *snack*, bite, snap; app. cogn. with *snatch* and ult. with *snap*; cf. Du. *snakken*, Norw. dial. *snaka*. See also *sneck*.

snaffle. From 16 cent. Cf. Du. *snavel*, snout, Fris. *snaffel*, mouth, Ger. *schnabel*, beak,

all ult. cogn. with *neb*. For transference of sense cf. *muzzle*.

snag. Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Norw. dial. *snage*, sharp point, stump, ON. *snagi*, point.

snail. AS. *snægel*; cf. LG. *snāl*, Ger. dial. *schnāgel*, ON. *snigill*; cogn. with synon. Ger. *schnecke*, *schnake*, and with *snake*.

snake. AS. *snaca*; cf. LG. *schnake*, ON. *snākr*, and OHG. *snahhan*, to creep; cogn. with *snail*, ? and ult. with *nag*, cobra (q.v.).

snap. LG. Du. *snappen*, cogn. with Ger. *schnappen*, to snap, *schnabel*, beak. In some senses partly an intens. of *knap*[2]. Very common in compds. indicating instantaneous action, e.g. *snapshot*, *snap vote*, etc., esp. in US.

snaphaunce [*hist.*]. Robber, firelock. Corrupt. of Du. *snaphaen*, or Ger. *schnapphahn*, lit. snap-cock; for formation cf. *catchpole*. The firelock may have been named from the robber (F. *chenapan*, rogue, is from Ger.), or have been an independent formation from the *hahn*, cock (of a gun), snapping on the flint. The Ger. word corresponds to the *petronel* of the Rom. langs.

> *chien*: a dogge; also, the snaphaunce of a pistoll (Cotg.).

snare. ON. *snara* or AS. *sneare*, cord, noose; cogn. with Du. *snaar*, string, and ult. with Ger. *schnur*.

snark. Imaginary animal. Coined (1876) by Lewis Carroll in the *Hunting of the Snark*. Cf. *jabberwock*.

> Our Liberal contemporaries are engaged in explaining every day that the Snark is undoubtedly a Boojum (*Obs.* Jan. 25, 1920).

snarl. Extended from obs. *snar*, cogn. with Ger. *schnarren*, to snarl, rattle; prob. imit.

snatch. Cogn. with *snack* (q.v.). Tusser has *snatch* for *snack*, light refreshment. With *by snatches* (16 cent.) cf. synon. L. *raptim*.

sneak. First as verb (Shaks.). App. cogn. with AS. *snīcan*, to creep, crawl, whence ME. *snike*. But the latter does not appear after 13 cent., and to this gap must be added the difference of vowel. Cf. *snake*, *snail*.

sneck [*Sc.*]. Latch, or catch, of door. Cogn. with *snatch*, *snack*. Cf. similar use of *catch*, *snap* (e.g. of bracelet).

sneer. Cf. Fris. *sneer*, scornful remark, *sneere*, to scorn. ? Cogn. with *snarl*. Earlier sense was to snort. Cf. F. *ricaner*, to sneer, OF. to bray, etc. Mod. contempt is less noisy but more intense.

sneeze. Altered from obs. *fnese*, AS. *fnēosan* (only in noun *fnēosung*), cogn. with Du. *fniezen*, ON. *fnȳsa*, and ult. with Ger. *niesen*. The alteration was perh. due to sense of phonetic fitness, helped by scribal confusion between *fn*, *fn*. Var. *neese* is in *AV*. (*Job*, xli. 18).

> He speketh in his nose,
> And fneseth faste and eek he hath the pose [cold]
> (Chauc. H. 61).

snib [*dial.*]. See *snub*.

snick. To cut. ? Suggested by *snickersnee*, ? or by *nick*. Now esp. at cricket.

snicker. Var. of *snigger* (q.v.); cf. Sc. *nicker*, in similar sense; ult. cogn. with *neigh*.

snickersnee [*archaic*]. Large knife, orig. fight with knives. Altered from obs. *snick-a-snee*, earlier *snick-or-snee*. Orig. from Du. *steken*, to thrust, stick (cf. Ger. *stechen*), *snijden*, *snijen*, to cut (cf. Ger. *schneiden*); cf. *cut-and-thrust*. The *st-* of the first word was later assimilated to the *sn-* of the second. In quot. 1 the speaker is a Dutchman.

> It is our countrie custome onely to stick or snee (Glapthorne, *Hollander*, i. 1, 1640).
>
> Among other customs they have in that town [Genoa], one is, that none must carry a pointed knife about him; which makes the Hollander, who is us'd to snik and snee to leave his horn-sheath and knife a ship-board when he comes ashore (Howell).

snider. Rifle. Invented by *Jacob Snider* (†1866).

sniff. Imit., cf. *snuff-le*, *snivel*.

snifting [*techn.*]. In *snifting-valve*. From dial. *snift*, to sniff; cf. Sw. *snyfta*.

snigger. Imit., also *snicker*, *nicker*.

sniggle. To fish for eels. From *sniggle*, dim. of dial. *snig*, eel (*Cath. Angl.*); ? cogn. with *snake*.

snip. Cf. Du. LG. *snippen*, Ger. dial. *schnippen*; cogn. with *snap*. As name for a tailor in Ben Jonson.

snipe. App. Scand.; cf. ON. *mȳrisnīpa*, Norw. *strandsnipa*; cogn. with Du. *snip*, Ger. *schnepfe*, "a snipe, snite" (Ludw.); ult. cogn. with *neb*; cf. F. *bécasse*, snipe, from *bec*, beak. The AS. name was *snīte*, whence dial. *snite* (v.s.). To *snipe*, shoot at individual, is 18 cent., latest fig. sense of spiteful attack or unpatriotic faultfinding being 20 cent.

> I really beg, for the common cause of the country, that there should be an end of this sniping (D. Lloyd George, May 9, 1918).

snip-snap-snorum. Card-game (18 cent.). LG. *snipp-snapp-snorum* (or *-snurr*), a jingle on *snippen* or *snappen*, to snap up.

snivel. AS. *snyflan*, in *snyflung*, running at nose, from *snofl*, mucus; cogn. with *sniff*, *snuffle*. For fig. senses cf. *drivel*.

snob. Orig. (18 cent.) nickname for shoemaker; later, vulgarian (esp. at Camb.). Chief current sense is due to Thackeray (*Book of Snobs*, 1848). ? Cogn. with *snub*, to cut short (cf. *snip*, tailor).

snood [*poet.*]. AS. *snōd*, head-dress, fillet. Not found in ME. and now only as Sc. or poet. word.

snooker. Elaboration of pool and pyramids. Late 19 cent. Origin unknown. ? Arbitrary (cf. *spoof*).

snook-s. Derisive gesture. Late 19 cent. Origin unknown. Cf. F. *faire un pied de nez*, Ger. *eine lange nase machen*. Perh. name *Snook-s* felt as phonetically appropriate (cf. *Walker*).

snooze. Cant word (18 cent.) of unknown origin.

snoozle [*colloq.*]. ? Combination of *snooze*, *snuggle*, *nuzzle*.

snore. Imit., cf. *snort*, dial. *snork*, and Ger. *schnarchen*, "to snore or snort" (Ludw.).

> This millere hath so wisely bibbed ale,
> That as an hors he snorteth in his sleepe
> (Chauc. A. 4162).

> But give to me the snoring breeze
> And white waves heaving high
> (Allan Cunningham).

snort. Imit. (v.s.). For intens. *snorter* cf. *ripper*, *screamer*, etc.

snot. AS. *gesnot*; cf. Du. LG. *snot*, MHG. *snuz*; cogn. with *snout*. For *snotty*, contemptuous name for midshipman, cf. colloq. F. *morveux*, brat, with suggestion of lacking pocket handkerchief.

snout. Early ME. *snute*. Cf. Du. *snuit*, Ger. *schnauze*, Dan. *snude*, Sw. Norw. *snut*. Existence of AS. *snȳtan*, to wipe the nose, suggests that the word represents an unrecorded AS. **snūt*.

snow[1]. AS. *snāw*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *sneeuw*, Ger. *schnee* (OHG. *snēo*, *snēw-*), ON. *snær*, Goth. *snaiws*; cogn. with L. *nix*, *niv-*, Gael. Ir. *sneacht*, Welsh *nyf*, Russ. *snieg'*, etc. To *snow under* is US. (cf. to *freeze out*).

snow[2] [*naut.*]. Kind of brig. Du. *snauw* or LG. *snau*, whence also Ger. *schnaue*, F. *senou*. Orig. LG. sense is snout, beak, the build being somewhat pointed, for speed.

snub. ON. *snubba*, to check, rebuke. Ground-sense is to shorten, as in *snub nose* (cf. Norw. dial. *snubbnos*), and naut. & US. sense of pulling up short. *Snib*, *snip* were also used in same sense.

> He schuld snybbe the maydenes that thei schuld not be redy to telle swech tales
> (Capgrave, *St Augustine*, c. 1450).

snuff. Earliest sense, wick of candle (Wyc. *Ex.* xxv. 38). App. the same word as *snuff*, sniff, snort (see *snivel*); cf. F. *moucher*, to snuff a candle, to wipe the nose, and Norw. Dan. *snyde* in same senses; cogn. with Ger. *schnupfen*, cold in the head, *schnuppe*, snuff of candle. Wyc. (*Ex.* xxv. 38) has to *snot out* as var. of to *snuff out*. Sense of powdered tobacco is Du. *snuf*, *snuif*, short for *snuiftabak*, tobacco for sniffing. Formerly often *snush*, with which cf. Sc. *sneeshing*, because helping to sneeze. *Up to snuff* is recorded c. 1800. ? Cf. F. *ne pas se moucher du pied*.

> *schnupftoback*: a sneezing-powder; a snuff or snush (Ludw.).

snuffle. Frequent. of *snuff*; cf. Du. *snuffelen*, Ger. *schnüffeln*. Cf. *snivel*.

snug. Orig. (16 cent.) naut., as in to *make all snug*, to *snug down*. Cf. Sw. *snygg*, archaic Dan. *snyg*, tidy, LG. *snügger*, Du. *snugger*, sprightly. Hence to *snuggle*.

so. AS. *swā*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zoo*, Ger. *so*, ON. *svā*, Goth. *swa*. See *as*. With *so and so* cf. *such and such*.

soak. AS. *socian*, cogn. with *suck*.

> To dinner at Trinity-house, where a very good dinner among the old sokers (Pepys, Feb. 15, 1664).

soap. AS. *sāpe*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zeep*, Ger. *seife*, ON. *sāpa*. L. *sapo* (whence F. *savon*, It. *sapone*, Sp. *jabón*) is of Teut. origin and occurs first in Pliny, the Romans app. not knowing the use of soap. Cf. *lather*.

soar. F. *essorer*, VL. **exaurare*, from *aura*, air; cf. It. *sorare*.

sob. Imit., cf. Fris. *sobje*, to suck *Sob-stuff* (neol.) is US.

sobeit. For *so be it*. One of our few surviving subjunctives.

sober. F. *sobre*, L. *sobrius*, opposite of *ebrius*, drunk, with which it is no doubt cogn. Found very early in extended sense of grave, sedate, etc., e.g. *in sober earnest*, *sober as a judge*, the latter prob. not the opposite of *drunk as a lord*.

Sobranje. Bulg. national assembly. From prefix *so-* (as in *soviet*) and *berem*, I gather, cogn. with G. φέρειν, E. bear[2]. Thus "conference." Cf. Russ. *sobirat'*, to gather.

sobriquet, soubriquet. F., "a surname; also, a nick-name, or by-word; and, a quip or cut given, a mock or flowt bestowed, a jeast broken on a man." In OF. a chuck under the chin, with which cf. synon. It. *sottobecco*, lit. under (the) beak. For sense-development we may compare Ger. *spitzname*, lit. sharp-pointed name, but the form of the F. word is unexplained. The second element may have orig. meant brisket; cf. OF. *soubarbe*, *soubride*, both used of a sudden check to a horse.

soc, socage [*hist.*]. See *soke*.

soccer, socker. Association football. Cf. *rugger*.

social. F., L. *socialis*, from *socius*, companion, cogn. with *sequi*, to follow. It is uncertain whether *socialism*, *socialist* originated (c. 1835) in F. or E. No doubt they contain a reminiscence of Rousseau's *Contrat Social* (1762). *Sociology* is F. *sociologie*, coined by Comte.

society. F. *société*, L. *societas* (v.s.). Cf. *association*.

Socinian [*theol.*]. Of *Faustus Socinus*, latinized name of *Sozzini*, It. theologian of 16 cent., who denied divinity of Christ.

sociology. See *social*.

sock[1]. For foot. AS. *socc*, slipper, L. *soccus*, light shoe. In *sock and buskin*, comedy and tragedy, with allusion to light shoe of ancient comic actors (*Allegro*, 131).

sock[2]. To beat, to give *socks*. Cant, of unknown origin.

> *sock*: a pocket, also to beat. *I'll sock ye*: I'll drub ye tightly (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

sock[3]. "Tuck." Orig. Eton slang. Origin unknown.

sockdologer [*US.*]. Knock-out blow, "whopper." Said to be arbitrary formation from *doxology*, regarded as final.

socker. See *soccer*.

socket. AF. *soket*, orig. spear-head of shape of small ploughshare, dim. of F. *soc*, ploughshare, of Celt. origin (cf. Gael. *soc*). The transfer of sense from the blade to the cylinder receiving it is easily paralleled (cf. *shaft*).

> [Pugio] brevem formam habens vomeris, unde vulgariter "vomerulus" vocatur, Gallice "soket" (Matthew Paris).

socle [*arch.*]. F., It. *zoccolo*, pedestal, little sock, L. *socculus*, dim. of *soccus*, sock[1].

socman [*hist.*]. See *soke*.

Socratic. Of *Socrates* (†399 B.C.), esp. with ref. to eliciting truth by question and answer.

sod[1]. Of grass. Also (17 cent.) *sad*. Cf. Du. *zode*, Ger. *sode* (from LG.), OFris. *sātha*, *sāda*. The cogn. forms all point to connection with *seethe*, but the reason for this is unknown. Cf. *sud*, *sodden*.

sod[2]. For *sodomite*.

soda. It., also Sp. & MedL.; cf. F. *soude*, which could represent L. *solida*, but this will not account for the forms in the other langs. With *sodium* (Davy, 1807) cf. *potassium*.

sodality. L. *sodalitas*, from *sodalis*, companion.

sodden. Orig. p.p. of *seethe* (q.v.).

sodium. See *soda*.

sodomy. F. *sodomie*, from *Sodom* (*Gen.* xviii.–xix.).

Sodor. In bishopric of *Sodor and Man*. From ON. *suthreyjar*, southern islands (Hebrides), episcopally united with Man in 11 cent.

sofa. F., Arab. *ṣoffah*; cf. It. Sp. *sofa*.

soffit [*arch.*]. F. *soffite*, It. *soffito*, lit. fixed under, from L. *sub* and *figere*, to fix. Cf. *suffix*.

soft. AS. *sōfte*, more usu. *sēfte*, survival of the *-o-* form being due to influence of adv. WGer.; cf. Du. *zacht*, Ger. *sanft*, *sacht* (LG.); ? cogn. with Goth. *samjan*, to please. As applied to persons shows the usual degeneration (cf. *silly*) from orig. gentle, compassionate, etc., via effeminate (Shaks.). Burton already has "silly, soft fellows" with mod. sense of both adjs.

soho. AF. hunting cry (14 cent.). Cf. *tally ho*, *yoicks*.

soi-disant. F., lit. self-saying.

soil[1]. Ground. AF. *soil*, VL. **solium*, for *solum*, ground. Or perh. simply OF. *soul*, L. *solum*, with the E. fondness for *-oi-*, as in *recoil*, *foil*[2], obs. *moil*, mule, *soil*[3], etc.

soil[2]. To stain. F. *souiller* (whence also *sully*); cf. Prov. *sulhar*. Prob. of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *bisuljan*, OSax. *salwian*, Goth. *bisauljan*, AS. *sylian*, from *sol*, mud, wallow, Norw. dial. *söyla*, to defile. Hence *soil*, filth, esp. in *night-soil*, and to *take soil* (of hunted animal), to seek refuge in pool, wallow.

soil[3] [*archaic*]. To fatten (cattle) on green food. F. *saouler*, *soûler*, from *saoul*, *soûl*, satiated, L. *satullus*, dim. of *satur*, from *satis*, enough, cogn. with *sad*.

soirée. F., from *soir*, evening, L. *serum* (sc. *tempus*), late. Cf. *matinée*.

sojourn. OF. *sojorner* (*séjourner*), VL. **subdiurnare*, from *diurnus* (see *journal*). As in *succour* E. preserves the fuller first syllable.

soke, soc [*hist.*]. Right of, district under, local jurisdiction. MedL. *soca*, AS. *sōcn*, cogn. with *seek*. Orig. sense of pursuit, attack, survives in Sc. *hamesucken* (leg.), assault on a man in his own house.

sol [*mus.*]. See *gamut*.

sola. Urdu *solā*, Hind. *sholā*, plant from the pith of which light hats are made; hence *sola topee*, the latter, Hind. *ṭopī*, hat, perh. from Port. *topo*, top.

solace. Archaic F. *soulas*, L. *solatium*, from *solari*, to comfort, console.

solan. Gannet. Now usu. *solan-goose*. Earlier *soland*. ON. *sūla*, second element perh. ON. *önd*, *and-*, duck (cf. Ger. *ente*). If so, *solan-goose* contains three bird-names.

solandra. Shrub. From *Solander*, Sw. botanist (†1782).

solar. L. *solaris*, from *sol*, sun; cogn. with G. ἥλιος, Goth. *sauil*, ON. *sōl*. *Solar plexus*, complex of nerves at pit of stomach, is app. from central position. *Solar myth* is 19 cent.

solarium. L., "a dial; also the sollar of an house" (Coop.), from *sol* (v.s.). In current use for terrace for sun baths. *Sollar*, *soller*, upper room, etc. (Wyc. *Acts*, i. 13), is still in dial. use.

soldan [*hist.*]. OF. form of *sultan* (q.v.); cf. It. *soldano*, Sp. *soldán*. In ME. more usu. *sowden* (still as surname), OF. *soudan*. Spec. of the Sultan of Egypt.

soldanella. Bindweed. It., of obscure origin, ? ult. from L. *solidus*; cf. various names for *comfrey* (q.v.).

solder. Restored from earlier *soder*, *soudur*, etc., F. *soudure* (cf. *batter*, *fritter*), from *souder*, L. *solidare*, to make solid. ME. had the verb *sold*, *soud*, now replaced by *solder*.

soldier. Restored from ME. & OF. *soudeour*, *soudier*, etc. (with more than seventy E. vars.), from *soude*, *solde*, pay (cf. It. *soldo*, Sp. *sueldo*), ult. ident. with *sou* (q.v.). ModF. *soldat* is It. *soldato*, lit. paid.

> I can not wele gide or rewle sodyours
> (*Paston Let.* ii. 308).
>
> Some of them be but yonge sawgeres, and wote full lytyll what yt meneth to be as a sauger, nor for to endure to do as a sawger should do (*ib.* iii. 155).
>
> *soldato*: prest with paie as soldiers are (Flor.).
>
> Und sein sold
> Muss dem soldaten werden; darnach heisst er
> (Schiller, *Picc.* ii. 7).

soldo. It. coin. See *sou*.

sole[1]. Of boot. F., VL. *sola*, for *solea*, from *solum*, ground. *Sole*, fish, is the same word, from shape.

sole[2]. Adj. Restored from ME. & OF. *soul* (*seul*), L. *solus*.

solecism. L., G. σολοικισμός, from σόλοικος, speaking incorrectly, orig. in the corrupt Attic of the Athenian colonists of Σόλοι in Cilicia. Cf. *barbarism*, *anglicism*, *laconic*, *patavinity*.

solemn. OF. *solemne* (replaced by *solennel*), L. *sollemnis*, *sollennis*, appointed, festal, from OL. *sollus*, whole, entire, and *annus*, year. Now usu. with suggestion of gloom, austerity, but orig. sense survives in verb to *solemnize* (marriage). See also *sullen*.

solen. Razor-fish (mollusc). G. σωλήν, tube, shell-fish, etc.

sol-fa [*mus.*]. See *gamut*.

solfatara. Volcano vent. Name of sulphurous volcano near Naples, from It. *solfo*, sulphur.

solfeggio [*mus.*]. It., from *sol-fa*.

solferino. Colour. Discovered soon after battle of *Solferino* (1859). Cf. *magenta*.

solicit. F. *solliciter*, L. *sollicitare*, from OL. *sollus*, whole, *ciēre*, *cit-*, to set in motion. Leg. sense of *solicitor* appears in 16 cent., the King's *general attorney* and *general solicitor* being mentioned in an act of 1533–4.

> To the memory of Hobson Judkin Esq., late of Clifford's Inn, the honest solicitor
> (*Epitaph in St Dunstan's, Fleet St.*).

solid. F. *solide*, L. *solidus*, cogn. with OL. *sollus*, whole, G. ὅλος. *Solidarity*, much used of late, is F. *solidarité*, a coinage of the *Encyclopédie* (1765).

solifidian [*theol.*]. One who believes in salvation by faith alone (*Rom.* iii. 28). A Reformation coinage on L. *solus*, alone, *fides*, faith.

soliloquy. Late L. *soliloquium*, coined by St Augustine (? on G. μονολογία) from *solus*, alone, *loqui*, to speak.

soliped [*zool.*]. With uncloven hoof, solid ungulate. MedL. *solipes*, *soliped-*, for *solidipes*.

solitary. F. *solitaire*, L. *solitarius*, from *solus*, alone. *Solitaire*, gem, game for one person, etc., is a later borrowing from F. *Solitude*, though in Chauc., was not in common use till 17 cent.

solivagant. From L. *solivagus*, wandering alone, from *vagari*, to wander.

sollar, soller [*dial.*]. See *solarium*.

solleret [*hist.*]. Part of armour. OF. dim. of *soler* (*soulier*), shoe, ? VL. **subtelare*, from *subtel*, the instep, lit. under heel (*talus*), ? or connected with *sole*[1].

solo. It., L. *solus*, alone.

Solomon's seal. Plant. Translates MedL. *sigillum Solomonis*, variously explained.

Solon. Sage. G. Σόλων, early lawgiver of Athens, one of the seven sages.

so-long [*colloq.*]. ? Corrupt. of *salaam*. Cf. *compound*[2], *go-down*, etc.

solstice. F., L. *solstitium*, from *sol*, sun, *sistere*, to stand.

soluble, solution. See *solve*.

solus. L., alone.

solve. L. *solvere*, *solut-*, to loosen, from *se-*, apart, *luere*, to pay, release. OF. *soudre* had also spec. sense of pay; cf. *solvent*.

somatic. G. σωματικός, from σῶμα, body.

sombre. F., cf. Sp. *sombra*, shade. App. in some way connected with L. *umbra*, shade, but origin of init. *s-* is unknown.

sombrero. Broad hat. Orig. (16 cent.) parasol. Sp., from *sombra*, shade (v.s.).

some. AS. *sum*. Com. Teut., but now mostly dial. in related langs.; cf. Du. *som-* (in *somtijds*, *somwijlen*), OHG. *sum*, ON. *sumr*, Goth. *sums*; cogn. with Sanskrit *sama*, any, every. US. sense, (of) some (consequence), has lately become colloq. E. *Something* was in ME. and later very common as adv., as still in *something like* (cf. *somewhat*). Dial. *summat* is for *some whit*.

> That night, I tell you, she looked some
> (Lowell, *The Courtin'*).

-some. AS. *-sum*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *-zaam*, Ger. *-saam*, ON. *-samr*, Goth. *-sams*; ? cogn. with *same*, *seem*. But in *foursome* the suffix is the word *some* orig. preceded by genitive of numeral.

somersault. Corrupt. of F. *soubresaut*, Prov. *sobresaut*, L. *super* and *saltus*, leap; cf. It. *suprasalto*, F. *sursaut*. Further corrupted to *summerset*, *somerset*. Cf. *fault* for restored *-l-*.

somnambulism. Coined from L. *somnus*, sleep, *ambulare*, to walk. Replaced earlier *noctambulation* (Bailey). *Somnus* is cogn. with AS. *swefn*, sleep, dream.

somnolent. F., L. *somnolentus*, from *somnus* (v.s.).

son. AS. *sunu*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zoon*, Ger. *sohn*, ON. *sunr*, Goth. *sunus*; cogn. with Sanskrit *sūnu*, and ult. with G. υἱός. Found in the same langs. as *daughter*.

sonant. From pres. part. of L. *sonare*, to sound.

sonata. It., from *sonare*, to sound. Cf. *cantata*.

song. AS. *sang*, *song*, cogn. with *sing* (q.v.). *For a song* is in Shaks. (*All's well*, iii. 2). With *songstress*, a double fem. (*-ster*, *-ess*), cf. *sempstress*.

sonnet. F., It. *sonetto*, dim. of *suono*, sound, L. *sonus*. First in title of Surrey's poems (1557), but orig. used of various short poems.

sonorous. From L. *sonorus*, from *sonor*, sound, cogn. with *sonus*.

> Here let the mountains thunder forth sonorous,
> Alleluia;
> There let the valleys sing in gentler chorus,
> Alleluia (J. M. Neale).

sonsy [*Sc. & Ir.*]. Buxom. From *sonse*, plenty, Gael. Ir. *sonas*, good fortune.

soon. AS. *sōna*, at once; cf. OSax. OHG. *sān*. For fig. sense of *sooner* cf. *rather* (cf. also F. *plus tôt*, *plutôt*).

soot. AS. *sōt*; cf. Du. dial. *zoet*, ON. *sōt*; ? cogn. with *sit*, as meaning what settles, sediment.

sooterkin [*archaic*]. Imaginary afterbirth attributed to Du. women. App. archaic Du. *soetken*, darling, dim. of *soet* (*zoet*), sweet, but the E. sense is not known in Du. Howell (1621) calls it *zucchie*.

sooth. AS. *sōth*, orig. adj., true; cf. OSax. *sōth*, ON. *sannr*, Goth. *sunjis*, Sanskrit *satya*, all supposed to be, like L. *sons*, guilty, pres. part. formations from the root *es-*, to be (cf. *authentic*). Obs. from 17 cent., exc. in *forsooth*, *soothsayer* (with which cf. Ger. *wahrsager*), but revived by Scott.

soothe. AS. *sōthian*, to show to be true (v.s.). Current sense is reached via that of cajoling a person by assenting to what he says.

> These be they that sooth young youths in all their sayings, that uphold them in al their doings
> (Lyly's *Euphues*).

sop. AS. *sopp*, bread, etc. dipped in liquid; cogn. with *sup*, *soup*; hence verb to *sop*, AS. *soppian*; cf. Du. *soppen*. With *sopped*, wet through, cf. synon. F. *trempé comme une soupe*.

sophism. Restored from earlier *sofyme*, *sophume*, etc., OF. (*sophisme*), L., G. σόφισμα, from σοφίζεσθαι, to devise, from σοφός, wise. Depreciatory sense springs from bad reputation of the *sophists*,

professional teachers, in ancient Greece. Cf. *sophisticate*, earliest E. sense (c. 1400) of which is to adulterate. *Sophister*, OF. *sophistre*, L. *sophista*, has the same intrusive *-r-* as *barrister*. *Sophomore*, second year student (now only US.), is for obs. *sophumer*, from *sophume* (v.s.). Cf. Camb. *soph.*

Sophy [*hist.*]. Surname of Pers. dynasty (c. 1500–1736) founded by *Ismael Safī*, whose name comes from Arab. *safī-ud-dīn*, purity of religion. With the *Grand Sophy* cf. the *Grand Turk*, the *Great Mogul*.

sopite. From L. *sopire*, *sopit-*, to put to sleep (v.i.).

soporific. From L. *sopor*, sleep, ult. cogn. with *somnus* (see *somnambulism*).

soprano. It., from *sopra*, above. Cf. *sovereign*.

sorb. F. *sorbe* or L. *sorbum*, fruit of service-tree.

sorbet. F., as *sherbet* (q.v.).

Sorbonist. From the *Sorbonne*, Paris, orig. theol. college, founded (13 cent.) by *Robert de Sorbon*.

sorcerer. Extended from ME. *sorcer*, F. *sorcier*, VL. **sortiarius*, from *sors*, *sort-*, lot, fate.

sordid. F. *sordide*, L. *sordidus*, from *sordes* (pl.), filth.

sore. AS. *sār*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zeer*, Ger. *sehr* (v.i.), ON. *sārr*. For adv. use, e.g. *sore afraid*, cf. mod. use of *awfully*, etc. Ger. *sehr* has lost orig. sense (exc. in dial. and verb *versehren*, to harm) and means very, being used with any adj., while archaic E. *sore* usu. accompanies adjs. expressing grief, suffering, etc. The E. limitation is prob. due to the adoption of *very* in gen. sense.

sorghum. ModL., from It. *sorgo*, Indian millet, MedL. *surgum*, *suricum*, app. for *Syricum*.

soricine [*biol.*]. Resembling the shrew-mouse, L. *sorex*, *soric-*.

sorites [*log.*]. Chain of syllogisms. L., G. σωρείτης, from σωρός, heap.

sorner [*Sc.*]. Beggar, one who quarters himself on others. From obs. Ir. *sorthan*, free quarters, as privilege of feudal superior and his men. Cf. *cosher*[1], which was used in very similar sense.

sororicide. Cf. *fratricide*. See *sister*.

sorrel[1]. Plant. F. *surelle*, dial. name for plant (*oseille*), dim. from OHG. *sūr*, sour.

sorrel[2]. Colour of horse, formerly also of buck in third year (*Love's Lab. Lost*, iv. 2). OF. *sorel*, dim. of *sor* (*saur*) (whence ME. *sore*, of hawks and horses); of Teut. origin, cogn. with *sere*[1] (q.v.).

sorrow. AS. *sorh*, *sorg*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zorg*, Ger. *sorge*, ON. *sorg*, Goth. *saurga*. Unconnected with *sorry*.

sorry. AS. *sārig*, from *sār*, sore. Unconnected with *sorrow*, though early associated with it. For sense of vile, mean, cf. *wretched*, *pitiful*, etc.

sort. F. *sorte*, VL. **sorta*, for *sors*, lot, share; cf. It. *sorta*. Also adopted by the Teut. langs. *Of a sort*, *of sorts*, are both now slightly contemptuous, but *man of sort* was equivalent to *man of quality* in Tudor E. *Out of sorts* meant in 17 cent. out of stock, but fig. sense is recorded still earlier (cf. *indisposed*). Verb to *sort* is from the noun, partly also from L. *sortire*, "to make lottes; to dispose or order" (Coop.), and F. *assortir*.

> Another semi-civil war of sorts is making a promising start in the province of Mohileff
> (*Daily Chron.* Feb. 6, 1918).

sortie. F., p.p. fem. of *sortir*, to go out, of obscure origin. VL. **surctire*, from *surgere*, *surrect-*, to rise (cf. Sp. *surtir*, to rise, spring forth), has been suggested, but the formation of a VL. verb in *-ire* from a p.p. is abnormal (but cf. *squat*).

sortilege. F. *sortilège*, MedL. *sortilegium*, from *sortilegus*, fortune-teller, from *sors*, *sort-*, lot, *legere*, to choose.

sorus [*bot.*]. Cluster of spore-cases, etc. G. σωρός, heap.

S.O.S. Wireless signal of distress at sea, represented by . . . - - - . . . , etc., a simple and unmistakable message substituted for earlier *C.Q.D.*, come quickly distress.

> In January we shall send out the S.O.S., save or starve (Sir Arthur Yapp, Dec. 10, 1917).

sostenuto [*mus.*]. It., p.p. of *sostenere*, to sustain.

sot. In ME. fool. F., ? L. *idioticus*, ? whence also It. *zotico*, earlier *zottico*, "clownish, rusticall, slovenlie, lubberly, homely, unmannerly, blockish, rude" (Flor.).

Sothic (year). From G. Σῶθις, an Egypt. name of Sirius.

sotnia. Squadron of Cossacks. Russ. *sotnya*, hundred, cogn. with L. *centum*.

sotto voce. It., under (L. *subtus*) voice.

sou. F., back-formation from *sous*, pl. of OF. *soul*, *sol*, L. *solidus*, used as name of

coin. Cf. *soldier*, £. *s. d.* Formerly, and still occ., used colloq. in pl.

Not a sous had he got, not a guinea or note (*Ingoldsby*).

He had not given a sous since the war began (*Daily Chron.* May 15, 1918).

soubise. Sauce. From F. *Marshal Soubise* (†1787). Cf. *bechamel*.

soubrette. F., from ModProv. *soubret*, coy, from *soubra*, to put on one side. So *Dict. Gén.* Others connect the word with Sp. *sobrina*, niece, L. *consobrina* (see *cousin*).

soubriquet. See *sobriquet*.

souchong. Tea. Chin. *siao-chung*, small sort.

Soudanese. Of the *Soudan*, lit. blacks (Arab.).

soufflé. F., p.p. of *souffler*, to blow, L. *sufflare*, from *sub* and *flare*.

sough. First as verb, to make a rushing sound. AS. *swōgan* (also found in OSax.), cogn. with *swēgan*, to sound. Obs. in E. from 16 cent., but re-introduced by Burns and Scott. Esp. in to *keep a calm sough*, to hold one's tongue.

sought. See *seek*.

soul. AS. *sāwol*, *sāwl*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *ziel*, Ger. *seele*, ON. *sāla*, Goth. *saiwala*. For fig. senses and collocation with *body*, *life*, cf. similar use of F. *âme*, Ger. *seele*. As applied to individual (*good soul*, *not a living soul*, *every soul on board*) perh. due to eccl. character of medieval administration (cf. *parish*).

sound[1]. Noise. ME. & AF. *soun*, F. *son*, L. *sonus*. For excrescent *-d* cf. dial. *gownd*, *drownd*, and see *bound*[3].

sound[2]. Adj. AS. *gesund*, healthy, whence also ME. *isund*. WGer.; cf. Du. *gezond*, Ger. *gesund*; ? cogn. with Ger. *geschwind*, swift, orig. strong. Later sense of genuine, trustworthy, develops into mere intens. (sleep, sherry, thrashing, etc.). In *sound as a bell* there is association with *sound*[1].

sound[3]. Narrow channel, esp. in Sc. ON. *sund*, swimming, strait (as between Cattegat and Baltic), cogn. with *swim*; cf. AS. *sund*, swimming, water, whence sense of swimming-bladder of sturgeon, cod, etc. By early writers associated with *sound*[4], as a channel that can be sounded, whereas it is a channel that can be swum. For sense cf. relation of *ford* to *fare* or of L. *vadum*, ford, to *vadere*, to go.

sound[4]. To measure with plummet. F. *sonder*, from *sonde*, plummet-line, app. Teut. and ident. with *sound*[3], though it is difficult to see the connection; cf. AS. *sund-līne*, *sund-rāp* (rope). Hence med. to *sound*, probe, a wound, and, with a leaning on *sound*[1], to *sound* the lungs.

sounder [*archaic*]. Herd of wild swine. OF. *sondre*, of Teut. origin; cf. synon. AS. *sunor*, ON. *sonar-* (in compds.), OHG. *swaner*.

soup. F. *soupe*, of Teut. origin and cogn. with *sop*, *sup*; cf. It. *zuppa*, Sp. *sopa*. Du. *sop*, Ger. *suppe*, are from F.

soupçon. F., OF. *sospeçon*, L. *suspectio-n-*, for *suspicio-n-*.

sour. AS. *sūr*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zuur*, Ger. *sauer* (OHG. *sūr*), ON. *sūrr*. Cf. *sorrel*[1]. *Sour-dough*, man from Alaska, alludes to use of leaven in baking bread there in winter. As *sour-dough* has long been obs. in E., its US. currency is prob. due to Du. *zuurdeeg* or Ger. *sauerteig*.

The citee restide a litil in mengyng to gydre of soure dowe, till it were sourdowid all (Wyc. *Hos.* vii. 4).

source. F., spring, from *sourdre*, to rise, spring up, L. *surgere*. ME. had also the verb to *sourd*, spring up, well forth.

sourdine [*mus.*]. F., It. *sordina*, from *sordo*, deaf, muffled, L. *surdus*.

souse[1] [*dial.*]. Pigs' feet and ears pickled, brine, etc. for pickling. OF. *soult*, *souz*, OHG. *sulza*, whence Ger. *sülze*, *sulze*, "souce, souced pork" (Ludw.); cf. synon. Du. *zult*, and It. *solcio*, from Ger.; cogn. with *salt*.

souse[2] [*archaic*]. To swoop down. First (15 cent.) as noun. ? In some way connected with F. *sous*, *dessous*, or perh. with *sus*, *dessus*, as in *fondre dessus*, to swoop down upon. The *NED.* explanation (from Skeat) that *souse* is altered from *source*, upward flight, is due to misunderstanding of quots. below, in which *mount*, *source*, are not equivalent, but alternative, to *souse*; i.e. the hawk attacks its prey from below or above, the latter method being the swoop or souse.

Iff youre hawke nym the fowle a loft, ye shall say she toke it at the mounte or at the souce (*Book of St Albans*, 1486).

The sparowhawkes do use to kill the fowl at the sowrce or souse (Turberville, 1575).

souse[3]. Thump, flop, etc. Imit., cf. Ger. *saus*, tumult, esp. in *saus und braus*, ON. *sūs*, roar of waves. Strongly associated with *souse*[1,2], e.g. in quot. below, which it would be hard to assign to any of the three.

Jonas (to them all appese)
O'er head and eares was soused in the seas (Sylv. *Jonas*).

soutache [*neol.*]. Braid, etc. F., Hung. *szuszak*.

soutane. F., cassock, It. *sottana*, from *sotto*, under, L. *subtus*.

souteneur. F., prostitute's bully, from *soutenir*, to maintain. See *sustain*.

south. AS. *sūth*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zuid* (as in *Zuider Zee*), Ger. *süd*, ON. *suthr*; from Teut. *sunth-*, ? cogn. with *sun*. Hence F. *sud* (cf. *nord*, *est*, *ouest*). The *southernwood* (AS.) orig. came from south of Europe. *Southron*, a Sc. alteration, after *Briton*, *Saxon*, of *southern*, was app. popularized by Jane Porter (*Scottish Chiefs*, 1810), who took it from Blind Harry. With *sou'wester*, protection against a south-west gale, cf. Du. *zuidwester*.

souvenir. F., orig. infin., L. *subvenire*, to come to mind.

sovereign. OF. *soverain* (*souverain*), VL. **superanus*, from *super*, above; cf. It. *sovrano*, whence *sovran*, a spelling first used by Milton (*Comus*, 41), Sp. *soberano*. For unoriginal *-g-* cf. *delight*, *sprightly*, etc., but it may be partly due to influence of *reign*. For sense of coin, temp. Hen. VII, cf. *real*[2]. *Sovereign remedy* is in *Piers Plowm*. *Sovereign good* is also ME., after L. *summum bonum*.

soviet. Russ., council, from prefix *so-*, together (cf. *Sobranje*), and a Slav. root, to speak, which appears in Russ. *otviet*, answer, *priviet*, greeting, etc. Cf. Serbo-Croat. & Sloven. *svet* in same sense.

sow[1]. Noun. AS. *sugu*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zeug*, Ger. *sau*, ON. *sȳr*; cogn. with L. *sus*, G. ὗς, Zend *hu*. For sense of mass of metal cf. *pig*.

> Ye can be [*read* not] make a silk purse out of a sowe's luggs, a Scotch proverb (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

sow[2]. Verb. AS. *sāwan*. WAryan; cf. Du. *zaaien*, Ger. *säen*, ON. *sā*, Goth. *saian*, L. *serere*, *sat-*, OSlav. *sejati*, etc.

sowar [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Urdu, Pers. *sawār*, horseman.

soy. Sauce, bean. Jap., colloq. for *siyau-yu*, Chin. *shi-yu*, from *shi*, salted bean, *yu*, oil. Also *soya*, via Du.

spa. From *Spa*, Belgium, famed for mineral springs.

> Th' English Bath and eke the German Spau
> (*Faerie Queene*, I. xi. 30).

space. F. *espace*, L. *spatium*; cf. It. *spazio*, Sp. *espacio*.

> The spacious times of great Elizabeth
> (Tennyson, *Dream of Fair Women*).

spade[1]. Tool. AS. *spadu*; cf. Du. *spade*, *spa*, Ger. *spaten*; cogn. with G. σπάθη, flat blade, sword, etc., whence It. *spada*, Sp. *espada*, F. *épée* (OF. *espede*). To *call a spade a spade*, first in Udall's transl. of Erasmus, is due to the latter having rendered Plutarch's σκάφη, trough, bowl, by L. *ligo*, spade, because of connection with σκάπτειν, to dig. The proverb is also in Lucian—τὰ σῦκα σῦκα, τὴν σκάφην δὲ σκάφην ὀνομάζων.

spade[2]. At cards. Mistransl. of Sp. *espada*, sword (v.s.), the sign orig. used. Cf. *club*.

spadille. Ace of spades at ombre and quadrille. F., Sp. *espadilla*, dim. of *espada*, spade[2].

spadix [*bot.*]. L., G. σπάδιξ, palm branch.

spae [*Sc.*]. To foretell; esp. in *spae-wife*. From ON. *spā*, to foretell, orig. to pry, spy (q.v.).

spaghetti. It., pl. of *spaghetto*, "a small thred" (Flor.), dim. of *spago*, "any kinde of pack thred" (*ib.*), of unknown origin.

spagyric [*hist.*]. Of alchemy. ModL. *spagiricus*, prob. coined by Paracelsus.

spahi [*hist.*]. Turkish trooper. F., Turk. *sipahi*, from Pers. (see *sepoy*). Since Crimean War also of F. Algerian cavalry.

spall. Chip of stone. Cf. ME. *spald*, to split, of LG. origin, cogn. with Ger. *spalten*.

spalpeen. Ir. *spailpín*, orig. casual farm labourer, dim. of unknown origin.

span[1]. Stretch, etc. AS. *spann*; cf. Du. Ger. *spanne*, ON. *spönn*. As the AS. word is rare, ME. *span* is prob. rather OF. *espan*, from Teut. Ground-idea is that of stretching from point to point, as in verb (cf. Du. Ger. *spannen*). This was used earlier, after Du., of harnessing horses, a sense now reintroduced (*inspan*, *outspan*) from SAfr. *Spanner*, tool, orig. used for winding up spring of wheel-lock firearm, is Ger., from *spannen*, to stretch. *Span of life* is after *Ps.* xxxix. 6 (PB., *Vulg. dies mensurabiles*).

span[2]. See *spick*.

spancel. Hobble, esp. for cow. Du. *spanzel*, from *spannen*, to tie, span.

spandrel [*arch.*]. Dim. of AF. *spaundre* (14 cent.), ? from OF. *espandre* (*épandre*), to expand.

spangle. Dim. of AS. *spang*, clasp, buckle; cf. Du. *spang*, Ger. *spange*, "a clasp, tacke, hook, or buckle" (Ludw.), ON. *spöng*, brooch, spangle, etc.

spaniel. OF. *espagneul* (*épagneul*), lit. Spanish, L. *Hispaniolus*. Used also in ME. &

OF. for *Spaniard*, the latter representing OF. *Espagnard*, formed like *campagnard*. This is now replaced in F. by *Espagnol*, Sp. *Español*.

spank. Imit. of resonant slap. With *spanking*, as intens. (*a spanking lass*) cf. *dashing*, *thundering*, *whopping*, etc. In some senses, e.g. *spanking pace*, and in naut. uses (*spanker-boom*), partly due to Sc. *spang*, to move rapidly, suddenly, also used for a smart blow. ? Cf. Port. *espancar*, to strike.

span-new. See *spick and span*.

spar[1]. Rafter, pole, etc. (naut.). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *spar*, Ger. *sparren*, ON. *sparri*. Not recorded in AS., but cf. *gesparrian*, *besparrian*, to bar (a door), and dial. *spar*, *spear*, in same sense. Also OF. *esparre*, "the barre of iron thats nailed on a door" (Cotg.), whence perh. some of the E. senses. ? Cogn. with *spear*.

sperren: to spar, bar or bolt, a door (Ludw.).

spar[2]. Mineral. From LG.; cf. Ger. *sparkalk*, AS. *spærstān*, *spæren*, gypsum. See *feld-spar*, second element of which is perh. cogn.

spar[3]. To box, etc. Earlier (16 cent.) to strike with the spurs (in cock-fighting), orig. (15 cent.) to thrust rapidly. ? From obs. *spar*, long-handled battle-axe, var. of *sparth*, ON. *spartha*.

The last few months in the [US.] Senate have been devoted to sparring for position
(*Westm. Gaz.* June 12, 1919).

sparable. Small headless nail (shoemaking). For *sparrow-bill*, from shape.

spare. AS. *sparian*, in main current senses. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *sparen*, ON. *spara*. From an extended form of the Teut. verb come F. *épargner* (OF. *espargner*), It. *sparagnare*. With adj., AS. *spær*, cf. OHG. *spar*, frugal. Sense of not in use (*spare-room*) is (from 14 cent.) esp. naut.

spare-rib. Also (17 cent.) *ribspare* (still in dial.); cf. LG. *ribbspeer*, Ger. *rippe(n)speer*, with doubtful second element. In E. associated with *spare*, from absence of fat.

spark. AS. *spearca*, with cogn. forms in LG. & obs. Du., but not in other Teut. langs. Hence *sparkle*. Sense of smallest trace (*without a spark of*) is in AS. *Spark*, gallant, now disparaging, is prob. fig. use of same word (v.i.). It is even used of a lady in *Appius & Virginia* (Prol.). *Mr Sparks*, the wireless operator (naut.), is a neol.

This honourable sparke [the Earl of Cumberland] was further kindled and enflamed by former disasters (Purch. xvi. 12).

Coronell Mustin was shot dead and many a brave sparke more (Sydenham Poyntz, 1624–36).

sparling [*archaic*]. Fish (smelt), also *spirling*, *spurling*. Cf. OF. *esperlinge* (*éperlan*), of Teut. origin; also Du. *spiering*, Ger. *spierling*.

sparrow. AS. *spearwa*. Com. Teut.; cf. Fris. *sparreg*, Ger. *sperling* (dim. of dial. *spar*), ON. *spörr*, Goth. *sparwa*; cogn. with OPruss. *spurglis*. Hence *sparrowhawk*, earlier *sparhawk*, AS. *spearhafoc*. For *sparrowgrass* see *asparagus*.

sparse. L. *sparsus*, from *spargere*, to scatter; cf. F. *épars* (OF. *espars*), It. *sparso*. Earlier as verb (Coverd.). In ref. to population, congregation, etc., orig. US.

spart. Esparto (q.v.). Cf. *sparterie*, F. *esparterie*, from Sp.

Spartacist [*pol.*]. Ger. Bolshevist (Nov. 1918). From *Spartacus* († 71 B.C.), ringleader in the Roman Servile War.

Spartan. Of endurance, frugality, etc., characteristic of inhabitants of *Sparta*. Cf. *laconic*.

sparus. Sea-bream. L., G. σπάρος.

spasm. F. *spasme*, L., G. σπασμός, from σπᾶν, to tug.

spat[1]. Spawn of shell-fish. ? Cogn. with *spit*[2].

spat[2]. Sharp blow, smacking sound. Imit.

spat[3]. Short gaiter. Short for *spatterdash*, *spatterplash*, etc., defence against spatterings.

pero: a shoo of raw leather worn by countrey folks in snow and cold weather, a start-up, a spatterplash (Litt.).

spatchcock. Fowl dressed in summary fashion. Orig. Ir., now chiefly Anglo-Ind. ? For *dispatch cock* (v.i.), but perh. rather altered from earlier *spitchcock* (q.v.). Hence to *spatchcock*, interpolate, esp. (journ.) "cook" a telegram.

spatch cock: abbreviation of a dispatch cock, an Irish dish upon any sudden occasion (Grose).

Did or did not the Hearst papers spatchcock statements into cable dispatches from London?
(*Daily Chron.* Nov. 7, 1916).

spate. Sudden rise of river. Orig. Sc., of unknown origin.

spathe [*bot.*]. From L., G. σπάθη, flat blade, etc. See *spade*[1].

spatial. From L. *spatium*, space.

spatiate [*archaic*]. To stroll. From L. *spatiari*, from *spatium*, space. Cf. *expatiate* (q.v.).

spatter. Orig. to scatter, fly, in fragments. Cf. LG. Du. *spatten*, to burst, "to spatter, to bedash" (Sewel). Current senses associated with *spit*[2], *sputter*.

spatula, spatule. L., dim. of *spatha*. See *spade*[1]. Hence *spatulate* (biol.), broad-ended. For Late L. sense of *shoulder-blade* (see *epaulet*) cf. Ger. *schaufel*, shoulder-blade (of game), lit. shovel.

spavin. ME. *spavayne*, etc., OF. *espavain*, var. of *esparvain* (*éparvin*, *épervin*), "a spavin in the leg of a horse" (Cotg.). App. connected in some way with OF. *esparvier* (*épervier*), sparrowhawk, OHG. *sparwari* (*sperber*); cf. Sp. *esparaván*, sparrowhawk, spavin. Ger. dial. *spatz*, spavin, is app. ident. with *spatz*, sparrow. App. from forgotten piece of folk-lore (cf. *frog*[2]).

spawn. First (c. 1400) as verb. App. for **spaund*, AF. *espaundre*, to shed the roe, OF. *espandre* (*épandre*), to shed, spill out, L. *expandere*.

spay [*archaic*]. To castrate (female animal). AF. *espeier*, OF. *espeer*, to cut with sword, *espee* (*épée*). Cf. L. *spado*, "a gelding, be it man or beast" (Coop.). See *spade*[1].

speak. AS. *sprecan*, later *specan*. WGer.; cf. Du. *spreken*, Ger. *sprechen*; ? cogn. with ON. *spraka*, to crackle. For archaic past *spake* cf. *brake*. For loss of *-r-* cf. *pang*. With use of p.p. as active (*plain-spoken*, *out-*, *well-*, *blunt-*, etc.) cf. Ger. *pflicht-vergessen*, duty forgetting. The oldest of these is *fair-spoken* (15 cent.). *Spokesman*, for obs. *speakman*, is also anomalous (cf. *shrovetide*). Trans. sense, to address, survives in to *speak one fair* and naut. to *speak a ship*. The *Speaker* of the H. of C. is first mentioned 1376–7.

spear. AS. *spere*; cf. Du. Ger. *speer*, ON. *spjör* (pl.); ? cogn. with *spar*[1], ? or with L. *sparus*, dart.

spec. For *speculation*. Orig. US. (18 cent.).

special. As *especial* (q.v.). *Special pleading*, calling attention to specific circumstances (leg.), has, from late 19 cent., sense of ex-parte argument, sophistry. *Special constables* date from 1801.

specie. L., abl. of *species* (v.i.), in phrase *in specie*, orig. in kind, in actual form; from c. 1600 esp. of actual minted metal, as compared with paper money or bullion. For E. word from L. abl. cf. *effigy*, *quarto*, *propaganda*.

species. L., appearance, kind, from *specere*, to behold; cf. F. *espèce*, It. *specie*, Sp. *especie*, and see *spice*. See also *genus*. Hence *specific*, having to do with one kind, *specify*, *specimen*, etc.

specious. F. *spécieux*, L. *speciosus*, "beautifull, fayre, goodly to see to, well favoured, honest" (Coop.), from *species* (v.s.). For degeneration of sense cf. *sanctimonious* and many other adjs.

> And they knew him, that it was he which sate for alms at the Specious Gate of the Temple (*Acts*, iii. 10, *Rhemish Version*).

speck[1]. Spot. AS. *specca*, spot, not found in other Teut. langs., though Du. has *spikkel* (earlier *speckel*), speckle. Prob. ident. with dial. *speck*, patch on shoe (cf. F. *tache*, spot, speck, in OF. also patch). Origin unknown.

speck[2]. Blubber of whale. Du. *spek*, fat, bacon; cf. Ger. *speck*, AS. *spic*, bacon. Hence *specksioneer*, chief harpooner, corrupt. of Du. *speksnijder*, *-snijer*, blubber cutter. For full account see Melville's *Moby Dick*, ch. xxxii.

> In the British Greenland Fishery, under the corrupted title of *Specksioneer*, this old Dutch official is still retained (Melville, *loc. cit.*).

spectacle. F., L. *spectaculum*, from *spectare*, to look, frequent. of *specere*. *Pair of spectacles* (15 cent.) appears to have been an advance on the single glass (v.i.).

> Poverte a spectacle is, as thynketh me,
> Thurgh which he may his verray freendes see (Chauc. D. 1203).

spectator. L., beholder, on-looker. As title of periodical first in 1711 (Addison).

spectre. F., L. *spectrum*, apparition, appearance, from *specere*, *spect-*, to behold. From *spectrum* come also scient. words in *spectro-*, e.g. *spectroscope*.

specular. Of a mirror, L. *speculum*, from *specere* (v.s.). Cf. Ger. *spiegel*, from L.

speculate. From L. *speculari*, to watch, spy from watchtower, *specula* (v.s.). Financ. sense is 18 cent.

speech. AS. *sprǣc*, later *spǣc* (see *speak*). Sense of oration is 16 cent.

speed. AS. *spǣd*, *spēd*, from *spōwan*, to succeed. WGer.; cf. Du. *spoed*, OHG. *spuot*, whence Ger. *sputen*, to hasten (trans.). Oldest sense of success survives in to *wish one good speed* and perh. in plant-name *speedwell*. Some senses of verb (AS. *spēdan*) suggest influence of F. *expédier*, "to expedite, achieve, dispatch" (Cotg.); cf. obs. *dispeed*, to dispatch (Purch.).

speer [*Sc.*]. To inquire. AS. *spyrian*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *speuren*, to track, Ger. *spüren*, ON. *spyrja*. See *spoor*.

I spere, I aske: je demande. This terme is fare northyrne, and nat usyd in commyn speche (Palsg.).

spell[1]. Magic formula. AS. *spell*, narrative, saying, etc.; hence, set of words. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. OHG. *spel* (Ger. *beispiel*, example, parable), ON. *spjall*, Goth. *spill*. Cf. *gospel*.

spell[2]. Verb. OF. *espeler* (*épeler*), for earlier *espeldre*, to explain, of Teut. origin, from above.

spell[3]. Turn of work. First as verb, earlier *spele*, AS. *spelian*, to act for, from *spala*, substitute, deputy.

spellican. See *spillikin*.

spelt. Kind of grain. AS. *spelt*, Late L. *spelta*. WGer., from L.; cf. Du. *spelt*, Ger. *spelt*, *spelz*; also F. *épeautre*, It. *spelta*, Sp. *espelta*. Never in current E. use.

spelter. Alloy, orig. zinc. Cogn. with *pewter* (q.v.).

spence [*archaic*]. Larder, etc. Aphet. for *dispense*. Cf. obs. *spencer*, steward, whence surname. See *spend*.

spencer. Short overcoat; later, bodice. From second *Earl Spencer* (†1834). Cf. *sandwich*. Cf. naut. *spencer*, kind of sail, also from a surname.

Spencerian. Of *Herbert Spencer*, sociologist (†1903).

spend. AS. *spendan* (in compds.), L. *expendere*, to weigh out, pay, whence also Ger. *spenden*. The E. word is also, and chiefly, aphet. for OF. *despendre* (replaced by *dépenser*). Fig. senses, e.g. *spent*, exhausted, occur early. *Spendthrift* replaced (16 cent.) earlier *scattergood*, found as (still surviving) surname c. 1300.

Spenserian [*metr.*]. Stanza as used in *Faerie Queene*, imitating It. *ottava rima*.

spergula. MedL. for *spurry* (q.v.). ? Suggested by MedL. *sparagus*, asparagus.

sperm. F. *sperme*, L., G. σπέρμα, from σπείρειν, to sow. Hence *spermaceti*, MedL., lit. sperm of whale (see *cetacea*), due to erron. belief as to nature of substance, and *spermaceti whale* (17 cent.), now reduced to *sperm-whale*.

spew. AS. *spīwan* (strong), *spēowan* (weak). Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *spīwan*, Ger. *speien*, ON. *spýja*, Goth. *speiwan*; cogn. with L. *spuere*, which has influenced var. *spue*.

sphaer-. See *sphere*.

sphagnum. Bog-moss, now (1918) used as surgical dressing. From G. σφάγνος, kind of moss.

sphenoid [*scient.*]. From G. σφήν, wedge.

sphere. Restored from ME. *spere* (astron. geom.), OF. *espere* (F. *sphère*), L., G. σφαῖρα, ball. *Sphere of influence*, in ref. to conflicting colonial ambitions, is late 19 cent.

And after that the melodye herde he
That cometh of thilke speres thryes three
(Chauc. *Parl. of Fowles*, 60).

sphincter [*anat.*]. L., G. σφιγκτήρ, band, from σφίγγειν, to bind tight.

sphinx. L., G. Σφίγξ, the strangler, from σφίγγειν (v.s.). Orig. myth. monster with head of woman and body of winged lion, which infested Thebes till its riddle was solved by Oedipus.

sphragistic. Of a seal (for stamping), G. σφραγίς.

sphygmo-. From G. σφυγμός, pulse, from σφύζειν, to throb.

spicate [*bot.*]. From L. *spica*, spike, ear of corn.

spice. OF. *espice* (*épice*), var. of *espèce*, species (q.v.), early druggists recognizing four species, viz. saffron, clove, cinnamon, nutmeg. For fig. sense of *spicy* cf. *piquant*.

Justice, all though it be but one entier vertue, yet is it described in two kyndes or spices
(Elyot, *Governour*, ii. 187).

spick and span. For *spick and span new*, ME. *span-new* (Chauc.), *spon-new*, ON. *spān-nýr*, lit. chip-new (cf. Ger. *span*, chip, shaving). *Spick* is ident. with *spike*, nail. Cf. Ger. *nagelneu*, "brand-new, fire-new, spick- and span-new" (Ludw.), *spanneu*, "span-new, spick-new, fire-new or brand-new" (*ib.*), Du. *spikspeldernieuw*, "spick and span new" (Sewel), lit. spike splinter new, also F. *battant neuf*, lit. beating new (from the anvil).

They say *bran-span-new* in Yorkshire
(Pegge, Additions to Grose).

spiculate [*bot.*]. L. *spiculatus*. See *spicate*.

spider. ME. *spithre*, AS. **spīthre*, **spinthre*, from *spinnan*, to spin. Cf. Du. *spin*, Ger. *spinne*.

spiffing [*slang*]. Cf. dial. *spiff*, well-dressed man. Origin unknown.

spiflicate. From 18 cent., "to confound, silence, or dumbfound" (Grose). ? Fanciful formation on *suffocate*. Cf. dial. *smothercate*.

spigot. Also ME. *speget* (*Voc.* 771, 27). Usu. associated with *spike*; cf. Prov. *espigou*,

bung, Port. *espicho*, "a spigot, a pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor" (Vieyra). But the earliest E. sense is the vent, not the plug, as is shown by quot. below, and by the gloss *clipsidra, ducillus*, in *Prompt. Parv.* (see *clepsydra*). This suggests Du. *spiegat*, scupper hole. But I have no evidence that this was ever connected with casks. The Du. word is now felt as "spit hole," but the first element is really *spie, spij*, plug, peg, cogn. with *spike*; cf. obs. Du. *spuntgat*, bunghole, from *spunt*, plug. The second element was orig. *-gote*, ident. with E. *gut* (q.v.), in sense of channel, passage.

My wombe is as must with out spigot [*Vulg.* spiraculum] (Wyc. *Job*, xxxii. 19).

spike. L. *spica*, also *spicum*, ear of corn, whence also F. *épi* (OF. *espi*), It. *spiga*, Sp. *espiga*. Sense of pointed nail, etc. (orig. naut.) corresponds to Sw. Norw. *spik*, with which cf. Du. *spijker*, Ger. dial. *speicher*. These are perh. also ult. from L., though they may be Teut. and cogn. with *spoke*. In naut. *handspike, marlinspike* second element was earlier *speek*, Du. *spaak*, spoke (q.v.). Guns were *spiked* by driving a big nail into the touch-hole (see *cloy*).

speeks: are like great iron pins, with flat heads (*Sea-Dict.* 1708).

spikenard. Late L. *spica nardi*, rendering G. *νάρδου στάχυς*, ear of nard (q.v.). Cf. OF. *spicanarde*, Ger. *spikenarde*, etc.

spile. Splinter, vent-peg. Cf. Du. *spijl*, skewer, etc

spill[1]. Verb. AS. *spillan*, to destroy, wreck, kill, squander; cf. Du. LG. *spillen*, ON. *spilla*; also AS. *spildan*, OSax. *spildian*, obs. Ger. *spilden*. Cf. F. *gaspiller*, to squander, from Teut.

My sone, ful ofte for to muche speche
Hath many a man been spilt, as clerkes teche (Chauc. H. 325).

spill[2]. Splinter, pipe-light. Cogn. with *spile*, ? and ult. with Ger. *spalten*, to split.

spill[3] [*techn.*]. Thin cylindrical rod. Du. *spil*, spindle; cf. Ger. *spille*, OHG. *spinala*; cogn. with *spin*.

spillikin, spellican. Orig. (1734) *spilakee*; from *spill*[2].

spin. AS. *spinnan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *spinnen*, ON. *spinna*, Goth. *spinnan*; with other vague cognates, but app. not, like *weave*, Aryan. Fig. senses all start from the spinning-wheel. *Spinning-house*, prison for prostitutes (Camb.), was suggested by synon. Du. *spinhuis*, "the house of correction for naughty women" (Sewel).

Hue spak to the spynnesters [*var.* spinnere] to spynnen hit oute (*Piers Plowm.* C. vii. 222).

spinach. OF. *espinache, espinage*, also *espinar* (*épinard*); cf. It. *spinace*, Sp. *espinaca*, Du. *spinazie*, Ger. *spinat*. Early associated with L. *spina*, from prickly seeds, but perh. of Eastern origin; cf. Arab. *isfināj*, Pers. *isfānāj*, but these words are of doubtful antiquity. Or it may be connected with *Hispanicum olus*, Spanish herb (16 cent.); cf. OF. *herbe d'Espaigne*, "spinage" (Cotg.).

spindle. AS. *spinel*, from *spin* (cf. *shovel*). Intrusive *-d-* appears also in Du. Ger. Sw. *spindel*. Cf. *spill*[3]. With *spindleshank* cf. Ger. *spindelbein*, Du. *spillebeen*, F. *doigts fuselés*, taper fingers (see *fuse*[2]). With *spindle side*, formerly contrasted with *spear side*, cf. *apron-strings*, and rather crude use of *ventre* and *verge* in archaic F.

spindrift. Sc. var. of *spoondrift* (see *spoon*[2]). Now common in E., "probably at first under the influence of W. Black's novels" (*NED.*).

spine. OF. *espine* (*épine*), L. *spina*, thorn, backbone. Latter sense in E. is direct from L., F. having in this sense *échine* (see *chine*[2]).

spinel. Kind of ruby. F. *spinelle*, It. *spinella*, dim. from L. *spina* (v.s.).

spinet. OF. *espinete* (*épinette*), "a paire of virginals" (Cotg.), prob. from inventor, *Giovanni Spinetti*, of Venice (fl. c. 1500). So explained 1608.

spinifex [*bot.*]. ModL., from *spina*, spine, *facere*, to make.

spinnaker [*naut.*]. "Said to have been a fanciful formation on *Spinx*, mispronunciation of *Sphinx*, the name of the first yacht which commonly carried the sail" (*NED.*). ? Suggested by naut. *spanker*.

spinney. OF. *espinei* (whence place-name *Épinay*), VL. *spinetum*, from *spina*, thorn.

Spinozist. Follower of *Spinoza*, Sp. Jew philosopher (†1677).

spinster. From *spin*, with fem. ending *-ster* (q.v.). As formal description of unmarried woman from 17 cent., or perh. earlier, as it is in Minsh.

spinster: this onely addition is given to all unmarried women, from the Viscounts daughter downward (Blount).

spinthariscope. Coined (1903) by Crookes from G. σπινθαρίς, spark.

spiracle. L. *spiraculum*, from *spirare*, to breathe.

spiraea. Flower. L., G. σπειραία, from σπεῖρα, spire[2].

spiral. See *spire*[2]. With *spiral staircase* cf. Ger. *wendeltreppe*, from *winden*, to wind.

spirant [*gram.*]. From pres. part. of L. *spirare*, to breathe.

spire[1]. Pointed summit, etc. Earlier also *spear*. AS. *spīr*, stalk, of long grass, in ME. shoot, sprout; cf. Du. Ger. *spier*; ult. cogn. with *spar*[1]. Steeple sense from 16 cent., so also Sw. *spira*, Dan. Norw. *spir*.

spire[2]. Coil, convolution. F., L., G. σπεῖρα, coil, winding. Hence *spiral*.

> Made so fairily well With delicate spire and whorl (*Maud*, II. ii. 1).

spirit. L. *spiritus*, from *spirare*, to breathe, used in *Vulg.* to render G. πνεῦμα (for sense-development cf. *animus*). Partly also via OF. *esperit*, *espirit* (*esprit*). Replaced, in certain senses, native *soul*, *ghost*, but has not been gen. adopted by the other Teut. langs. In ref. to temperament from medieval science, which believed in three "spirits" (see *animal*) or subtle fluids pervading the individual, as it did in four "humours." Alcohol sense (c. 1600) from earlier use by the alchemists, who recognized four, viz. quicksilver, orpiment, sal ammoniac and brimstone (Chauc. G. 822 ff.); cf. similar use of Ger. *geist*. To *spirit* (*away*), abduct, was orig. used (17 cent.) of kidnapping boys for the WInd. plantations, as though they had been supernaturally removed. Littleton has *plagiarius*, "a spirit, who steals other mens children or servants." *Spiritualism*, in table-rapping sense, appears 1855. *Spirituel* (F.) has developed also the spec. sense of *esprit*, wit, intellect.

spirometer. Irreg. formation from L. *spirare*, to breathe.

spirt. See *spurt*.

spit[1]. Cooking implement, sandy point. AS. *spitu*. WGer.; cf. Du. *spit*, Ger. *spiess*; cogn. with Ger. *spitz*, pointed (cf. *Spitzbergen*), whence *spitze*, lace. Cf. also OF. *espiet*, spear, from Teut.

spit[2]. To expectorate. North. AS. *spittan*, imit. More usual in AS. were *spǣtan*, whence dial. *spet*, and *spīwan* (see *spew*). Cf. also Ger. *spucken*, dial. *spützen*, *spitzen*, Dan. *spytte*, etc. With vulg. *the very spit of* cf. F. *il est son père tout craché*. With *spitfire* cf. earlier *shitfire* (Flor. s.v. *cacafuoco*).

spit[3]. As in *two spit deep* (c. 1500). From dial. to *spit*, dig with a spade (*Piers Plowm.*), AS. *spittan*, cogn. with Du. *spitten*, "to spit, as to spit turf" (Hexham), and perh. with *spit*[1].

spitchcock. Mode of preparing eels. Perh. for *spit-cook* (v.i.), because roasted. The 17 cent. dicts. show that a *spitchcock-eel*, "anguilla decumana" (Litt.), was of the largest size. See also *spatchcock*.

> *spitchcock*: anguille des plus grosses, qu'on rôtit ordinairement (Miège, 1679).

spite. Aphet. for *despite* (q.v.). With *in spite of* cf. Ger. *trotz*, in spite of, orig. noun, "bravado, hectoring, scorn, sham, spite, despite or despight" (Ludw.). Froissart tells us that a friar attached to the household of John of Gaunt was killed by Wat Tyler's men "en despit de son maistre," i.e. to show their hatred and scorn for his master.

spittle. Altered, on *spit*[2], from earlier *spattle*, AS. *spātl*, cogn. with *spǣtan*, to spit.

spittoon. App. coined (c. 1840) in US., the land of accurate expectoration. The earlier E. term (17 cent.) was *spitting-box*.

spitz. Pomeranian dog. Ger., also *spitzhund*, from *spitz*, pointed (see *spit*[1]).

splanchno-. From G. σπλάγχνα, inward parts.

splash. Intens. of *plash*[3]. See *s-*. For fig. senses cf. *dash*.

splay. In *splay-foot*. From verb to *splay*, to slope (arch.), aphet. for *display* (q.v.), in sense of spreading out. OF. had also *espleier*, now only in *aigle éployée* (her.), spread-eagle.

> In like wise at the est ende of the same brigge another myghty stonewerk with ij displaies (*Contract for Newark Bridge*, 1485).

spleen. OF. *esplen*, L. *splen*, "the spleene, the milte" (Coop.), G. σπλήν, regarded in ME. as seat of morose feelings (cf. *heart*, *liver*, *kidney*), in which sense it has been borrowed back by F.

splendid. F. *splendide*, L. *splendidus*, from *splendēre*, to be bright. *Splendacious* is a jocular formation after adjs. in *-acious* (cf. rustic *boldacious*).

splenial [*anat.*]. From G. σπλήνιον, bandage.

splice. Orig. naut. Archaic Du. *splissen*, cogn. with *split*; cf. Ger. *spleissen*, "to split, or slit, wood or hoops" (Ludw.), also "to splice ropes; to open the twists at the end of both ropes, and make them fast into one

another" (*ib.*). Fig. to marry (*Peregrine Pickle*, ch. vii.).

splint, splinter. *Splint* is the earlier, having in ME. also the sense of overlapping strip or narrow plate in the jointing of armour, while *splinter* was used in some of the senses of *splint*, as still in *splinter-bar*. A LG. word; cf. Du. *splint, splinter*, "assula, schidium, aculeus ligneus" (Kil.). ? Cogn. with *split*; cf. Ger. *splitter*, splinter. In armour sense *splent* is earlier, via OF. *esplente*.

split. From 16 cent. Orig. naut., esp. in sense of suffering shipwreck, splitting on a rock (common in Shaks.). Du. *splitten*. With slang to *split on*, whence *split*, informer, detective, cf. to *break with*. The silly fuss about the *split infinitive* dates from 1899, one purist stating that "words fail to adequately express" his abhorrence of it. See also *splice*.

splodge, splotch. The latter is earlier (Holland's *Pliny*). ? Imit., with suggestion of *splash, blotch*.

splutter. "A low word" (Johns.). Imit., cf. *sputter*.

spode. Porcelain. From *J. Spode* (†1827). Cf. *wedgwood*.

spoil. OF. *espoillier*, L. *spoliare*, from *spolium*. Also aphet. for *despoil*. Earliest sense, booty stripped from vanquished enemy (*spoiling the Egyptians*), hence to damage, and, from 17 cent., to harm by indulgence; cf. similar use of *spill* in quot. s.v. *sprig*. So also F. *gâter*, lit. to lay waste, has later senses of E. *spoil*. With to be *spoiling for a fight* (US.) cf. sporting sense of *stale*.

spoke. AS. *spāca*. WGer.; cf. Du. *speek*, Ger. *speiche*. Hence *spokeshave* (c. 1500). To *put a spoke in one's wheel* is an illogical mistransl. of Du. *een spaak in het wiel steken*, where *spaak* (perh. cogn.) means bar, pole; cf. F. *mettre des barres dans les roues*. See also *handspike* (s.v. *spike*).

spokesman, -spoken. See *speak*.

spoliation. L. *spoliatio-n-*. See *spoil*.

spondee [*metr.*]. F. *spondée*, L., G. σπονδεῖος, from σπονδή, solemn drink-offering, from σπένδειν, to pour out.

spondulicks [*slang*]. Orig. US. Origin unknown. First element may be Du. *spaan*, chip, used in Du. dial. for money, "chips."

spondylus [*zool.*]. Genus of bivalves. L., G. σπόνδυλος, spine.

sponge. AS. *sponge, spunge*, and OF. *esponge* (*éponge*), L. *spongia*, G. σπογγιά, from synon. σπόγγος. To *chuck up the sponge*, in acknowledgement of defeat, appears to have been refined in the contemp. prize-ring (v.i.). Slang sense of parasite is opposite to 17 cent. use, in which the victim was called the *sponge* (to be squeezed); cf. obs. *sponging-house* (for debtors), from extortion practised there.

> In the fourth [round] Clark's seconds threw in the towel (*Daily Chron.* March 13, 1917).
>
> Germany throws up the sponge
> (*Sunday Times*, Oct. 13, 1918).

sponson [*naut.*]. Lateral extension of steamer before and abaft paddle-boxes. ? Sailors' corrupt. of *expansion*.

sponsor. L., from *spondēre, spons-*, to promise, vow.

spontaneous. From L. *spontaneus*, from *sponte*, (of one's own) accord, abl. of **spons*, cogn. with Ger. *widerspenstig*, obstinate. *Spontaneous combustion* occurs first (18 cent.) in ref. to such cases as those of Mr Krook (*Bleak House*) and Jacob Faithful's mother.

spontoon [*hist.*]. Kind of half-pike. F. *sponton, esponton*, It. *spuntone*, from *punto*, point.

spoof. Invented by Arthur Roberts (born 1852).

> I knew at times she was deceiving me, and I spoofed (Witness in treason trial, March 7, 1917).

spook. Orig. US. (c. 1800). Du., cogn. with Ger. *spuk*, night-wandering spectre, a LG. word of unknown origin.

spool. Bobbin, reel. ONF. *espole*, of Teut. origin; cf. Du. *spoel*, LG. *spole*, Ger. *spule*.

spoom. See *spoon*[2].

spoon[1]. Noun. AS. *spōn*, thin piece of wood, chip (cf. *spick and span*). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *spaan*, Ger. *span*, ON. *spōnn, spānn*, all in orig. sense, that of (orig. wooden) spoon being found also in Norw. & ON. With to *make a spoon or spoil a horn* cf. obs. to *make a bolt or a shaft*. To *spoon*, make love, is developed, via earlier *spoony*, silly, from *spoon*, simpleton (18 cent. slang), with which we may compare slang use of *stick*[2]; ? hence also *wooden spoon* (Camb.), formerly (1824) simply the *Spoon*.

> Therfore bihoveth hire a ful long spoon
> That shal ete with a feend (Chauc. F. 602).

spoon[2] [*naut.*]. To scud before the wind (in Hakl., Purch., Capt. John Smith). Perh. from the "spooning" of the water by the

dipping prow. Later *spoom*, a landsman's perversion, after *spume*, foam. Hence *spoondrift*, now usu. *spindrift* (q.v.).

spoonerism. Accidental transposition of sounds, orig. type of which is said to be *Kinkering congs their titles take*, attributed to *Rev. W. A. Spooner*, of New Coll., Oxf.

spoony. See *spoon*[1].

spoor. Du., the word reaching us from SAfr. Com. Teut.; cf. AS. ON. *spor*, Ger. *spur*, whence *spurlos*, without leaving a trace, as in the genial suggestion (*spurlos versenken*) of Count Luxburg, Ger. minister to the Argentine, with regard to neutral shipping. See also *speer*. The word belongs to the primitive Teut. hunting vocab.

sporadic. MedL., G. σποραδικός, from σπείρειν, to sow, scatter.

spore. From G. σπορά, seed (v.s.).

sporran. Gael. *sporan*, purse, from Late L. *bursa*. Familiarized by Scott.

sport. Aphet. for *disport* (q.v.), with spec. sense-development which has led to its being borrowed by several other langs. Sense of abnormal plant, etc. (19 cent.) app. goes back to obs. *sport of nature*, rendering L. *lusus naturae*. To *sport*, display, etc., is used by Steele (1712). With *sportsmanlike* cf. *seamanlike, workmanlike*.

to sport timber: to keep one's outside door shut (Grose).

The rise of Germany is a freak, a sport, and does not belong to the real terrene scheme of evolution (*Westm. Gaz.* Feb. 22, 1918).

That every child born in the country should have a sporting chance (Prince of Wales, Dec. 18, 1919).

spot. From 12 cent., first in sense of blemish, stigma, etc. (as in *spotless, unspotted*). Cf. ON. *spotti*, small piece, Norw. dial. *spott*, spot, speck, piece of ground, also Fris. & obs. Du. *spot*, speck. If ult. cogn. with *spit*[2], it may be also ult. ident. with Ger. *spott*, derision, which some authorities connect with L. *spuere, sput-*, to spit; cf. use of F. *conspuer*, L. *conspuere*, "all to bespitte" (Coop.). For later sense-development cf. Ger. *fleck(en)*, which has the same group of meanings, e.g. *fleck-fieber*, "the spotted feaver" (Ludw.), though this was prob. not the cerebro-spinal meningitis now called by that name. To *knock spots out of* is US., perh. from use of playing-cards as pistol targets.

ich will den spott nicht auf mir sitzen lassen: I will not suffer that spot, blur or blemish, in my reputation (Ludw.).

spouse. OF. *spos, espos, spose, espose* (*époux, épouse*), L. *sponsus, sponsa*, lit. promised, vowed, from *spondēre*. Cf. *espouse*.

spout. First (14 cent.) as verb. Cf. Du. *spuit*, earlier *spuyt*, "sluce to let in or out water" (Hexham); cogn. with *spit*[2]. From 16 cent. also of a "shoot" for corn and hence of a pawnbroker's lift for pledged articles. Application to pretentious oratory, etc., is 18 cent., but *spout* is found in early 16 cent. as illiterate form of *spute*, for *dispute*.

I forbad all spouting in sophistry;
Now they spout in spouting who may spout most high (Heywood, *Spider & Fly*, xxxix. 4).

Mr Hull, pawnbroker, committed suicide by hanging himself within his "spout" (*NED.*, from *Gent. Mag.* Oct. 1855).

sprag [*dial. & US.*]. Prop, brake. Origin unknown. To "sprag the wheel of progress" was used by Capt. W. A. Redmond in H. of C., Mar. 25, 1919.

sprain. App. OF. *espreindre* (*épreindre*), *épreign-*, to press, VL. **expremere*, for *exprimere*, though, as the E. word is first recorded c. 1600, retention of *s-* is anomalous. For formation and sense cf. *strain*, which has taken over the usual meaning of *épreindre*.

spraints [*sport.*]. OF. *espraintes*, "the dung of an otter, or other such vermine" (Cotg.), var. of *espreintes*, p.p. fem. pl. of *espreindre* (v.s.).

sprat. AS. *sprott*; cf. Du. *sprot*, Ger. *sprotte* (from LG.). Orig. sense was perh. small fry, the sprat being regarded as the young of the herring. This points to connection with AS. *spryttan*, to germinate, sprout.

sprawl. AS. *sprēawlian*; cf. Fris. *spraweli*; ? cogn. with *spread*.

spray[1]. Sprig, etc. Cf. AS. *spræc*, mod. dial. *sprag*, also in Sw. dial. As earliest records (from 13 cent.) have collect. sense, young shoots, small growth, etc., ult. identity with *spray*[2] is possible, with ground-idea of what is scattered or sprinkled.

spray[2]. Of water. From 16 cent. Cf. LG. *sprei* (noun), obs. Du. *sprayen*, MHG. *sprægen*, to sprinkle, ult. cogn. with synon. Ger. *sprühen, spreuen*, and with *spreu*, chaff.

The sprie of the sea, which the winde blew about us like raine (Purch. 1615).

spread. AS. *sprādan*. WGer.; cf. Du. *spreiden, spreien*, Ger. *spreiten*. With *spread-eagle* cf. F. *aigle éployée* (her.), lit. splayed eagle. With *spread-eagleism*, bombast (US.),

allusive to the "bird of freedom," cf. *jingoism, chauvinism, junkerism.*

spree. From c. 1800. Earlier also *spray*. Orig. Sc. ? Ident. with *spreagh*, foray, cattle-raid, alteration of *spreath*, Gael. *spréidh*, cattle, from L. *praeda*, prey.

sprig. In Langland in spec. sense (v.i.), otherwise not recorded till 16 cent. ? Altered from earlier *spring*, in same sense. For fig. senses (*sprig of nobility*) cf. *scion*.

> Ho so spareth the sprigge [*var.* spring] spilleth hus children (*Piers Plowm.* C. vi. 139).

sprightly. From *spright*, perverted form of *sprite* (q.v.).

spring. AS. *springan*, to leap, burst forth, fly up, etc. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *springen*, ON. *springa*. *Spring* has also replaced the causal *sprenge*, AS. *sprengan* (cf. Ger. *sprengen*, to sprinkle, burst, gallop, etc.), as in a *sprung bat* (*mast, leak*), and to *spring a trap* (*mine, new theory*, etc.). The noun, AS. *spring, spryng*, esp. of water, developed sense of beginning, as in *dayspring* (see 1 *Sam.* ix. 26), whence *springtime*, earlier *springing time* (Trev. i. 65), *spring of the year* (Palsg.), now simply *spring* (replacing *lent*); cf. also *spring-tide*, used in 16 cent. both for springtime and as opposite of *neap-tide*. Sense of growth, shoot, appears in dial. *spring*, wood, copse (common in Bucks), and in *offspring*. See also *sprig, springald*.

springald [*archaic*]. From *spring*, with suffix *-ald*, AS. *-weald*, powerful, which in late formations is pejorative (cf. *-ard*). First element has prob. sense of growth, shoot, etc., rather than of jumping (cf. *stripling, scion, imp*). Obs. from 17 cent., but revived by Scott. Though not recorded by *NED.* till c. 1440, it was a common nickname by 13 cent. and survives in surnames *Springall, Springle, Springett*, etc.

springbok. SAfrDu., spring buck.

springe [*archaic*]. Snare. ME. *sprenge*, from AS. *sprengan*, to cause to jump; cf. synon. OHG. *sprinka*, Ger. *sprenkel*. See *spring*. Esp. with *woodcock*, as echo of *Haml.* i. 3.

sprinkle. Earlier *sprenkle*, frequent. of *sprenge* (see *spring*); cf. Ger. *sprenkeln*, to sprinkle, from *sprengen*.

sprint. Earlier (14 cent.) *sprent*, to dart forward rapidly, which, being chiefly used in past, was prob. associated with obs. *sprenge* (see *spring*). Of Scand. origin; cf. ON. *spretta*, for earlier **sprinta*. App. a northern dial. word introduced into gen. sporting use c. 1870.

> And furth scho sprent as spark of gleid or fyre (Gav. Douglas).

sprit. Pole. In ME. chiefly naut. (cf. *bowsprit*). AS. *sprēot*, pole; cf. Du. Ger. *spriet*, the latter, like most Ger. naut. terms, from LG.; cogn. with *sprout*.

sprite. F. *esprit*, L. *spiritus*. Orig. var. of *spirit* in gen. sense. Hence *spright, sprightly*.

> Upon his schelde a dove whyte,
> Sygnyfycacioun of the holy spryte (*NED.* 14 cent.).

sprocket [*techn.*]. Projection, in various senses, orig. carpentering term. ? Cf. dial. *sprag*, prop, brake.

sprout. AS. *sprūtan* (in p.p. *āsproten*, sprouted out). WGer.; cf. Du. *spruiten*, Ger. *spriessen*.

spruce. From earlier *pruce*, from *Pruce*, Prussia (see *s-*). In many names of commodities brought over by the Hanse merchants (*beer, board, leather, fir*). Current sense app. from use of *spruce leather* in dress.

> If I sent over see my servauntz to Bruges,
> Or into Pruslonde [*var.* Spruce land] my prentys (*Piers Plowm.* B. xiii. 392).

spruit [*SAfr.*]. Watercourse. Du., as *sprout*.

spry. A dial. word re-introduced from US. Origin unknown.

spud [*slang*]. Potato. ? Slang application of *spud*, weeding instrument, used in ME. (*Prompt. Parv.*) of an inferior dagger (? cf. ON. *spjōt*, spear, spit[1]). See *parsnip*.

spue. See *spew*.

spume [*poet.*]. OF. *espume*, L. *spuma*, foam.

spunk [*slang*]. Spirit, mettle (esp. US.). Orig. spark (Sc.), touchwood. ? Cf. US. *punk*, touchwood, obs. E. *funk*, spark, Ger. *funke*, spark. But Sc. origin points rather to Gael. *spong*, tinder, Ir. *sponc*, ult. ident. with *sponge*.

spur. AS. *sporu*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *spoor*, Ger. *sporn*, archaic *spor* (OHG. *sporo*), ON. *spori*; cogn. with *spurn* and L. *spernere*, with ground-idea of kick, and perh. with *spoor*. Cf. F. *éperon* (OF. *esporon*), from OHG. *On the spur of the moment* is elaborated from archaic *on the spur*, in great haste. Widely extended senses (biol. & geog.) are characteristic of a horsy race.

> Dittes leur que je leur mande que il laissent à l'enfant gaegnier ses esporons, car je voel, si Diex l'a ordonné, que la journée soit sienne (Froissart).

spurge. Plant. OF. *espurge* (*épurge*), from *espurger*, to purge, L. *expurgare*, from med. properties.

spurious. From L. *spurius*, "base borne, counterfayte" (Coop.).

spurlos versenken [*hist.*]. Ger., to sink without leaving a trace. See *spoor*.

spurn. AS. *spornan*, *spurnan*, to strike with foot. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *spurnan*, OHG. *spornōn*, ON. *sporna*; cogn. with *spur*, also with L. *spernere*, to disdain, which may have influenced the E. word via AF. *esperner*, to reject (*Liber Albus*, p. 47).

spurry. Plant. Du. *spurrie*, cogn. with MedL. *spergula*.

spurt[1]. Of blood, etc. Also *spirt*. Cogn. with Ger. *spritzen*, to squirt, etc., MHG. *spriutzen*, whence It. *spruzzare*, "to spout, to spirt" (Flor.), and ult. with *sprout*.

spurt[2]. Sudden effort, as in obs. by *fits and spurts*. Also *spirt*. Prob. ident. with *spurt*[1], though it may be connected with *sprint* (q.v.).

sputter. Frequent. of *spout*; or imit.; cf. Du. *sputteren*.

sputum [*med.*]. L., from *spuere*, to spit.

spy. OF. *espie*, from *espier* (*épier*), OHG. *spehōn* (*spähen*); cf. Du. *spieden* (earlier *spien*), ON. *spæja*. This group of words contains the only Teut. trace of Aryan *spec-*, to examine, etc. Like *scout* (q.v.) *spy* was orig. fem. and abstract (v.i.). In ModF. replaced by *espion*, It. *spione*, from Teut.

> A eus fu venue une espie (*Tristan*, 4273).

squab. Unfledged bird, esp. young pigeon, short fat person, sofa, sofa-cushion. Cf. obs. *quab*, sea-slug, tadpole, flabby mass. Senses point to imit. origin, with floppy suggestion; cf. Ger. *kaul-quappe*, tadpole.

squabash [*slang*]. Portmanteau-word on *squash*, *bash*, first used (1818) by Prof. Wilson. Cf. *stramash*.

> Utterly to squabash and demolish every gainsayer (*Ingoldsby*).

squabble. Imit. of noisy confusion. Cf. Sw. dial. *sqvabbel*.

squad. F. *escouade*, altered, on Sp. *escuadra*, from *escadre*, It. *squadra*, squadron (v.i.), whence also obs. E. *squader*.

squadron. It. *squadrone*, from *squadra*, square (q.v.). Hence also F. *escadron* (mil.), *escadre* (nav.), and dim. *escadrille*; also Ger. *schwadron* (mil.), *geschwader* (nav.). Now applied, like other nav. terms, to the air-service.

> The strength of the German aviation service—rather more than 200 squadrillas (*Daily Chron.* Dec. 12, 1917).

squails. Obs. parlour game, orig. dial. for skittles. Cf. obs. *skayles*, skittles, for *kailes*, cogn. with Ger. *kegel*, "a keil, keal, or (nine) pin" (Ludw.). Cf. *squail*, to throw a loaded stick.

squalid. L. *squalidus*, from *squalēre*, to be dry, dirty.

squall. Imit., cf. *squeal*, also Gael. *sgal*, howl, shriek. ? Hence sudden gust, from sound. With to *look out for squalls* (Marryat) cf. synon. F. *veiller le grain*.

squaloid. Like the shark, L. *squalus*.

squamose [*biol.*]. L. *squamosus*, from *squama*, scale.

squander. From late 16 cent., to scatter (*Merch. of Ven.* i. 3), esp. money. Origin obscure. ? Cogn. with Ger. *verschwenden*, "to squander, confound, run out, lavish, dilapidate, dissipate, destroy, spend, misspend, spill, waste" (Ludw.), causal of *verschwinden*, to disappear.

square. OF. *esquerre* (*équerre*, carpenter's square, which is earliest sense of E. word), VL. **exquadra*, from *quadrus*, from *quatuor*, four; cf. It. *squadra*, Sp. *escuadra*. Fig. senses (*on the square*, to *act squarely*, to *square the authorities*, etc.) are from math. (cf. fig. uses of *straight*). These often run parallel with those of *round*, e.g. a *square meal*, but a *round sum*, while we can tell a man *squarely* or *roundly* what we think of him. With obs. to *square*, swagger, and current to *square up to*, cf. F. *se carrer*, "to look stately, surly, or big on't" (Cotg.).

> *square toes*: an old man; square toed shoes were anciently worn in common, and long retained by old men (Grose).

squarrose [*bot.*]. L. *squarrosus*, scurfy.

squarson. Portmanteau-word on *squire*, *parson*. Attributed to Bishop Wilberforce, Sydney Smith, and others. Cf. *squishop*.

squash[1]. Verb. OF. *esquasser*, VL. **exquassare*, from *quatere*, *quass-*, to shatter; but more often intens. of *quash* (q.v.). Hence prob. *squash*, peascod, etc.

> Some had their braines dasht out, some their heads all to squasht [*var.* quashed] (Stubbes, *Anat. of Abuses*).

squash[2]. Gourd. From NAmer. Ind. (Narragansett) *asquutasquash*, from *asq*, uncooked.

squat. OF. *esquatir*, from *quatir*, to press flat (whence *se quatir*, to crouch), VL. **co-*

active, from *coactus*, p.p. of *cogere*, to compress, etc. (*co-agere*). Trans. in ME., and used by Wyc. for L. *conquassare* (2 *Sam.* xxii. 8); current sense is from reflex. *Squatter* was orig. (18 cent.) US., of unauthorized occupier of land. From Austral. sense of crown-tenant come joc. *squatter-archy*, *squattocracy*.

squatter. Verb. Imit. of flapping, splashing movement.

squaw. NAmer. Ind. *squaws*, *squa*, woman, with many other forms in various Algonkin dials.

squawk. Imit., cf. *squall*, *squeak*.

squeak. Imit., cf. Ger. *quieken*, "to skreek like a pig" (Ludw.). Hence *squeak*, slight chance, in allusion to thinness of sound, as now in *narrow squeak*.

squeal. Imit., cf. *squeak*. Both *squeak* and *squeal* are used in slang of turning informer, the latter esp. US. Of late (1917–18) *squeal* has also been much used of terrified protests by an enemy subjected to homoeopathic treatment.

squeamish. Altered from earlier *squamous*, *squeamous*, *esquaymous*, AF. *escoymos*. Earliest sense fastidious, esp. in diet. ? From AS. *sceamu*, shame, whence *scamisc*, causing shame, and ME. *schamous*; cf. Ger. *schamhaft essen*, *die schüssel nicht rein ausessen*, "to leave manners in the dish" (Ludw.). Also dial. *swamous*, modest, shy.

> Si il poy mange e beyt poy, lors est gageous ou escoymous (Bozon, 13 cent.).

squeegee. Swab. Orig. naut. ? From *squeege*, colloq. for squeeze; but this will not explain var. *squilgee*.

squeeze. Intens. of earlier *queise* (15 cent.), app. cogn. with AS. *cwīesan* (in compd. *tōcwȳsan*). Cf. dial. *squench*, for *quench*.

squelch. Also occ. *quelch*. Imit.

squib. Explosive, lampoon. From early 16 cent., second sense app. fig. from first. ? Imit. of explosive noise. Raleigh describes the Armada, attacked off Calais by our fireships, as "driven with squibs from their anchors."

squid. Cuttle-fish. ? Sailors' name on *squit*, dial. for *squirt*.

> Squides, a rare kind of fish, at his mouth squirting matter forth like ink (*NED.* 1620).

squiffy. Slang (19 cent.), of unknown origin.

squilgee. See *squeegee*.

squill. Sea-onion. L. *squilla*, G. σκίλλα; cf. F. *squille*, It. *squilla*, etc.

squinch, scunch [*arch.*]. Back-formation from *scuncheon* (q.v.). This is the word which now appears in *lepers' squint*.

squint. Back-formation from earlier *asquint* (q.v.). See also *squinch*.

squire. OF. *escuyer* (*écuyer*); cf. *esquire*, which appears later in E. Earliest sense is gentleman attendant on knight, whence to *squire*, escort (Chauc. D. 305). Later applied to various court and household officials, which suggested Spenser's *squire of dames*. With Ir. *squireen* cf. *colleen*, *dudeen*, etc.

> He was sent to apprehend
> One Joseph Clark, of Herridge End,
> For stealing deer of Esquire Dounes,
> Where he was shot and died o' th' wounds
> (*Epitaph, Prestbury Churchyard*, 1750).

squirm. Orig. (16 cent.) of eels. Imit. of wriggling movement, perh. with a suggestion of *worm*; cf. synon. dial. *squiggle*, with a suggestion of *wriggle*.

squirrel. OF. *escureul* (*écureuil*), VL. **scuriolus*, dim. of *sciurus*, G. σκίουρος, app. from σκιά, shade, οὐρά, tail, but this is prob. folk-etym. for some foreign name (cf. *butter*); cf. Sp. *esquirol*. The Teut. name is represented by AS. *ācweorna*, Du. *eekhoorn*, Ger. *eichhorn*, OSw. *ekorni*, of which first element is app. *oak*.

squirt. Earlier (14 cent.) *swirt*, to spatter, etc., as still in dial.; cf. synon. LG. *swirtjen*.

squish. Marmalade (Oxf. & Camb.). From *squish*, to squeeze, squash, of soft mud, etc.

squitch [*dial.*]. Var. of *quitch*, *couch*-grass.

st! To impose silence; cf. *sh!* Usu. written, less exactly, *hist*.

stab. Noun is in *Prompt. Parv.*, but early examples of verb are Sc. Northern var. of *stob*, stake, etc., cogn. with *stub*.

Stabat Mater (dolorosa). L., Stood the Mother (full of sorrow). Init. words of sequence composed (13 cent.) by Jacobus de Benedictis.

stabilize. In current mil. sense (1918) neol. after F. *stabiliser* (cf. *consolidate*).

stable[1]. Noun. OF. *estable* (*étable*, cowshed, sty), L. *stabulum*, standing-place, from *stare*; cf. It. dim. *stabbiolo*, pig-sty, Sp. *establo*.

> For whan the grete stiede
> Is stole, than he taketh hiede,
> And makth the stable dore fast (Gower).

stable[2]. Adj. OF. *estable* (*stable*), L. *stabilis*, from *stare*, to stand.

stablish [*archaic*]. Aphet. for *establish*, in *AV.* & *PB.*

staccato [*mus.*]. It., p.p. of *staccare*, for *distaccare*, to detach. Cf. opposite *legato*, lit. bound. For fig. use (e.g. of musketry) cf. *crescendo*.

stachys. Plant. L., G. *στάχυς*, prop. ear of corn.

stack. ON. *stakkr*, haystack; cogn. with synon. Russ. *stog*. Also applied to mass of chimneys, columnar rock; for latter sense cf. Faroese *stakkur*.

stad [*SAfr.*]. Native village. Du. (see *stead*). Cf. *kraal*.

staddle [*dial.*]. Support, platform for rick, etc. AS. *stathol*, cogn. with *stand*.

stadholder, stadtholder [*hist.*]. Chief magistrate of Du. Republic, title conferred on William of Orange (1580). Du. *stadhouder*, lit. place-holder, locum tenens, lieutenant, viceroy. Cf. Ger. *statthalter* (till Nov. 1918 of Alsace-Lorraine) and see *stead*.

stadhous, stadthouse [*hist.*]. Du. *stadhuis*, town-house, townhall. See *stead*.

stadium. L., G. *στάδιον*, rendered *furlong* in *AV*.

staff. AS. *stæf*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *staf*, Ger. *stab*, ON. *stafr*, Goth. *stafs*; ult. cogn. with *stable*. *Stave* is back-formation from pl. For mus. sense cf. *bar*. Mil. sense (from 18 cent. only), now also civil, is due to Du. or Ger., in which idea of command is developed from that of staff of office, baton.

> The Germans call a regiment, and all that belongs to it, the colonel's staff (*den regiment oder colonelstab*), for with that soldiers are to be ruled (*NED.* 1700).

staffage [*art*]. Accessories. Ger., from *staffieren*, OF. *estoffer* (*étoffer*), to pad.

stag. AS. *stagga*. Orig. sense prob. male, as in US. *stag-party*; cf. dial. senses of young horse, bull, boar, cock, etc.; also ON. *steggr*, male-bird, Icel., tom-cat, whence E. dial. *steg*, gander. In slang also informer, outside broker.

stage. OF. *estage* (*étage*, story of house), VL. **staticum*, from *stare*, to stand. In ME. floor, raised platform, relative height, etc. In theat. sense from 16 cent. (cf. *pageant*), with extended senses corresponding to those of F. *scène*. Idea of horizontal, for orig. perpendicular, extension, as in *stage of a journey, stage-coach, by easy stages*, appears c. 1600 and is due to use of the word in OF. & ME. in sense of *stadium* (which it may even in this sense represent phonetically). *Old stager*, now felt as belonging to "the profession," is in Foxe (1570) in sense of old inhabitant, "fossil"; cf. OF. *estagier*, resident, MedL. *stagiarius*, aged monk permanently lodged in infirmary.

stagger. For earlier *stacker* (Chauc.), ON. *stakra*, frequent. of *staka*, to push, stagger; cf. Du. *staggelen*. To *stagger belief* is perh. due to Burke.

Stagirite. Aristotle, born at *Stagīra*, Macedonia.

stagnate. From L. *stagnare*, from *stagnum*, pool. Cf. dial. *stank*, pond, OF. *estanc* (*étang*).

staid. For *stayed*, p.p. of *stay*[2]. Cf. *sedate, demure* (q.v.), F. *rassis*, Ger. *gesetzt*, all in similar sense.

stain. Aphet. for *distain*, OF. *desteindre* (*déteindre*), prop. to unstain, lose colour or tint (q.v.), but used with *sur* in a sense approximating to E. Sense of losing, removing, defacing, colour is also earliest in ME., and this is still the prevailing sense of the noun (cf. *stainless*).

> *I stayne a thynge, I change the colour of it with shedynge any thynge upon it*: je destayns (Palsg.).

stair. AS. *stǣger*, flight of stairs, staircase. This is still the sense of Sc. *stair*, while in E. a pl. form has been current from 14 cent.; cogn. with AS. *stīgan*, to ascend (Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *stijgen*, Ger. *steigen*, ON. *stīga*, Goth. *steigan*). Cf. Du. *steiger*, stairs. *Staircase* is 17 cent. Formerly also of stone steps, as still on Thames (*Wapping Old Stairs*).

staith [*dial.*]. Landing-stage, embankment. ON. *stöth*, cogn. with AS. *stæth*, bank, and with *stand*; cf. Ger. *gestade*.

stake. AS. *staca*, post "stuck" in ground; cogn. with *stick*[1,2]; cf. Du. *staak*; also OF. *estache*, It. *stacca*, Sp. *estaca*, from Teut. In early use of post to which criminal was bound for execution, esp. by burning. With to *stake*, hazard (Palsg.), cf. cogn. Du. *staken*, to fix, place; cf. F. *mettre en jeu*, whence *enjeu*, stake. See also *sweep*. In *at stake* there is a tinge of the burning or baiting metaphor (v.i.). Earliest sense of verb to *stake* is to mark out a boundary (cf. US. to *stake out, pull up stakes*).

> Have you not set mine honour at the stake,
> And baited it with all th' unmuzzled thoughts
> That tyrannous heart can think
> (*Twelfth Night*, iii. 1).

stalactite, stalagmite. Back-formations from ModL. *stalactites, stalagmites* (Olaus Wormius, 17 cent.), from G. *σταλακτός*, drop-

ping, σταλαγμός, a dropping, from σταλάσσειν, to drop, drip. Cf. *satellite*.

stale. Orig. of liquor that has stood long enough to clear. OF. *estale*, verbal adj. of *estaler* (*étaler*), to spread out, display, fix, as still in *mer étale*, smooth sea, from OHG. *stal*, fixed place, stall[1] (q.v.). Hence also archaic *stale*, decoy, AF. *estale*, corresponding in sense to Ger. *stellvogel*, decoy fowl, from *stellen*, to place, from OHG. *stal* (v.s.); cf. AS. *stælhrān*, decoy reindeer, Du. *stel*, trap (in SAfr.). So also *stalemate*, incorr. for earlier *stale* (15 cent.), AF. *estale*, from *estaler*, or perh. OF. *estal*, fixed position, as in obs. Sc. *in stale*, in ambush, in battle array. Dial. *stale*, urine, is also OF. *estal*, from stopping to urinate. Thus all senses of *stale* belong ult. to OF. *estaler* and hence to Teut. *stal*, fixed place.

Tary a whyle, your hors wyll staale (Palsg.).

fare tavola: to make a stale at the play of chesse, to be idle, neither win nor lose (Flor.).

stalk[1]. Noun. Dim. of ME. & dial. *stale*, stalk, handle, AS. *stalu*, cogn. with synon. Ger. *stiel*; cf. Sw. *stjälk*, Norw. dial. *stelk*, Dan. *stilk*. AS. has also *stela*.

stalk[2]. Verb. AS. *stealcian*, to walk stealthily (in synon. *bestealcian*), in ME. esp. to approach game; cogn. with *steal* (cf. *lurk*, *talk*, *walk*). Hence *stalking-horse*, orig. trained to conceal fowler, later applied to a camouflaging framework. Later sense of taking long ungainly strides is influenced by *stalk[1]*.

he stalketh lyke a crane: il va a grans pas comme fait une grue (Palsg.).

stall[1]. Noun. AS. *steall*, standing place, position, esp. for cattle. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *stal*, Ger. *stall*, cattle-shed, stable, ON. *stallr*; also OF. *estal* (*étal*, butcher's stall), It. *stallo*, place, *stalla*, stable, from Teut.; cogn. with *stand*. For sense of canon's (knight's) seat in church, etc., cf. MedL. *stallus*, F. *stalle*, later theat. development being 19 cent. Dealer's *stall* is prob. via OF. (v.s.). Also used of various receptacles (v.i.). Cf. *install*, *forestall*.

I stall an ox to fede him fatte: je mets en estal (Palsg.).

They be made glovelike, and for eche finger a stall (*NED.* 1568).

stall[2]. Verb. In to *stall off*, keep off (sport.). Orig. to keep off by trickery, from slang *stall*, confederate, orig. decoy (see *stale*).

stallion. Altered from earlier *staloun*, OF. *estalon* (*étalon*); cf. It. *stallone*. Because kept in a stall[1].

stalwart. Sc. form of *stalworth*, AS. *stælwierthe*, serviceable, sturdy, from *stæl* (*stathol*), stability, etc. See *worth[1]* and cf. *steadfast*. Both forms were revived by Scott.

A rycht stalwart castell (Barbour).

stambouline. Frock-coat of Turk. official. From *Stamboul*, Turk. name of Constantinople.

stamen [*bot.*]. L., thread, fibre. Hence pl. *stamina*, now treated as sing., physical (moral) fibre.

stamina. See *stamen*.

stammel [*hist.*]. Bright red, orig. fabric (cf. *scarlet*). OF. *estamel*, cogn. with *estamine* (*étamine*), from L. *stamen* (v.s.).

stammer. AS. *stamerian*, from *stamor*, *stamm*, indistinct in speech; cf. Du. *stamelen*, Ger. *stammeln*; ult. cogn. with Ger. *stumm*, dumb.

stamp. Early ME., but prob. of AS. origin; cf. AS. *stempan*, to pound. Influenced by F. *estamper* (ModF. also *étamper*), to stamp, impress, from Teut. Cf. Ger. *stampfen*, ON. *stappa*; also It. *stampare*, to tread, print, Sp. *estampar*, from Teut. The same root, without the nasal, appears in *step*. Hence noun *stamp*, with which cf. Ger. *stempel*, impress, F. *estampe*, print, It. *stampa*. Postal sense dates from Rowland Hill (1837), the detachable scrap of paper replacing the offic. impress. *Stamp-collecting* dates from c. 1860.

stampede. Orig. US. Earlier also *stampedo*, Sp. *estampida*, stamping, uproar, used in Mex. Sp. in spec. sense.

stance. Sc., position. OF. *estance*, from *ester*, to stand, L. *stare*. Cf. *stanza*. Golfing sense is mod.

stanch. See *staunch*.

stanchion. Earlier *stanchon*, OF. *estanson* (*étançon*), from *estance*, prop, lit. standing, "stance," from *ester*, to stand, L. *stare*.

stand. AS. *standan* (*stōd*, *gestanden*). Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *standan*, OHG. *stantan*, ON. *standa*, Goth. *standan*. The Teut. langs. had also a shorter form from the same root, appearing in Du. *staan*, Ger. *stehen*, etc., mod. conjugation of which is mixed up with the longer (cf. the parallelism of *go*, *gang*); cogn. with L. *stare*, G. ἱστάναι, Sanskrit *sthā*. *As* is omitted in to *stand security* (*godfather*). *All standing* (naut.) is opposite of dismantled, the verb

being much used in naut. lang., e.g. to *stand by* (*after, off and on*, etc.), and *standby*, orig. attendant ship. For sense of costing see *cost*. *It stands to reason* is for earlier *stands* (is consonant) *with reason*. In to *stand in awe, in need*, the person was orig. dat. and *awe, need*, nom.; cf. to *stand one in* (*good*) *stead*, and, for a similar change of construction, see *like*. Earliest trans. sense was to face, confront (an opponent), which passes into that of endure, sustain, e.g. the price of a drink. To *stand a candle on the floor* (*a child in the corner*) is mod. (Dickens). *Standpoint* is also mod., after Ger. *standpunkt*.

Of him tham stod selcut gret agh (*Cursor Mundi*).

If ye will have it to be made here, it will stand ye in 6 marks or more (*Plumpton Let.* 1476).

standard. OF. *estandart, estendart* (*étendard*), royal banner, from *estendre*, to extend; cf. It. *stendardo*, Sp. *estandarte*; also Du. *standaard*, Ger. *standarte*, from OF. or Sp. But strongly influenced, esp. in secondary senses, by *stand*, e.g. its first occurrence in E., with ref. to the Battle of the Standard (1138), has a contemporary explanation from *stand*. Development of E. sense of official exemplar of weight, measure, quality, etc., whence many extended uses, is app. also due to *stand* (cf. a *standing example*). *Standardize*, orig. an engineer's word, is now overworked.

Standardized air-raid warnings (*Ev. News*, May 29, 1918).

Quelquefois il y a un peu d'hésitation devant le néologisme: une Académie vient de déférer "standardisation" à un tribunal (*Débats*, Jan. 30, 1919).

standish [*archaic*]. Inkstand, but orig. a case containing writing materials (Pepys, July 16, 1662). Of obscure origin. First element might be *stand* or *stone*, but there is no record of *dish* in such a sense. ? Connected with OF. *estain* (*étain*), pewter (see *stannary*).

standish: un grand écritoire, comme ceux qui sont faits d'étain (Miège).

stang [*dial.*]. Pole. ON. *stöng*; cogn. with AS. *stæng*, Du. *stang*, Ger. *stange*, and ult. with *sting*, as *stake* with *stick*. Hence to *ride the stang*, be carried round for public derision, for which US. has substituted to *ride on a rail*.

stanhope. Vehicle. First built for *Fitzroy Stanhope* (†1864). Cf. *stanhope lens, press*, invented by third *Earl Stanhope* (†1816).

stank [*dial.*]. See *stagnate*.

stannary [*hist.*]. From MedL. *stannaria*, the Stanneries, tin-mining district of Cornwall and Devon, from L. *stagnum, stannum*, tin, whence also F. *étain* (OF. *estain*), pewter. The L. word is prob. of Celt. origin.

stanza. It., lit. standing, stopping place, from L. *stare, stant-*, to stand; cf. OF. *estance* (*étance*), support, Sp. *estancia*, dwelling, Sc. *stance* (q.v.). Cf. sense-development of *verse, strophe*. First in Shaks. (*Love's Lab. Lost*, iv. 2).

staphylo- [*med.*]. From G. σταφυλή, bunch of grapes.

staple. AS. *stapol*, post, as still in place-names (*Stapleton, Stapleford*, etc.); cf. Du. *stapel*, leg of chair, stocks, Ger. *staffel*, step, rung of ladder (whence *staffelei*, easel), ON. *stöpull*, pillar, steeple. Ground-sense is something fixed. ME. sense of mart is via OF. *estaple* (whence F. *étape*, halting-place), from LG. Adj. is from noun used attributively as in *staple commodities*. As the great Flem. *staples*, or marts, were chiefly concerned with the wool-trade (cf. *woolstapler*), the word acquired a spec. connection with one commodity and came to mean its fibre. Ult. cogn. with *step*. Sense-development is not unlike that of *stock*. Spec. sense of bent iron holdfast perh. comes from some meaning otherwise lost in E.; cf. It. *staffa*, stirrup, staple, from OHG.

star. AS. *steorra*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *ster*, Ger. *stern* (OHG. *sterro*), ON. *stjarna*, Goth. *stairnō*; cogn. with L. *stella* (**sterla*), G. ἀστήρ, Sanskrit *star*. Fig. senses from astrol., e.g. to *thank one's stars, my stars!* now extended to *my stars and garters*, with jocular allusion to insignia; cf. *star-gazer*. The *Stars and Stripes*, adopted 1777, were at first thirteen, one (star and stripe) for each of the orig. states of the Union; cf. the *Star-spangled Banner*, by F. S. Key (1814). Sense of exceptional person is now chiefly theat.; hence to *star the provinces* (Thackeray). The *Star-chamber*, earlier *sterred chambre*, was in MedL. *camera stellata*, in AF. *chambre esteillee* (both 14 cent.), app. from its ornamentation. With *star* on horse's forehead (blaze[2]) cf. It. *stellato*, horse similarly marked, from L. *stella*, star.

starboard. AS. *stēorbord*, steer board, steer side, the steering paddle of an early Teut. ship being worked on the right, the steersman having his back to the *larboard* (q.v.),

whence its obs. name *backboard* (F. *bâbord*); cf. Du. *stuurboord*, Ger. *steuerbord*, ON. *stjornborthi*; also It. *stribordo*, Sp. *estribor*, F. *tribord* (OF. *estribord*), from Teut.

starch. First as verb, to stiffen, strengthen. AS. *stercan* (found only in p.p.), from *stearc*, stiff, stark (q.v.).

stare. AS. *starian*; cf. Du. *staren*, OHG. *starēn*, ON. *stara*; cogn. with Ger. *starr*, rigid, as in *starr anschauen*, "to stare upon" (Ludw.); cf. *stark staring mad*. With *staring colour* cf. F. *couleur voyante*.

stark. AS. *stearc*, stiff, rigid. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. Ger. *stark*, ON. *sterkr*, all rather with sense of strong; cogn. with Goth. *gastaurknan*, to stiffen. Also as intens., e.g. *stark mad* (see *stare*). But *stark-naked* is for ME. & dial. *start-naked* (13 cent.), from AS. *steort*, tail, rump (cf. *redstart*, bird), cogn. with Du. *staart* (as in *Ploegstaart*, plough-tail, *Wood*, anglicè *Plug Street*), Ger. *sterz*, ON. *stertr*.

starling[1]. Bird. AS. *stærling*, from *stær*, whence ME. & dial. *stare*; cf. Ger. *star*, ON. *stari*; cogn. with L. *sturnus*, "a bird called a sterling or stare" (Coop.), whence F. dim. *étourneau* (OF. *estournel*).

starling[2] [*techn.*]. Pile-work protecting bridge. Corrupt. of *staddling* (see *staddle*).

> Stadelinges and ground workys of the same brigge (*NED.* 1482).

starosta [*Russ.*]. Mayor, local director. Pol., from *stary*, old.

start. ME. *sterten* (Kentish), AS. *styrtan*, to move with a bound. WGer.; cf. Du. *storten*, Ger. *stürzen*, to precipitate, rush. From sport. sense (c. 1600) comes gen. idea of beginning, setting out (c. 1800). Hence *from start to finish*. Trans. in to *start a hare* (Chauc.), also common in naut. lang. in sense of fracturing, etc.

> Wrong is often a good starter, but always a bad stayer (D. Lloyd George, May 24, 1918).

startle. AS. *steartlian*, frequent. of *start*. Orig. intrans. For trans. sense (first in Shaks.) cf. *stagger*.

> And the heerd starteled and ran hedlyng into the see (Tynd. *Mark*, v. 13).

starve. AS. *steorfan*, to die (orig. strong, *stearf*, *storfen*). WGer.; cf. Du. *sterven*, Ger. *sterben*. Orig. sense survives in dial., e.g. *starved with cold*, current sense (from 16 cent.) being due to ellipsis of *with hunger*. *Starvation*, oldest formation in *-ation* from a native word (exc. perh. *flirtation*), was either coined by, or reproached against, "Starvation Dundas," who feared (in H. of C., March 6, 1775) that a bill for restraining trade with New England colonies might not be effectual in producing famine in those regions.

> *-ation* is a modern finish, which has been in much use since *starvation* was heard in Parliamentary language (Pegge, *Anecdotes*).

stash [*slang*]. ? Coined on *stow*, *squash*[1]. Cf. *stow it*.

-stat. In names of scient. instruments, e.g. *aerostat*. G. -στατης, from root of ἱστάναι, to cause to stand.

state. OF. *estat* (*état*) and L. *status*, from *stare*, to stand; cf. It. *stato*, Sp. *estado*. Sense of magnificence, whence *stately*, springs from that of (high) rank or condition; cf. *state-room*, orig. captain's cabin (Pepys). For gen. senses cf. F. *état*, Du. Ger. *staat* (from OF.). Hist. *States-General* is after F. *États-généraux*, Du. *staaten generaal*, as *statesman* is after F. *homme d'État*. See *estate*, which in early use is not differentiated from *state*. So also a *statesman*, yeoman (Cumb. & Westm.), owns an *estate*. Hence verb to *state*, orig. to put in position, hence fix, set out in detail, etc.

stater. Coin. G. στατήρ, from ἱστάναι, to fix, weigh.

statics. From G. στατικός, causing to stand, also skilled in weighing (v.s.). Orig. science of weight and equilibrium.

station. F., L. *statio-n-*, from *stare*, *stat-*, to stand; cf. It. *stazione*, Sp. *estación*. Ground-idea is standing-place, stopping-place, many current uses being orig. mil. or nav. (v.i.). Hence *stationer*, MedL. *stationarius*, tradesman with a station or shop (as opposed to itinerant dealer), esp. one licensed to sell books in univ. towns. *Stationers' Hall*, where register of copyrights is kept, is head-quarters of *Company of Stationers* (booksellers, printers, binders, etc.), founded 1556.

> Zabulon in the brynke of the see shal dwelle, and in the staciouη of shippes (Wyc. *Gen.* xlix. 13).

statistics. Older (16 cent.) is *statist*, orig. politician, It. *statista*, from *stato*, state. Current sense is due to Ger. *statistik*, which in 18 cent. had sense of gen. study of resources, etc. of a state. Cf. F. *statistique*, from Ger.

> Statists and politicians, as though it were their business to deceive the people, as a maxim do hold that truth is to be concealed from them (Sir T. Browne).

stato-. From G. στατός, standing. Cf. *statics*.

statthalter [*hist.*]. See *stadholder*.

statue. F., L. *statua*, from *stare*, *stat-*, to stand. *Statuesque* was coined (? by Coleridge) on *picturesque*.

stature. F., L. *statura*, from *stare* (v.s.).

status quo (ante). L., state in which (before). Cf. *in statu quo*.

statute. F. *statut*, Late L. *statutum*, decree, from *statuere*, to set up, establish, from *stare*, *stat-*, to stand. Cf. origin of *law*.

staunch, stanch. Adj. OF. *estanche* (*étanche*), water-tight, from *estancher* (*étancher*), to stanch, stop a flow, ? VL. **stagnicare* (cf. *stagnate*). Current sense, with which cf. fig. to *hold water*, is of naut. origin.

stauro-. From G. σταυρός, cross.

stave. Back-formation from pl. of *staff* (q.v.). Hence naut. to *stave* (*in*), orig. break the staves of a cask, with naut. past tense *stove*; also to *stave off*, keep off, orig. with a staff, and perh. at first in ref. to beating dogs off the animal being baited.

stavesacre. Plant. Folk-etym. for ME. *staphysagrye*, etc., L., G. σταφὶς ἀγρία, wild raisin. Cf. Du. *staverzaad*, corrupted on *zaad*, seed.

stay[1]. Support. AS. *stæg*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. ON. *stag*; also F. *étai* (OF. *estai*), Sp. *estay*, from Teut. Orig. naut. (cf. *mainstay*), but later used of any support, e.g. *pair of stays* (c. 1600). Hence verb to *stay*, support, as in to *stay one's stomach*, later to check, suspend, as in to *stay one's hand*, *stay of execution*, where there is association with *stay*[2].

stay[2]. To remain. OF. *ester*, to stand (still in leg. use), L. *stare*. This was in NE. dial. *esteir*, with p.p. *estei*, whence noun *esteie*, pause, sojourn, stay, which may be the immediate origin of the E. word. In AF. the stem became *esté-*, *estei-*, and the pres. was *estai-*. For trans. sense (to *stay the course*) cf. *stand*.

> Vet s'en li rois sanz plus ester (*Tristan*, 3142).
>
> Li rois n'a pas fait longe estee (*ib.* 3148).

stchi. Russ., cabbage soup, lit. kale.

stead. Chiefly in compds. (*bedstead*, *farmstead*) or phrases (*instead*, *in good stead*; cf. *bestead*). AS. *stede*, place, assigned position, hence settlement, village, etc. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *stad*, town, *stede*, *stee*, place, Ger. *statt*, place (whence *anstatt*, instead), *stadt*, town (merely a var. spelling), ON. *stathr*, place, Goth. *staths*, place; ult. cogn. with *stand*. With *steadfast*, AS. *stedefæst*, cf. *stalwart*, and synon. Ger. *statthaft*, *standhaft*; with *steady*, of late appearance (Palsg.), cf. Ger. *stetig*, constant, persistent. *Steady progress* is etym. a contradiction in terms.

steak. ON. *steik*, cogn. with *steikja*, to roast on a spit, and with *stick*[2]. The *Beef-steak Club* was founded by the great Earl of Peterborough as a protest against new-fangled foreign ways (see *macaroni*).

steal. AS. *stelan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *stelen*, Ger. *stehlen*, ON. *stela*, Goth. *stilan*. For ME. use as verb of motion, to *steal away* (*after*, *out of the room*, etc.), cf. sense-development of *furtive* and Bibl. *thief in the night*. Hence *stealth*, retaining also etym. sense up to 18 cent. Cf. Ger. *verstohlen*, "stealingly, by stealth" (Ludw.). To *steal a march on* is mil., to move troops without enemy's knowledge.

> A despot big with power obtained by wealth,
> And that obtained by rapine and by stealth
> (Cowper).

steam. AS. *stēam*, vapour, fume, cogn. with Du. *stoom*. *Steam-engine*, earlier *fire-engine*, is recorded for 1751, *steamboat* for 1787. Later compds. run into hundreds, and fig. senses are also numerous.

> What an instance of the tragic irony of history is contained in the recorded use of the phrase *the steam-roller* to signify the supposed irresistible advance of the Russian hosts (Sir E. Cook).
>
> Les Russes marchent sur Posen. Vous allez voir fonctionner le rouleau compresseur, comme disent les Anglais (Margueritte, *L'Embusqué*, ch. xix.).

stearin [*chem.*]. F. *stéarine* (Chevreul), from G. στέαρ, tallow.

steatite [*min.*]. Soapstone. L. *steatitis*, from G. στέαρ, στεατ- (v.s.).

steed. AS. *stēda*, stallion, cogn. with *stud*[2] (q.v.). After 16 cent. only poet. or jocular.

steel. AS. *style*, *stēle*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *staal*, Ger. *stahl*, ON. *stāl*.

> The stern joy that warriors feel
> In foemen worthy of their steel
> (*Lady of Lake*, v. 10).

steelyard. From *steel* and *yard*[1] (*NED.*). Current form was prob. fixed by the hist. *Steelyard*, London, head-quarters of the Hanse merchants, which is supposed to be a mistransl. of LG. *stālhof*, lit. sample yard, first element being mistaken for LG. *stāl*, steel, in which the Hanse merchants dealt (*Staelhoeff alias Stylgerd*, in Rymer, 1474).

The earliest known ref. (1394) to this is, however, MedL. *Curia Calibis* (*chalybis*), court of steel. The *Stilliarde beme*, public balance kept at the Steelyard, is mentioned 1531. With regard to the etym. of *steelyard*, the hist. of *lanyard*, *poniard*, *whinyard*, and the existence of the earlier *stelleer* (v.i.), make one chary of accepting the too obvious origin proposed by the *NED.*

romaine: a Roman beam, a stelleere (Cotg.).

steenbok. SAfr. antelope. Du., stone buck.

steenkerk, steinkerk [*hist.*]. Cravat. From F. victory (1692) at *Steenkerke* (stone church), Belgium. Cf. *magenta*, *ramillie*, etc. According to Voltaire the looseness of the *cravate à la Steinkerque* imitated the disorderly dress of the *maison du Roi*, household troops, going into action hurriedly.

steep[1]. Adj. AS. *stēap*, lofty, precipitous; cogn. with *stoop*, and with Ger. *Hohenstaufen*. US. slang sense, orig. of price, was perh. suggested by Du. *stijf*, stiff (but cf. *tall*).

steep[2]. Verb. Of late appearance (c. 1400). Cf. Sw. *stōpa*, Dan. *stœbe*, to soak (barley for malting); ? cogn. with *stoup* (q.v.) and AS. *stēap*, vessel.

steeple. AS. *stēpel*, tall tower, from *steep*[1]. A *steeple-chase* had orig. a visible steeple as goal. With *steeplejack* (19 cent.) cf. *lumberjack* (US. & Canada).

steer[1]. Noun. AS. *stēor*, bullock. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *stier*, bull, Goth. *stiur*; cogn. with ON. *thjōrr*, and perh. with G. ταῦρος. In US. and Colonies for male cattle in gen.

steer[2]. Verb. AS. *stīeran*, from *stēor*, rudder (in *stēoresman*). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *stuur*, Ger. *steuer*, ON. *stȳri*, Goth. *stiurjan*, to establish. Perh. orig. (guiding) staff; cf. G. σταυρός, cross. Ships were steered from the *steerage* before the deck-wheel was introduced.

steeve [*naut.*]. To point upward, or not straight forward (of bowsprit). ? From Du. *stevenen*, to point prow (*steven*) of ship. See *stem*[1].

stegano-, stego-. From G. στέγειν, to cover.

steinberger. Hock from *Steinberg*, near Wiesbaden.

steinbock. Ger., as *steenbok* (q.v.).

steinkerk. See *steenkerk*.

stele [*antiq.*]. Upright (inscribed) slab. F. *stèle*, G. στήλη.

stellar. Late L. *stellaris*, from *stella*, star.

stellenbosch [*mil. slang*]. To relegate to place where incompetence is less harmful. From *Stellenbosch*, Cape Colony, said to have been used for this purpose in Kaffir wars. Cf. F. *limoger* (neol.), to relegate to *Limoges*. This is the accepted (journalistic) explanation, but quot. below suggests an earlier ironic allusion. ? Cf. to *go to Bath*.

When the village [Stellenbosch] was first built, there was a variety of manufactures attempted there,—but this was speedily discouraged....It therefore soon became the asylum only for old age, —and under these oaks the evening of life is spent peacefully, coolly, and I trust happily, as people are supposed to live to a more advanced period of life here than in any other part of the colony (Lady Barnard's *SAfr. Journ.* 1797).

stellio. Lizard. L., from *stella*, star, from markings.

stem[1]. Noun. AS. *stemn*, *stefn*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *stam*, Ger. *stamm*, ON. *stamn*, *stafn*, the last only in naut. sense of end-post of ship. In latter sense Du. & LG. have *steven*, borrowed by Ger. Both senses are very rare in E. between AS. and 16 cent. Naut. *stem* was orig. at both ends of ship (v.i.); cf. F. *étambot*, sternpost, from Teut. Hence also verb to *stem* (*the tide*, *current*), which has been confused with *stem*[2].

The kele with the ij stems (*Nav. Accts.* 1495–97).

stem[2]. Verb. ON. *stemma*, to check; cf. Ger. *stemmen*, "to stem, hem, or stop the course of a thing" (Ludw.); cogn. with *stammer*. See *stem*[1].

stemson [*naut.*]. From *stem*[1], after *keelson*.

stench. AS. *stenc*, cogn. with *stink* (cf. *drench*, *drink*). Not orig. limited to unpleasant smell. Cf. OHG. *stank* (v.i.).

Thaz hūs was gifullit fon themo stanke thera salbūn (Tatian, *John*, xii. 3).

stencil. Exc. for isolated occurrence (1707) of *stanesile*, a 19 cent. word, which makes connection with rare ME. *stansel*, to adorn with spangles, etc. very unlikely. This is OF. *estenceler* (*étinceler*, to sparkle), from VL. **stincilla*, for *scintilla* (see *tinsel*). I suggest obs. Du. *stemsel*, "forma, formula, baston sur quoy ils cousent les souliers" (*Trium Ling. Dict.* 1587), "ora sive limbus calcei" (Kil.). The connection between a shoe-last and a stencil is that both serve to multiply a fixed pattern; cf. F. *calquer*, to stamp, trace (a drawing, etc.), from L. *calx*, *calc-*, heel. ? Ult. cogn. with *stamp*.

stenography. From G. στενός, narrow. From c. 1600.

stentorian. From Στέντωρ, G. warrior with powerful voice (*Iliad*, v. 785).

step. AS. *stæppan*, orig. strong, with past *stōp*. WGer.; cf. Du. *stappen*, Ger. *stapfen*, esp. in ref. to footprints; cogn. with *stamp*. For fig. senses of noun cf. *grade*, also F. *pas*, *démarche*.

step-. AS. *stēop-*, cogn. with *āstȳpan*, to bereave, make orphan; cf. synon. OHG. *stiufen*, *irstiufen*. Orig. of children, and then, by an easy transition, of parents (for converse case cf. *grandchild*). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *stief-*, ON. *stjūp-*. Johns. regarded *stepmother* as the only current compd. of the group.

stephanotis. Mod., from G. στέφανος, crown.

steppe. Russ. *step'*, of unknown origin.

-ster. AS. *-estre*, fem. agent. suffix, corresponding to masc. *-ere*; cf. LG. Du. *-ster*. Use as masc. suffix is prob. due to trades orig. carried on by females (*baxter*, *brewster*), the only word preserving orig. sense being *spinster*. With addition of *-ess* is formed double fem. suffix (*sempstress*, *songstress*). From 16 cent. used (? influence of *-aster*) in jocular and contemptuous formations (*punster*, *rhymester*, *trickster*).

stercorary. From L. *stercus*, *stercor-*, dung.

stere. Cubic metre. F. *stère*, from G. στερεός (v.i.).

stereo [*typ.*]. Short for *stereotype* (v.i.).

stereo-. From G. στερεός, solid. Hence *stereoscope*, invented and named (1838) by Wheatstone, perfected (c. 1860) by Brewster; *stereotype*, F. *stéréotype*, invented (c. 1798) by Didot. For fig. use of *stereotyped* cf. *cliché*.

sterile. F. *stérile*, L. *sterilis*, cogn. with G. στεῖρος, Sanskrit *starī*, barren cow, Goth. *stairō*, barren woman. *Sterilize*, in med. sense, is late 19 cent.

sterlet. Small sturgeon. Russ. *sterlyad'*.

sterling. Orig. the E. silver penny of the Norman dynasty. Prob. late AS. **steorling*, from *steorra*, star, with which some of the early Norman pennies are marked (cf. *copeck*, *crown*, *rose-noble*, *angel*, etc.). The excellence of the E. coin led to wide continental currency; hence OF. *esterlin* (c. 1100), MedL. *sterilensis*, *sterlingus* (12 cent.), It. *sterlino*, MHG. *sterling*. Erron. derived, as early as c. 1300, from the *Easterlings* (Hanse merchants), and in early Sc. associated with *Stirling*. A *pound sterling* was orig. a *pound* (weight) *of sterlings*. Fig. senses are opposite of *counterfeit*, *foreign*.

> Deux centz livres d'esterlinges
> (*John of Gaunt's Reg.* 1372–6).

stern[1]. Adj. AS. *stierne*, *styrne*; cogn. with Ger. *starr*, stiff, G. στερεός, solid, rigid, and with *stare*.

stern[2]. Noun. ON. *stjōrn*, steering, from *stȳra*, to steer. Sense of steering gear, helm, survived till 17 cent. With *sternson* cf. *stemson*. In *stern chase*, "if he (the enemy) be right ahead of you" (Capt. John Smith), perh. sometimes associated by landsmen with *stern[1]*.

> And withe that the Spanyard shotte by them on sterne, and stayed and came by them agayne
> (*Voyage of the Barbara*, 1540).

> We...altered course to S.E. parallel to them, and settled down to a long stern chase
> (Sir D. Beatty, March 3, 1915).

sterno-. From L. *sternum*, G. στέρνον, chest, breastbone.

sternutation. L. *sternutatio-n-*, from *sternutare*, frequent. of *sternuere*, to sneeze; cogn. with G. πτάρνυσθαι.

stertorous. From L. *stertere*, to snore.

stet [*typ.*]. L., let stand.

stethoscope. F. *stéthoscope*, invented and named (c. 1819) by Laennec, from G. στῆθος, chest.

stevedore. Sp. *estivador*, from *estivar*, to stow a cargo, L. *stipare*, "to stop chinkes or cleftes" (Coop.).

stew[1] [*archaic*]. Brothel. From OF. *estuve* (*étuve*), "a stove, hot-house, hot bath" (Cotg.); cf. It. *stufa*, "a stufe, a bath, a whot house" (Flor.), Sp. *estufa*; cogn. with *stove[1]* (q.v.). The public hot-air baths acquired a reputation like that of our massage establishments some time ago. Cf. also *bagnio*. For later senses see *stew[2]*. With to *be in a stew* cf. to *be in a sweat*, but perh. rather from later cooking sense (*stew[2]*; cf. to *make a hash*).

stew[2]. To boil slowly. Developed (15 cent.) from *stew*, to bathe in hot vapour, etc. (see *stew[1]*). To *stew in one's own juice* is a variation on an earlier figure (v.i.).

> In his owene grece I made hym frye
> For angre and for verray jalousye (Chauc. D. 487).

stew[3] [*archaic*]. Fishpond, tank (Chauc. A. 350). OF. *estui* (*étui*, case), trough or tub in which fish were kept for kitchen purposes. Of obscure origin, perh. ult. from *stow*.

steward. AS. *stigweard*, major-domo, caterer, lit. sty-ward, *sty*[1] (q.v.) being used in wider sense than now. For wide range of senses cf. *marshal*, *sergeant*, etc. From Sc. form *stewart* came the royal house sprung from *Walter* (*the*) *Stewart*, who married (1315) Marjorie de Bruce, daughter of King Robert.

stibium [*chem.*]. Black antimony. L., from G. στίβι, στίμμι.

stichomythia. Dialogue in alternate lines. G. στιχομυθία, from στίχος, row, line (cf. *acrostic*), μῦθος, speech, "myth."

stick[1]. Verb. AS. *stician*, to pierce, remain fixed, hence (in ME.) to (cause to) adhere. Has absorbed cogn. dial. *steek*, which corresponds to Ger. *stechen*, to pierce, sting, stitch. Cf. Du. *stikken*, to embroider, Ger. *stecken*, to stick (fast), put, *sticken*, to embroider, Goth. *stiggan*, to thrust; cogn. with *sting*, *stitch*; also with *stigma*, *instigate*, *distinguish*, etc. To *stick* (endure) *it* appears to be a mod. variation on to *stand it*. With Austral. to *stick up* (coach, bank) cf. US. to *hold up*. *Stuck-up* is 19 cent.

Like a stuck pig the woman star'd (*NED.* 1702).

He [Dominie Sampson] became totally incapable of proceeding in his intended discourse...and was ever after designated as a "stickit" minister (*Guy Mannering*, ch. ii.).

stick[2]. Noun. AS. *sticca*, cogn. with *stick*[1]. Naut. for mast, as in to *up stick and run*.

That sort of alternative which is commonly called a cleft stick (Cowper).

stickle. For earlier *stightle*, to arrange, control (cf. Yorks surname *Pickles* from *pightle*), frequent. of obs. *stight*, AS. *stihtan*, cogn. with Du. *stichten*, Ger. *stiften*, to set in order, establish. Oldest sense of *stickle* (Palsg.) is to see fair play between combatants, and Flor. uses *sticklers* to render Montaigne's *personnes tierces* (ii. 27) in duels, with which cf. *umpire*. The early lexicographers associated it with the *stick* or wand used for parting combatants (cf. archaic Ger. *stanger*, *stängler*, stickler, second in duel, from *stange*, staff, stick).

arbitrer: to arbitrate, stickle (Cotg.).

stickleback. From AS. *sticel*, prick, sting, from *stick*[1]. Pop. form *tittlebat*, *tiddlebat*, illustrates moveable character of *s-* (q.v.) and occ. confusion between final dental and palatal (cf. *scabbard*).

stiff. AS. *stīf*. WGer.; cf. Du. *stijf*, Ger. *steif*; cogn. with L. *stipes*, stake, stem. With *stiffnecked* cf. Ger. *hartnäckig*, obstinate, whence surname *Harnack*. Both correspond to L. *dura cervice* (*Vulg.*), G. σκληροτράχηλος, lit. transl. from Heb. *Stiff upper lip* is US.

stifle[1], **stiffle**. Joint between femur and tibia of hindleg of quadruped, esp. horse. Recorded c. 1320. Origin obscure. ? OF. *estival*, boot, whence Ger. *stiefel*.

stiffle: is the part of the hind-leg which advances towards a horse's belly (*Gent. Dict.*).

stifle[2]. Verb. Earlier (14 cent.) *stuffle*, either frequent. of *stuff*, or from cogn. OF. *estouffer* (*étouffer*), "to stifle, smother, choake" (Cotg.).

A monke fil doun of a brigge into a water and was i-stufled [*var.* y-stoffed, L. suffocatus] (Trev. vi. 449).

Stiggins. Alcoholic hypocrite (*Pickwick*).

stigma. L., G. στίγμα, mark, brand (of infamy), from στίζειν, to puncture. Hence *stigmatize*, to brand. In R.C. Church also of miraculous marks reproducing the wounds of Christ.

stile, **style**. AS. *stigel*, from *stīgan*, to ascend (cf. *stair*). To *help a dog over a stile* is in Heywood (1562).

Fleete houndes goe away with the game, when the rest neede helping over a stile a mile behind (Peacham, 1634).

stiletto, **style**. It., "a little poynard, dagger, poynado, bodkin, needle, or pinne, or stabber" (Flor.). Dim. of *style*[1] (q.v.).

still[1]. Adj. AS. *stille*. WGer.; cf. Du. *stil*, Ger. *still*; from the root expressing fixity to which *stall*[1] belongs. Sense of dead only in *stillborn*, *still life*, the latter after Du. *stilleven*, whence also Ger. *stillleben*; cf. synon. F. *nature morte*. Hence adv. *still*, preserving something of orig. sense in *stock still*, also in poet. use for constantly, usu. a Shaks. echo (e.g. *Temp.* i. 2). With poet. *stilly* (18 cent.) cf. Shaks. *vasty*.

still[2]. Noun. From archaic verb to *still*, aphet. for *distill* (q.v.). Hence *still-room*, now house-keeper's store-room.

stilling [*dial.*]. Support for casks. Du. *stelling*, "a stilling, stand, gauntree" (Sewel), from *stellen*, to place (see *stale*).

stilo-. See *stylo-*.

stilt. Of LG. origin; cf. Du. *stelt*, Ger. *stelze*. Orig. (14 cent.) plough-handle, crutch.

stilton. Cheese from Vale of Belvoir (Leic.) made famous (18 cent.) by a coaching-inn at *Stilton* (Hunts), the owner of which came from the Belvoir country.

stimulus. L., goad. Orig. med. Cf. *stimulate*, to spur on, *stimulant*, excitant, with alcoholic sense from 19 cent.

stimy [*golf*]. See *stymie*.

sting. AS. *stingan*, to pierce; cf. ON. *stinga*; ult. cogn. with *stick*[1]; cf. synon. F. *piquer*, Ger. *stechen*, both orig. to puncture.

stingaree. Fish. US. & Austral., for *sting-ray* (Capt. John Smith), from *ray*[2].

stingo. From 17 cent. From *sting*, as having a "bite."

stingy. App. from *stinge*, dial. form of *sting*. It has in dial. the sense of crabby, irritable, and current sense may be partly due to association with *stint*. For softening of *-g-* cf. *dingy*, *tinge*. For specialization of sense cf. *miser*. Ger. *frech*, insolent, orig. greedy, shows opposite sense-development; cf. Du. *vrek*, "niggardish, stingy" (Sewel).

stink. AS. *stincan*, to smell, as in *swōte stincan*, to smell sweet (see *stench*). WGer.; cf. Du. Ger. *stinken*. For offensive sense, which appears already in AS., cf. *smell*, which tends in the same direction. In both cases this is orig. due to context, to *stink* (*smell*) *of*.

stint. First (c. 1200) as verb, to desist, come to an end, later trans., to discontinue, check, etc. AS. *styntan*, to blunt, dull, cogn. with *stunt*[1] (q.v.); cf. ON. *stytta* (**stynta*), to shorten, ? also Ger. *stutzen*, to stop short, also to dock, crop, lop, etc. Sense has been affected by obs. *stent*, limit, allowance, aphet. for *extent*. *Extented*, for *stinted*, occurs in *Coventry Leet Book* (1480, p. 445).

limiter: to limit, bound, stint (Cotg.).

If the summe which the debtor oweth be above the stint, he shall not be released (Coryat, i. 280).

stipend. L. *stipendium*, from *stips*, *stip-*, wages, *pendere*, to weigh, pay. A *stipendiary magistrate* is distinguished from the "great unpaid."

stipes [*bot.*]. L., stem, stalk.

stipple. Du. *stippelen*, frequent. of *stippen*, to speckle, from *stip*, point; cogn. with Ger. *steppen*, to stitch, embroider.

stipulate. From L. *stipulari*, "to require and demaunde a thing to be given to him, or done for him with ordinary words of the law" (Coop.). Connection with L. *stipula*, straw, is rejected by mod. authorities, perh. too readily, for the derivation of leg. expressions from symbolic acts is common in primitive lang. (cf. F. *rompre la paille*, used of making a formal decision).

stir. AS. *styrian*; cf. ON. *styrr* (noun); cogn. with Du. *storen*, Ger. *stören*, to disturb, ? and ult. with *storm*. Noun-sense of uproar, commotion, is partly due to dial. *stour* (see *storm*).

stirk [*dial.*]. Bullock. AS. *stirc*, *styrc*, calf; cf. Du. dial. *sterke*, Ger. *stärke*, maiden heifer, Bavar. *sterch*, breeding sheep (swine).

stirp. Stock, lineage. L. *stirps*, *stirp-*, "the stemme of a tree, a stocke in kindred" (Coop.).

stirrup. AS. *stigrāp*, mount rope (see *stair*, *stile*); cf. Flem. *steegreep*, Ger. *steg(reif*, ON. *stigreip*; also Du. *stijgbeugel*, Ger. *steigbügel*, with second element cogn. with *bow*[1]. Orig. a help for mounting, primitive races riding without stirrups. With *stirrup-cup* (F. *coup de l'étrier*) cf. Ger. *aus dem stegreif*, impromptu.

stitch. AS. *stice*, puncture, stab, cogn. with *stick*[1]; cf. Ger. *stich*, stitch, sting, pricking. Oldest sense in *stitch in the side*, for which *stitchwort* is a remedy.

stithy [*archaic*]. Anvil. ON. *stethi*, cogn. with *stand*, whence E. dial. *stith*, the lengthened *stithy* being influenced by *smithy*, for which it is used by Shaks. (*Haml.* iii. 2). Obs. from 17 cent. and app. revived by Scott.

stiver [*archaic*]. Small coin. Du. *stuiver*; ? cogn. with ON. *stȳfa*, to cut off (cf. *doit*). Now only in *not a stiver*.

stoa. See *stoic*.

stoat. ME. *stote* (15 cent.). Origin unknown.

stoccado [*archaic*]. Altered from It. *stoccata*, "a foyne, a thrust, a stoccado given in fence" (Flor.), whence also F. *estocade*. From *stocco*, "a tuck, a short sword," of Teut. origin; cf. Ger. *stock*, stick.

stock. AS. *stoc*, trunk, log, pillory. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *stok*, Ger. *stock*, ON. *stokkr*. For genealogical sense cf. L. *stirps*, F. *souche*, Ger. *stamm*. As emblem of lifelessness in *stocks and stones* (Aelfric, *Deut.* xxviii. 36, *Vulg. lignum et lapis*). *Laughing-stock* is by analogy with earlier *whipping-stock*, whipping-post. The *stock-dove*, wood pigeon, is named from nesting in hollow trees. Used of many supporting frameworks, e.g. *on the stocks* (orig. in shipbuilding), and for the massive part of an implement. *Stock, lock and barrel* is app. a mod. variation on *stock and block* (17 cent.). As name of flower short for *stock-gilliflower*, with woody stem; cf. *stock*, stiff cravat, etc. (17 cent.). For sense of property, store

(peculiar to E.), cf. *fund*, lit. foundation. Hence *live-stock* and spec. Austral. application to cattle (*stock-yard*, *-whip*, *-rider*). Adj. use, like that of *staple*, is due to attrib. use of noun, e.g. *stock merchandise* (*argument*). With *stockfish*, dried cod, cf. Du. *stokvisch*, Ger. *stockfisch*, the name being variously explained.

stockade. F. *estacade* (archaic var. *estocade*), Sp. *estacada*, from *estaca*, stake, from Teut. Cf. *palisade*.

stockinet. For *stocking net*. Cf. *bobbinet*.

stocking. From archaic *stock*, hose, divided into *upper stock* and *nether stock*, the latter being the *stocking*. Similarly F. has *haut de chausses*, breeches, *bas de chausses*, "a stocking, or netherstocke" (Cotg.), whence mod. *bas*. For use of *stock* in this sense cf. Ger. *strumpf*, stocking, for *hosenstrumpf*, hose stump, hose trunk, and see *trunk-hose*.

stodge. To fill up, cram. From 17 cent. Perh. suggested by *stuff* or *stow*.

stoep [*SAfr.*]. Raised verandah. Du., cogn. with *step*. Hence US. *stoop*.

stoic. L., G. στωικός, from στοά, the Porch, where Zeno lectured at Athens (c. 300 B.C.). In Wyc. (*Acts*, xvii. 18).

stoke. Back-formation from *stoker*, Du., from *stoken*, to poke, feed a fire, from *stok*, stick.

stole[1]. Vestment. L. *stola*, G. στολή, cogn. with στέλλειν, to array; cf. F. *étole* (OF. *estole*). Used in *Vulg.* & AS. (*Mark*, xii. 38) in spec. Church sense.

stole[2] [*hist.*]. In *Groom of the Stole*, high royal officer. For *stool*, in sense of *close-stool*.

> For cariage of the Quenes stole from London to Oxonford, and from Oxonford to Langley, xiiijd.
> (*Privy Purse Exp. of Eliz. of York*, 1502).

> And when my honourable lord saies it shall be thus, my worshipfull rascall (the grome of his close stoole) saies it shal not be thus
> (*Eastward Hoe*, ii. 1).

> Bid Essex, Percy, and your quondam grom
> O'th stool to wait us in the Princes room
> (*Pyms Juncto*, 1640).

stolid. OF. *stolide*, L. *stolidus*, ult. cogn. with *still*[1].

stomach. F. *estomac*, L., G. στόμαχος, orig. throat, gullet, from στόμα, mouth. In L. also fig. for pride, indignation, inclination, etc. (cf. *bowels*, *heart*, *kidney*, *liver*), as in archaic *stomachful*, spirited, etc., Bibl. *proud stomach*.

> I have doon my devoyr to know my Lady Wulgrave's stomacke (*Paston Let.* iii. 120).

> I know I have the body of a weak, feeble woman; but I have the heart and stomach of a king—and of a king of England too
> (Elizabeth at Tilbury, 1588).

stomato-. From G. στόμα, στόματ-, mouth.

stone. AS. *stān*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *steen*, Ger. *stein*, ON. *steinn*, Goth. *stains*; cogn. with G. στία, pebble. With *stone-blind*, *-deaf*, etc., in which *stone* gradually becomes mere intens. (*stone-broke*), cf. Ger. *steinalt*, *steinreich*, etc. The *stone weight* was orig. a stone (cf. origin of *calculate*, *yard*[1], etc.). The *stonechat* is named from its note suggesting the knocking together of pebbles. For *stonecrop*, AS. *stāncropp*, see *crop*. With metaphor in quots. 2, 3, cf. G. πάντα λίθον κινεῖν.

> I have a counterpais wheith of the wheight stone that the wooll was weyed with, and...se that the stone be kept that the shipman brings
> (*Paston Let.* 1469).

> *remuer toute pierre*: to attempt all meanes, prove all courses, try all wayes (Cotg.).

> I will leave no stone unmoved that I conceave may knocke your fathers fightinge designes on the head, and preserve him (*Verney Papers*, 1639).

stook. Of corn. Cf. Flem. *stuik*, Ger. dial. *stauche* (OHG. *stūhha*); ? ult. cogn. with *stand*.

stool. AS. *stōl*, seat, esp. throne. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *stoel*, Ger. *stuhl*, ON. *stōll*, chair, seat, Goth. *stōls*, throne; cogn. with OSlav. *stolŭ*. Change of sense in E. is due to adoption of *chair* from F.

> Betwen tuo stoles lyth the fal (Gower).

stoop[1]. Verb. AS. *stūpian*, to bow, bend; cf. Flem. *stuipen*, ON. *stūpa*; cogn. with *steep*[1]. Sense of swoop (falc.) from 16 cent.

stoop[2] [US.]. See *stoep*.

stoop and roop [*Sc.*]. Completely, neck and crop. Cf. early Sc. *stout and rout*, Ger. *stumpf und stiel*.

stop. AS. *stoppian* (in *forstoppian*, to plug up). WGer.; cf. Du. *stoppen*, Ger. *stopfen*. An early loan from VL. **stuppare*, to plug up, from *stuppa*, *stupa*, tow, G. στύπη, στύππη, whence also F. *étouper* (OF. *estouper*), It. *stoppare*, Sp. *estopar*. As AS. *stoppian* is unrecorded, and *forstoppian* occurs once only, it seems likely that the E. word is an early naut. loan from Du. or LG. All meanings spring naturally from ground-sense, as in *stopgap*. Intrans. use appears 16 cent., no doubt for reflex. See also *estop*.

storax. Gum-resin. L., G. στύραξ. Cf. *styrax*.

store. First (13 cent.) as verb, to supply, furnish; earlier also *astore, enstore.* OF. *estorer,* from L. *instaurare,* "to newe make or beginne againe, to repaire" (Coop.), cogn. with G. σταυρός, post, stake. Cf. sense-development of *stock,* with which the noun *store* often runs parallel, e.g. *store-cattle,* to *set* (*no*) *store by,* with which cf. mod. to *take* (*no*) *stock in.* In AF. we find *estor mort* contrasted with E. *live-stock.*

> His lordes sheepe, his neet, his dayerye,
> His swyn, his hors, his stoor [live-stock], and his pultrye,
> Was hoolly in this reves governyng (Chauc. A. 597).

storey. See *story*[2].

stork. AS. *storc.* Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *stork,* Ger. *storch,* ON. *storkr.* ? Ult. cogn. with Ger. *starr,* stiff.

storm. AS. *storm.* Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *storm,* Ger. *sturm,* ON. *stormr;* cogn. with *stir.* Cf. OF. *estour*(*m*), onset, from Teut., whence E. dial. *stour,* disturbance, etc. *Storm-troops* (neol.) renders Ger. *sturm-truppen, stosstruppen* (shock-troops). *NED.* quotes mil. sense, furious onset, first from Oliver Cromwell, no doubt a Dugald Dalgetty word from the Thirty Years' War. *Storm and stress* was orig. used by Lewes (*Life of Goethe,* 1855) to render Ger. *sturm und drang,* the title of a play by Klinger (1776), taken as symbolical of a new literary movement to which the earlier works of Goethe and Schiller also belonged.

Storthing. Norw. parliament (now *storting*), from *stor,* great, powerful, ON. *storr,* great, whence Sc. *stour,* vigorous, etc. See *thing.*

story[1]. Narrative. AF. *estorie,* OF. *estoire,* L. *historia,* whence learned F. *histoire.* In ME. not differentiated from *history* (*our island story*). Cf. *storied,* ornamented with scenes or sayings from history and legend. As euph. for lie from 17 cent.

> Dedes that wolde deie, storye kepeth hem evermore (Trev. i. 7).

story[2], **storey.** Of house. App. ident. with *story*[1], though sense-development is obscure. *NED.* suggests that the word may orig. have referred to tiers of "storied" windows or sculptures corresponding to the different floors. The etym. seems to be proved by several records of AL. (*h*)*istoria* in same sense from 12 cent. onward, while E. *story* is not recorded till c. 1400.

stoup [*archaic*]. ON. *staup,* bucket. Com. Teut.; cf. AS. *stēap,* Du. *stoop,* Ger. dial. *stauf.* Later sense of drinking vessel prob. from Du. Revived by Romantics and as Church word, the latter for obs. *stop,* representing cogn. AS. *stoppa.*

stout. OF. *estout,* proud, fierce, from Teut.; cf. Du. *stout,* Ger. *stolz,* ON. *stoltr,* proud; these are prob. early loan from L. *stultus,* foolish, a sense also of *stolz* in MHG. ME. sense of strong, vigorous, became euph. for fat c. 1800 (cf. F. *fort,* similarly used, esp. in fem.). Orig. sense survives in *stout-hearted, stoutly.*

> *stout*: very strong malt-drink (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

stove[1]. Noun. From 15 cent., hot air bath, sweating-room, etc. Du. *stoof,* earlier *stove,* "stew, hot hous, or bain" (Hexham); cf. Ger. *stube,* "a stove; a room, or apartment, wherein there is a stove, or furnace, to warm it" (Ludw.), ON. *stofa, stufa,* AS. *stofa,* hot air bath, which did not survive. Perh. all from VL. **ex-tufare,* from G. τῦφος, vapour. For the connection between the stove and the room cf. OHG. *kemenāte,* room, cogn. with *chimney,* Ger. dial. *pesel,* room, ult. ident. with F. *poêle,* stove. See also *stew*[1].

> Here [at Cairo] are many bath-stoves very artificially built (Purch.).

stove[2]. Verb. Incorr. naut. use of incorr. past of *stave* as pres.

stow. From obs. *stow,* place, AS. *stōw,* common in place-names, ult. cogn. with *stand.* Cf. *bestow.* Naut. sense (from 16 cent.) perh. due rather to cogn. Du. *stouwen,* "to stow up, to cram, press or pack up close" (Hexham); cf. Ger. *stauen,* "to stow goods in a ship" (Ludw.), from LG. *Stowaway* is 19 cent.

strabism. L., G. στραβισμός, from στραβίζειν, to squint.

strad. Short for *stradivarius* (q.v.).

straddle. Frequent. formation from *stride. Stridling* is used in same sense in Purch. Sense of shooting on each side of object from 1916.

> The sheds and hangars were well straddled (*Admir. Report,* Jan. 1, 1918).

stradiot [*hist.*]. Also *estradiot.* It. *stradiotto,* "a kind of soldiers that the Venecians use, a boote-haler, a freebooter" (Flor.), G. στρατιώτης, soldier. Comines tells us that they were orig. Greek mercenaries.

stradivarius. Violin by *Antonio Stradivari* (17 cent.).

strafe. "From Ger. phrase *Gott strafe England*, 'God punish England,' a common salutation in Germany in 1914 and the following years" (*NED.*). Cf. *hate*.

One [letter] contained this reference to Mr Lloyd George: "God strafe his — eyes"
(*Nottingham Guardian*, Feb. 5, 1917).

straggle. ? For **strackle*, frequent. of obs. *strake*, to rove, cogn. with *stretch*; cf. Ger. *landstreicher*, "a rambler or vagabond" (Ludw.). For change of consonant cf. *stagger*.

straight. ME. *streght*, p.p. of *stretch*; cf. Ger. *strack*. In early use as adv. Sense of undiluted, uncompromising, etc. (*straight ticket, whisky straight*) is US. Often absentmindedly confused with *strait* (v.i.).

strack: strait, straight, streight, right or direct
(Ludw.).

Englishmen, Scotsmen, Welshmen must be more straightened and hard-pressed if Ireland is still privileged (*Obs.* Mar. 31, 1918).

strain[1]. Verb. OF. *estreindre* (*étreindre*), to grip, L. *stringere*, "to straine, to wring, to trusse" (Coop.). In some senses there has been contact with *sprain* (q.v.). With to *strain a point* (16 cent.) cf. similar use of *stretch*. To *strain at* (*Matt.* xxiii. 24), usu. misunderstood, means to strain liquor if a gnat is found in it. This sense of *strain* is in Chauc. Cf. Du. *muggenzifter*, "a caviller, a capricious biggot" (Sewel), lit. midge-sifter.

Ye blinde gydes, which strayne out a gnat [*Vulg.* excolantes culicem], and swalowe a cammyll
(Tynd.).

strain[2]. Of melody. From *strain*[1], in obs. to *strain* (*uplift*) *one's voice*, orig. to tighten up the cords of a musical instrument. Hence *in the same strain*, etc.

strain[3]. Race, breed. AS. *strēon*, *gestrēon*, gain, property, procreation; ult. cogn. with L. *strues*, heap. Current form, for *streen*, is due to *strain*[1].

Bountee [goodness] comth al of God, nat of the streen
Of which they been engendred and y-bore
(Chauc. E. 157).

strait. OF. *estreit* (*étroit*), L. *strictus*, p.p. of *stringere*, to tighten. For gen. senses cf. native *narrow*. *Strait-laced* is earlier (16 cent.) in fig. than in lit. sense. With *strait waistcoat* (18 cent.) cf. F. *camisole de force*, Ger. *zwangsjacke*. With *straitened circumstances* cf. L. *res angusta domi*. As noun usu. in pl., e.g. *in great straits*. Geog. *strait* (usu. pl.) represents also OF. *destreit* (*détroit*), defile, isthmus, narrow channel (cf. naut. *narrows*).

strake [*naut.*]. Longitudinal timber (see *garboard*). In dial. also section of wheel-rim. ME. *strake*, cogn. with *stretch*. Early confused with unrelated *streak*, e.g. in *ring-straked* (*Gen.* xxx. 35, *Vulg. maculosus*).

stramash. Chiefly Sc. ? Fanciful formation on *stour* (see *storm*) and *smash*. Cf. *squabash*.

Seaforth profited by the confusion to take the delinquent who had caused this "stramash" by the arm (*Ingoldsby*).

stramonium. Thorn-apple. ModL. (16 cent.); cf. It. *stramonio*, Sp. *estramonio*. ? Cf. synon. Russ. *durman*, from Tatar *turman*, a medicine for horses.

strand[1]. Of sea. AS. *strand*; cf. LG. Du. *strand*, Ger. *strand* (from LG.), ON. *strönd*, border, coast. Formerly used also of river bank, whence the *Strand*. Fig. use of verb is app. 19 cent. (cf. F. *échouer*, to come to grief, lit. run ashore).

strand[2]. Of rope. ? OF. *estran*, *estrange*, rope, of Teut. origin; ? cf. Ger. *strähne*, skein, plait, ? or *strang*, rope, string.

strange. OF. *estrange* (*étrange*), L. *extraneus*, from *extra*, outside; cf. It. *strano*, Sp. *estraño*. For sense-development cf. *outlandish*, *foreign*. *Stranger*, OF. *estranger* (*étranger*), meant orig. foreign-er.

strangle. OF. *estrangler* (*étrangler*), L. *strangulare*, G. στραγγαλᾶν, from στραγγάλη, halter, from στραγγός, twisted. *Stranglehold* is from wrestling.

strangury [*med.*]. L., G. στραγγουρία, from στράγξ, στραγγ-, drop squeezed out, οὖρον, urine.

strap. Dial. var. of *strop* (q.v.), first (16 cent.) as naut. word. With *strapper*, *strapping* (fellow, lass) cf. *whopper*, *spanking*, etc. For *strap-hanger* see Whitmanesque ode in *Punch*, Nov. 8, 1905.

a strapping girl: grandis virgo (Litt.).

strapeze [*neol.*]. Portmanteau-name (*strap*, *trapeze*) for accommodation provided for majority of travellers by London Tubes and public vehicles.

strappado [*hist.*]. Altered from It. *strappata*, form of torture, from *strappare*, to drag, pull, of Teut. origin; cf. Ger. *straff*, tight, from LG. From It. *strapazzo*, "abuse, drudgery, ill-using" (Flor.), comes synon. Ger. *strapatze*.

stratagem. F. *stratagème*, L., G. στρατήγημα, piece of generalship, from στρατηγός, general, from στρατός, army, ἄγειν, to lead. Cf. *strategy*, generalship.

strath [*Sc.*]. Gael. *srath*, wide open valley; cf. Welsh *ystrad*; cogn. with *street*. For *strathspey*, dance, *NED.* quotes (c. 1625) *stravetspy*, which, if a genuine form, suggests that the dance-name has been assimilated to the place-name.

stratocracy. Government by the army, G. στρατός.

stratum. L., p.p. neut. of *sternere*, to lay down, spread out.

straw[1]. Noun. AS. *strēaw*, *strēow*, cogn. with *strew* (q.v.); cf. L. *stramen*, straw, litter, cogn. with *sternere*, *stra-*, to strew. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *stroo*, Ger. *stroh*, ON. *strā*. For *bricks without straw* see *Ex.* v. *Man of straw*, dummy, hence person without means, is a leg. fiction; cf. synon. Ger. *strohmann*. Orig. sense was prob. scarecrow, as in Luther. The *last straw* is allusive to proverb of camel. *Strawberry*, AS. *strēawberige*, is prob. from the tiny straw-like particles which cover the fruit (AS. *strēaw* is used for the "mote" of *Matt.* vii. 3); also AS. *strēawberiewīse*, from *wīse*, growth, cogn. with *wesan*, to be. The persistence of the name, to the exclusion of synon. AS. *eorthberge* (cf. Ger. *erdbeere*), may be partly due to the old practice of using straw to protect the fruit. *Strawberry leaves*, noble rank, from ornamentation of coronet of duke, marquis, earl.

straw[2]. Verb. Archaic var. of *strew* (q.v.).

stray. Aphet. for *astray*, *estray*, OF. *estraier*, to wander, etc., derived by *NED.* from L. *extravagare* (cf. Prov. *estragar*). Continental authorities regard OF. *estraier*, ownerless horse, as the earliest word, and derive it from VL. **stratarius*, from *strata*, street, road. In OF. there has been association with *estreer*, to surrender a fief, hand over derelict property (esp. of foreigner) to lord of manor, supposed to represent VL. **extradare*. Something of this sense appears in the earliest E. record (1228), and is present in *waive*, *waif*, regularly coupled with *stray*, an association which appears in the mixed form *straif* (Cowell). The complete history of the word remains to be written.

streak. AS. *strica*, stroke of pen, line of motion, cogn. with *strike*; cf. Du. *streek*, Ger. *strich*, "a streak or stroke" (Ludw.). The *silver streak*, English Channel, appears to be due to Gladstone (1870).

stream. AS. *strēam*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *stroom*, Ger. *strom*, ON. *straumr*; ult. cogn. with G. ῥεῖν, to flow, Sanskrit *sru*.

street. AS. *strǣt*, Late L. *strata* (sc. *via*), strewn (paved) way, whence also OF. *estree*, It. *strada*, Sp. *estrada*. Orig. of Roman road, as in *Watling* (*Icknield*) *Street*; cf. Du. *straat*, Ger. *strasse*, ON. *strǣti*, also Arab. *çirāṭ*, testifying to the superiority of the Romans as road-makers. In the Middle Ages a *road* or *way* was merely a direction in which people rode or went, the name *street* being reserved for the made road. Cf. hist. of *route*. The form of the Ger. word (*-sz-* for L. *-t-*) points to very early adoption. The *man in the street* is described by Greville (1831) as a Newmarket expression, but currency and mod. sense are due to Emerson.

strength. AS. *strengthu*, from *strong*; cf. *length*. *On the strength of* meant orig. fortified by (cf. 1 *Kings*, xix. 8).

strenuous. From L. *strenuus*; cogn. with G. στρηνής, strong.

> Not the doctrine of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life (Roosevelt, 1899).

Strephon. Lover. From Sidney's *Arcadia*.

strepitous. From L. *strepitus*, noise.

strepto- [*biol.*]. From G. στρεπτός, twisted, from στρέφειν, to turn.

stress. OF. *estrecier*, VL. **strictiare*, from *strictus*, p.p. of *stringere*, to clutch, compress, etc. Cf. *distress*, of which *stress* is usu. an aphet. form (cf. *sport*, *stain*, etc.), as in *stress of weather* (*circumstances*). To *lay stress on* was orig. to put strain, burden, on; hence, rely on, emphasize.

stretch. AS. *streccan*, prob. from *strec*, strong, rigorous. WGer.; cf. Du. *strekken*, Ger. *strecken*; ? ult. cogn. with *stark*. With to *stretch a point* cf. *strain*. With *stretch of country* (*water*) cf. similar use of *reach*. See also *distraught*, *straight*.

strew. AS. *strewian*, cogn. with *straw* (q.v.). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *strooien*, Ger. *streuen*, ON. *strā*, Goth. *straujan*; cogn. with L. *sternere*, *str-*, G. στορέσαι, Sanskrit *str*. Orig. weak, *strewn*, *strown* being of later formation. For orig. sense cf. F. *joncher*, to strew, *jonc*, rush, reed.

stria [*scient.*]. Stripe, line. L., groove or ridge. Hence *striated*.

stricken [*archaic*]. See *strike*.

strict. L. *strictus*, p.p. of *stringere*, to tighten, constrain, etc., cogn. with G. **στράγγειν*. For senses cf. *rigid*. Hence *stricture* (med.).

stricture. Criticism. From L. *stringere*, *strict-*, to scrape, touch lightly (see *strigil*). Orig. sense of incidental comment has changed by association with the unrelated *stringere*, to tighten, etc. (v.s.).

stride. AS. *stride*, pace, measure, whence verb *strīdan*. App. cogn. with Du. *strijd*, Ger. *streit*, ON. *strith*, all in sense of struggle, contention, trouble. From this sense, unrecorded in AS. for *stride*, but recorded for *strith*, may have developed that of striving forward, advancing. Cf. sense-development of E. *travel* and that of L. *contendere*, to strive, contend, also "to go towarde a place" (Coop.). *Striding* still suggests vigour and determination. LG. *striden* has the same double sense. *In one's stride*, i.e. without change of gait, is orig. from the hunting-field.

strident. From pres. part. of L. *stridere*, to creak. Cf. *stridulent*, *stridulous*.

strife, strive. OF. *estrif*, *estriver*, in which the *-f-*, *-v-*, is perh. for an orig. *-th-*. Of Teut. origin; cf. Ger. *streiten*, to contest, strive, and see *stride*. The verb should be weak (*strived*), but has been assimilated to *drive*.

strigil. Skin-scraper. L. *strigilis*, horse-comb, from *stringere* (see *stricture*). Cf. F. *étrille*, horse-comb.

strigose [*biol.*]. From L. *striga*, "a rew of things layed in length" (Coop.).

strike. AS. *strīcan* (trans.), to wipe, (intrans.), to go, move. WGer.; cf. Du. *strijken*, to smooth, stretch out, Ger. *streichen*, to stroke, stretch out, also to lash; cogn. with ON. *strjūka*, to stroke, rub, wipe; cf. also Goth. *striks*, stroke (of pen); ult. cogn. with *streak*. For sense-development cf. that of *smite* (q.v.) and double sense of cogn. *stroke*. Earlier sense of making smooth, level, appears in *strike* (levelled measure) *of corn*, also in to *strike sail* (*one's colours*), and (18 cent.) in to *strike* (*tools*), with which cf. Ger. *die waffen streichen*, to lay down one's arms. Mod. to *down tools* keeps the same figure. Sense of moving forward survives in *stricken* (far advanced) *in years*, also in to *strike for*, go towards (cf. Ger. *landstreicher*, tramp). *Stricken field* is one of Scott's revivals, from obs. Sc. to *strike a battle* (Barbour).

string. AS. *streng*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *streng*, Ger. *strang*, ON. *strengr*; cogn. with *strangle* (q.v.) and L. *stringere*, to wring, tighten, etc. *First* (*second*) *string* is allusive to *two strings to one's bow*. Some fig. senses now felt as mus., e.g. *highly strung*, *strung up to*, were perh. also orig. from archery. The verb, orig. weak, has been influenced by *sing*, etc. With to *pull the strings* cf. *wire-pulling*.

> Hee had so plotted the voyage that still hee would have a string left in store for his bow
> (Purch. xvi. 83).

stringent. From pres. part. of L. *stringere*, to tighten, etc. Cf. *strict*.

string-halt [*vet.*]. Dry spavin (*Gent. Dict.* 1705). App. from *string* in sense of sinew. Found in early 16 cent., *spring-halt* (*Hen. VIII*, i. 3) being app. due to folk-etym.

strip[1]. To denude. AS. *strīpan*, in *bestrīpan*, to plunder. WGer.; cf. Du. *stroopen*, "to flea (flay), to skin, or to pill" (Hexham), Ger. *streifen*. Hence noun *strip*, section peeled off, with which cf. Ger. *streif*, *streifen*, "a stripe or streak" (Ludw.). But the exact relation of the verb and noun, as well as their connection with *stripe*, is obscure.

strip[2] [*obs.*]. To move swiftly (ME.), later to outstrip. Of obscure origin, but app. cogn. with *strip*[1], *stripe*; cf. Ger. *streifen*, to rove, wander, etc., app. with ground-idea of lines of movement in various directions. Now only in *outstrip*.

> Before he reacht it, he was out of breath,
> And then the other stript him
> (Beaumont & Fletcher).

stripe. Of Du. or LG. origin and cogn. with *strip*; cf. Du. *streep*, earlier *strijpe*, LG. *stripe*. In ME. of the mark of a blow, hence for the blow itself. See *strip*[1].

> *strypynge or scorgynge with a balcys* [rod]: vibex
> (*Prompt. Parv.*).

stripling. From noun *strip* in sense of something elongated and slender, though this is recorded much later. Occurs as surname in 13 cent. (*Pat. Rolls*). Cf. *thread-paper*, used of a long, thin person.

strive. See *strife*.

strob- [*biol.*]. From G. *στροβεῖν*, to whirl round.

stroke. First as verb. AS. *strācian*, cogn. with *strīcan*, *strāc*, to strike. For double sense of smooth, caressing action and of blow (e.g. *on the stroke of twelve*) cf. *strike*, *smite*. In quot. below both senses occur

Sense of mark arises from that of movement (*stroke of the pen*).

> And what man that is wounded with the strook [of the sword]
> Shal never be hool, til that yow list of grace
> To stroke hym with the plat [flat] in thilke place
> Ther he is hurt (Chauc. F. 160).

> The oars were silver,
> Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke
> (*Ant. & Cleop.* ii. 2).

stroll. Earlier *strowl*, *stroil*. A cant word introduced from continent c. 1600, hence prob. of Ger. origin. Cf. Ger. *strolch*, vagabond, from Swiss-Ger. *strolchen*, also *strollen*.

stroma-. From G. στρῶμα, anything spread, from στρωννύναι, to spread.

stromb-. From G. στρόμβος, spiral.

strong. AS. *strang*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *streng*, strict, stern, ON. *strangr*; ult. cogn. with *string*. Orig. compared *strenger*, *strengest* (cf. *old*, *elder*, *eldest*). *Going strong* is from racing. For *stronghold* see *hold*[1]. *Strong-minded* (18 cent.) is app. due to misinterpretation of F. *esprit fort*, free-thinker.

strontium [*chem.*]. Named (18 cent.) from *Strontian*, Argyll, where found.

strop. Older form of *strap*. AS. *strop*, with Du. & Ger. cognates. WGer. loan from L. *struppus*, garland, fillet, thong. Cf. OF. *estrope*, perh. immediate source of ME. word.

strophe. G., from στρέφειν, to turn. Orig. of movement of chorus, hence applied to lines sung during movement.

strow. Archaic var. of *strew* (q.v.).

structure. F., L. *structura*, from *struere*, *struct-*, to build.

struggle. ME. *strogelen*, in Chauc. (E. 2374). Of obscure origin. Palsg. (p. 707) has *scruggell*. Perh. largely suggested by *strong*, *strife*, and obs. *tuggle*, from *tug*. *Struggle for life* (Darwin) has been adopted into many Europ. langs., e.g. F. *struggle-for-lifeur* (Daudet, 1889), man determined to get on.

Struldbrug. Mortal condemned to immortality. Coined by Swift (*Gulliver's Travels*).

strum. Imit.; cf. earlier *thrum*, *drum*.

strumous [*med.*]. From L. *struma*, tumour; cogn. with *strues*, heap, *struere*, to build.

strumpet. ME. *strompet* (*Piers Plowm.*, Chauc.). Origin unknown. Gregory's *Chronicle* (c. 1450) has *streppett* in same sense.

strut[1]. Verb. ME. *strouten*, AS. *strūtian*, to stick out stiffly; cf. Dan. *strutte*, Ger. *strotzen*, to swagger, look big; cogn. with AS. *thrūtung*, anger, arrogance, and ult. with *throat* (q.v.) (cf. F. *se rengorger*, to "bridle," from *gorge*, throat). Thus *strut* referred orig. rather to the air or attitude than to the gait, current sense appearing in Anglo-Ir. of 16 cent.

> *sie strotzet einher*: she struts it. *ein strotzender weiberrock*: a strutting, or flaunting, petti-coat (Ludw.).

strut[2]. Timber support. App. from *strut*[1]; but it corresponds in sense with Du. *stut*, "a prop, support, stay" (Sewel), Ger. *stütze*, "a stay, prop, support" (Ludw.), which are cogn. with ON. *stythja*, to support, AS. *studu*, post, buttress. Cf. also Ger. *stutzen*, "to strut" (Ludw.), whence *stutzer*, a fop, masher, which only add to the puzzle.

struthious [*zool.*]. Of the ostrich (q.v.), L. *struthio*.

strychnine. From G. στρύχνος, night-shade.

stub. AS. *stubb* (also *stybb*); cf. LG. *stubbe*, ON. *stubbi*; cogn. with L. *stipes*, G. στύπος.

stubble. OF. *estouble* (*étouble*, *éteule*), VL. **stupila*, for *stipula*, "stubble, or straw left in the fielde after corne is reaped" (Coop.); cf. It. *stoppia*, also Ger. (orig. LG.) *stoppel*, from L. With *stubble goose*, fed on the stubble, cf. *green goose*, ? *wayzgoose*.

> For of thy percely yet they fare the wors,
> That they han eten with thy stubbel goos
> (Chauc. A. 4350).

stubborn. ME. *stoburn*, *stiborn*, app. from *stub*, but of obscure formation. Cf. Ger. *störrig*, stubborn, from *storren*, tree-stump, stub. The *-n* is prob. excrescent. Orig. sense was often stronger, e.g. ruthless, implacable, etc.

> Plain matters of fact are terrible stubborn things (Budgell, 1732).

stucco. It., OHG. *stucchi*, crust, coating, usu. piece, whence Ger. *stück*, piece; cf. Du. *stuk*, AS. *stycce*, ON. *stykke*, all in sense of piece; cogn. with *stock*.

stud[1]. Nail, etc. AS. *studu*, post, support (for cognates see *strut*[2]). App. this was applied later to any kind of strengthening device such as a rivet, large-headed nail, and finally support for collar. Hence *studded with*, as though sprinkled with nails with conspicuous heads.

stud[2]. Of horses. AS. *stōd*; cf. OHG. *stuot* (whence Ger. *stute*, mare, *gestüte*, stud), ON. *stōth*; cogn. with *steed* and with ME.

stot, nag, cob (Chauc. A. 615). Orig. sense is herd, and the word is cogn. with AS. *stōd*, place (in place-names), and with *stand*. Ger. *Stuttgart* means herd-yard.

studding-sail. Earliest is Sc. *stoytene-sale* (v.i.), ? from Du. *stooten*, to push, urge, etc., or LG. *stōten*, cogn. with Ger. *stossen*. The regular ME. term was *bonnet* (found in most Europ. langs. in same sense). OF. (Wace, 12 cent.) has *estouin*, *estouinc*, and it seems possible that naut. *stunsel* may represent a dim. of this and that *studding-sail* is a meaningless elaboration. The OF. word survives, corrupted, in *bonnette en étui*, "studding-sail" (Falconer).

> For mair speid the galliasse pat furtht hir stoytene salis (*Complaynt of Scotlande*, 1549).

student. From pres. part. of L. *studēre*, to be zealous, from *studium*, eager attention, study, whence OF. *estudie* (*étude*) and E. *study*. With use of latter for room (from c. 1300) cf. F. *étude*, lawyer's chambers, It. *studio*, "a studie, or place to studie in" (Flor.), not recorded in E. till 1819. Orig. sense persists in *studied* (*insult*, *carelessness*, etc.). ME. *studiant* represents OF. *estudiant* (*étudiant*).

stuff. OF. *estoffe* (*étoffe*), L. *stuppa*, *stupa*, tow, G. *στύπη*. For wide senses cf. those of *matter*. F. *étouper*, to stop with tow, *étouffer*, to choke, stifle, are of kindred origin. Orig. sense persists in to *stuff*, upholster (cf. F. *étoffer*), to *stuff up*, while *stuffy* corresponds to F. *étouffer*. Cf. It. *stoppa*, tow, *stoffa*, stuff, Sp. *estopa*, tow, *estofa*, padded fabric; also Du. *stof*, Ger. *stoff*, from OF. The remarkable sense-development of the noun (*that's the stuff to give 'em*) is very similar to that of Ger. *zeug*, orig. equipment, but now used of anything. *Sterner stuff* is after *Jul. Caes.* iii. 2. *Stuffy*, bad-tempered, is US. (18 cent.). Cf. *stop*.

> The gap that has been caused by the defection of Russia has been filled by the much sterner stuff we have received from America
> (General Smuts, July 24, 1918).

stuggy [*dial.*]. Var. of *stocky*, stumpy and strong. See *stock*.

> Like enough we could meet them, man for man, and show them what a cross-buttock means, because we are so stuggy (*Lorna Doone*, ch. v.).

stultify. From L. *stultus*, foolish.

stum. Unfermented grape-juice. Du. *stom*, lit. dumb; cf. Ger. *stumm*, dumb; orig. checked in speech; cogn. with *stammer* and *stem*[2]. Ground-sense of checking, arresting, appears in Ger. *ungestüm*, impetuous, reckless.

stumble. ME. *stomelen*, cogn. with above. *Stumbling-block* was coined by Tynd. to render *Vulg. offendiculum* (G. *πρόσκομμα*) and used by later translators for *Vulg. scandalum*.

> Sed hoc judicate magis, ne ponatis offendiculum fratri, vel scandalum (*Rom.* xiv. 13).

stump[1]. Of tree, etc. From 14 cent. Cf. Du. *stomp*, Ger. *stumpf*, ON. *stumpr* (? from LG.). Orig. sense, what is left of amputated limb, felled tree, appears in Ger. *stummel*, whence *verstümmeln*, to mutilate. *Stump speech*, to *stump the country* are US., a tree-stump being the natural perch of the orator in country regions. To *be stumped*, at a loss, was orig. US., perh. in ref. to ploughing newly cleared land. With to *stump up* ? cf. to *plank down*, ? or to *fork out*.

stump[2]. For drawing. F. *estompe*, from *estomper*, app. Du. *stompen*, to blunt (v.s.).

stun. ME. *stunien*, *stonien*, OF. *estoner* (*étonner*), to astonish (q.v.); cf. Ger. *staunen*, to amaze, from Swiss F. F. *étonner*, VL. **ex-tonare*, to thunder-strike, had stronger sense up to 17 cent. With intens. *stunning* cf. *ripping*, and synon. F. *épatant*, from *épater*, to flop, flatten. See also *torpedo*.

> Fouke, santz plus dire, leva le grand potence [crutch], si fery sire Gyrard desouth l'oryle, qu'il chay [fell] tot estonee à terre
> (*Foulques Fitz Warin*).

Stundist. Russian sect (1861). From Ger. *stunde*, hour, lesson, the movement originating among Ger. colonists. Cf. AS. *stund*, point of time, Du. *stond*, hour, time, ON. *stund*, period; prob. cogn. with *stand*.

stunt[1]. To check growth. Cf. AS. *stunt*, dull, stupid, but mod. sense rather from cogn. ON. *stuttr*, short. See *stint*.

stunt[2]. Feat, performance, etc. US., orig. college athletic slang (late 19 cent.), ? from Ger. *stunde* or Du. *stond* in sense of lesson (see *Stundist*); but *stump* was used earlier in a similar sense.

> It's the army side of the efficiency stunt
> (H. G. Wells, *Britling*)
>
> Poets are a flying corps....In prose the "stunting" genius is less indispensable
> (J. S. Phillimore, 1918).

stupe[1] [*med.*]. Surgical dressing. L. *stupa*, *stuppa*, tow. Cf. *stupeous* (entom.).

stupe[2] [*dial.*]. Back-formation from *stupid*.

stupid. L. *stupidus*, from *stupēre*, "to be astonied or amased" (Coop.). Orig. sense appears in *stupor*, *stupefy* (F. *stupéfier*), and *stupendous*, from L. *stupendus*. *Stupendous* occurs on nearly every page of Evelyn's foreign diary.

sturdy[1]. Adj. OF. *estordi* (*étourdi*), reckless, bewildered, heedless, etc. Mod. sense via that of *contumax* (*Prompt. Parv.*). For curious sense-development of adjs. that can be applied to persons cf. *nice*, *quaint*, *stout*, etc. Cf. It. *stordire*, "to astonish, to become or make giddie, dull or dizie in the head" (Flor.), OSp. *estordir*. The sense (F. *étourdi* = stunned) points to an origin like that of *stun* (q.v.). VL. **exturbiditus* has been suggested, also L. *turdus*, thrush, OF. *estordir* being used esp. of effect of alcohol (see quot. s.v. *amethyst*); cf. *soûl comme une grive*, drunk as a thrush.

sturdy[2]. Vertigo in sheep. OF. *estordie* (v.s.).

sturgeon. F. *esturgeon*, MedL. *sturio-n-*, OHG. *sturio* (*stör*), whence also It. *storione*, Sp. *esturión*. WGer.; cf. AS. *styria*, Du. *steur*. App. the "stirrer," disturber.

stutter. Frequent. of obs. *stut*; cf. Du. *stuiten*, to rebound, Ger. *stutzen*, to stop short, hesitate; cogn. with Ger. *stossen*, to collide, strike against, which is Com. Teut.; cf. ON. *stauta*, Goth. *stautan*; ult. cogn. with L. *-tud-*, in *tundere*, *tutud-*, to strike. Cf. also Du. *stutteren*, Ger. *stottern*, frequent. forms.

> My dull, stutting, frozen eloquence (Sylv. i. 7).

sty[1]. For pigs. AS. *stig* (see *steward*). In other Teut. langs. in wider sense (pen, etc. for pigs, cattle, fowls, geese, etc.); cf. ON. *stia*, OHG. *stīge*, still in *hühnersteige*, fowl-house; also It. *stia*, "a cage, a pen, a frank or coope for poultrie" (Flor.), from Teut. Thought to belong to a Teut. word for score, twenty, which appears in Ger. *stiege* (dial. also *steig*), with which cf. Crimean Goth. *stega*, twenty (16 cent.). Others connect it with AS. *stīgan*, to ascend, which assumes fowl-house to be orig. sense. In this case the sense of twenty may have come from normal number of steps of ladder to roost (cf. hist. of *score*), Ger. *stiege* having also the spec. sense of ladder, narrow stair.

sty[2]. On eye. AS. *stīgend*, whence obs. *styan*; cf. Norw. *sti*, LG. *stige*, archaic Du. *styghe*, "hordeolum" (Kil.). App. from *stīgan*, to rise, with idea of swelling. From *styan* was formed dial. *styany* (*styan-eye*), which, being interpreted as *sty-on-eye*, gave the current back-formation.

> *hordeolum*: a little swelling in the eye-lids, like a barley-corn; a stian or stithe (Litt.).

Stygian. See *Styx*.

style[1]. In writing, etc. Incorr. for earlier *stile*, OF. (*style*), L. *stilus*, incorr. *stylus*, "an instrument to write in tables" (Coop.), also fig., "a style; a maner or forme of wordes in speakyng; an elegant form or order in speakyng or writyng; the facion and maner of ones pennyng" (*ib.*). Cf. *stiletto*. In some current senses (whence *stylish*) an adj. (e.g. *good*) is understood (cf. *fashion*, *quality*, *rank*). The once common sense of description, title (*under the style of*), now survives chiefly in the verb, esp. the p.p. *styled*. *Stylize*, to conventionalize (art), is from Ger. *stilisieren*.

style[2] [*bot.* & *dialling*]. G. στῦλος, pillar. Cf. *stylite*, ascetic residing on a pillar.

style[3]. See *stile*.

stylet. See *stiletto*.

stylo-. See *style*[1,2].

stylobate [*arch.*]. F., L., G. στυλοβατής, from στῦλος, pillar, *βαίνειν*, *βατ-*, to progress.

stylus. See *style*[1].

stymie [*golf*]. Earlier in sense of person partially blind, from dial. *styme*, in *not to see a styme* (13 cent. E.). Golf sense app. from inflicting a kind of blind shot on adversary.

styptic [*med.*]. F. *styptique*, from G. στύφειν, to contract, astringe.

styrax. Tree. G. στύραξ. Cf. *storax*.

Styx. G. Στύξ, Στυγ-, cogn. with στύγος, hatred.

suasion. L. *suasio-n-*, from *suadēre*, to persuade, ? cogn. with *suavis*. Chiefly in *moral suasion* (17 cent.).

suave. F., L. *suavis*, cogn. with *sweet*. For degeneration of sense cf. *bland*.

sub. Short for many compds. of *sub-*, e.g. *subaltern*, *subscription*, *substitute*, *subsist-money* (advance wages).

> Alderman. "Then you have 19*s*. a week left."—Applicant. "Ah, but the wife subs off me, you know" (*Daily Chron.* Apr. 24, 1918).

sub. L., under. In *sub judice*, *sub poena*, *sub rosa* (see *rose*), etc.

sub-. L. (v.s.), cogn. with G. ὑπό (cf. *supposition*, *hypothesis*, *subcutaneous*, *hypodermic*), becoming also, by assim., *suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, *sup-*, *sur-*, *su-*. F. *sou(s)-* is for OF. *souz-*, *soz-*, L. *subtus*, which as prefix replaced

sub- in VL. In some cases (*subdeacon*, *subdean*) the mod. E. word is restored from F. forms in *sous-*.

subadar [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Native officer of sepoys. Earlier, governor of province. Urdu, from *çūbah*, province (Arab.), and *-dar* from Pers. Cf. *sirdar*, etc.

subaltern. Orig. adj., subordinate. Late L. *subalternus*, succeeding in turn (see *sub-*, *alternate*). Mil. sense from 17 cent.

subaudition [*gram.*]. Implication, supplying mentally. App. adopted by Horne Tooke from synon. L. *subauditio-n-*.

subclavian [*anat.*]. See *clavicle*.

subconscious. App. coined by De Quincey.

subdolous. From L. *subdolus*, from *dolus*, cunning. *Subdolent* (v.i.) is a nonce-word.

> With another professional glance, subdolent but correct (Q. *Foe-Farrell*).

subduce, subduct. To withdraw, remove. L. *subducere*, *subduct-*, from *ducere*, to lead.

subdue. ME. *sodue* (see *sub-*), OF. *souduire*, L. *subducere* (v.s.), app. confused in AF. with L. *subdere*, to subdue, from *dare*, ? or with *subjugare*. *Subdued* in fig. sense is perh. due to Coleridge.

subfusc. L. *subfuscus* (*suffuscus*), from *fuscus*, grey, dusky.

subjacent. From pres. part. of L. *subjacēre*, to lie below. Cf. *adjacent*.

subject. Restored spelling of ME. *soget*, *suget*, F. *sujet*, L. *subjectus*, p.p. of *subicere*, to subject, from *jacere*, to throw. Some senses direct from L. *subjectum*, rendering Aristotle's τὸ ὑποκείμενον, as philos. & gram. term. Cf. *object*, with which it is often synon., though usu. contrasted. With senses of verb cf. *submit*. Current sense of *subjective*, *objective*, is largely due to Kant. *Subject matter*, earlier (14 cent.) *matter subject*, is MedL. *subjecta materia*; cf. G. ὑποκειμένη ὕλη (Aristotle).

subjugate. From L. *subjugare*, from *jugum*, yoke.

subjunctive. L. *subjunctivus* (*modus*), mood of "subjoined" clauses, rendering G. ὑποτακτικός.

sublime. F., L. *sublimis*, lofty, perh. from *limen* in sense of lintel. Chem. use of verb (L. *sublimare*), orig. of raising into vapour to be later precipitated, is much older (Chauc. G. 774). For *Sublime Porte* see *Porte*.

> Le magnifique et le ridicule sont si voisins qu'ils se touchent (Fontenelle, 1683).
>
> Du sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un pas (Napoleon I).

submarine. Coined from *marine*, on *subterranean*. Cf. F. *soumarin*, Ger. *untersee-*. Verb to *submarine* dates from 1914. Quot. 1 is from a project by the virtual founder of the Royal Society, which orig. met informally at Wadham Coll. Oxf., where Wilkins was Warden.

> Concerning the possibility of framing an ark for submarine navigations (John Wilkins, 1647).
>
> He saw the sliding submarine
> Wrest the green trident from the hold
> Of her whose craven tradesmen lean
> On yellow men and yellow gold
> (G. S. Viereck, New York, 1915).

submerge. L. *submergere*, from *mergere*, to plunge. Intrans. use, described by *NED.* as rare, is now common in connection with submarines. *Submerged tenth* is app. due to General Booth (*In Darkest England*, 1890).

> A German named Flack has invented a submersible vessel (*Pall Mall Gaz.* 1866).

submit. L. *submittere*, to send (put) under. Intrans. sense springs from reflex. (*Eph.* v. 22); cf. F. *soumettre*, to subdue, *se soumettre*, to be submissive. Orig. trans. sense in to *submit* (an argument, project, etc.).

subordinate. From Late L. *subordinare*, from *ordinare*, to ordain. *Insubordination*, from F., is first recorded in Burke (*French Revolution*).

suborn. L. *subornare*, orig. to equip, etc., from *ornare*, to adorn. Only secondary sense of priming a (false) witness has passed into E.

subpoena. L. *sub poena*, under penalty, init. words of writ commanding presence.

> As for the supena, the writ is not retorned in (*Plumpton Let.* c. 1475).

subreption [*leg.*]. Concealment of facts. L. *subreptio-n-*, from *subripere*, from *rapere*, to snatch.

subrogate [*leg.*]. To substitute. See *surrogate*.

sub rosa. App. a Renaissance coinage. See *rose*.

> Entrust it under solemn vows
> Of *Mum*, and *Silence*, and the Rose
> (*Hudibras*, III. ii. 1493).

subscribe. L. *subscribere*, to write under, put down one's name (for). Hence *subscription*.

> I made a gathring for the Indians. I gave 5 l.... and y^r^ was underwritt more 32 l.
> (Josselin's *Diary*, 1651).

subsequent. F. *subséquent*, from pres. part. of L. *subsequi*, to follow under.

subservient. From pres. part. of L. *subservire*,

to help, be instrumental. For degeneration of sense cf. *officious*.

subside. L. *subsidere*, from *sidere*, to settle, sit down, cogn. with *sedēre*, to sit.

subsidy. AF. *subsidie*, L. *subsidium*, help, lit. sitting under (v.s.); cf. F. *subside*, It. *sussidio*, Sp. *subsidio*. Hence *subsidiary*, *subsidize*.

subsist. L. *subsistere*, to stand firm, support, lit. stand under, from *sistere*, to stand. Hence *subsistence* (usu. with *means*), in sense of *sustenance*.

substance. F., L. *substantia*, from *substare*, to be present, lit. stand under; used to render G. *οὐσία*, lit. being. Hence *substantial*, *substantive*, in gram. sense (*Piers Plowm.*), for Late L. (*nomen*) *substantivum*, self-existing, as opposed to adjective.

Ibi dissipavit substantiam [G. *οὐσίαν*] suam vivendo luxuriose (*Vulg. Luke*, xv. 13).

substitute. From L. *substituere*, *substitut-*, to appoint under, from *statuere*, to appoint, set up.

subsultory. Of earthquakes. From L. *subsilire*, *subsult-*, to take sudden leaps, from *salire*, to leap.

subsume [*log.*]. ModL. *subsumere*, after *assume*, *presume*.

subtend. L. *subtendere*, to stretch under. Cf. *hypotenuse*.

subter-. L., under, from *sub*, as *inter* from *in*.

subterfuge. L. *subterfugium*, from *subterfugere*, to flee under.

subterranean. From L. *subterraneus*, from *sub* and *terra*, ground. Cf. *mediterranean*.

subtle. Restored spelling of ME. *sotil*, *sutel*, OF. *soutil* (*subtil*), L. *subtilis*, for **subtexlis*, from *texere*, to weave (cf. *fine-spun*, *-drawn*); cf. It. *sottile*, Sp. *sutil*. Earlier also *subtile*, direct from L., whence techn. words in *subtil-*, with gen. sense of attenuation.

subtract. From L. *subtrahere*, *subtract-*, to draw away, from *trahere*. Infantile *substract* was once literary. It is due partly to *abstract*, partly to F. *soustraire*, VL. **subtustrahere* (see *sub-*).

If like proportionals be substracted from like proportionals (Barrow).

subulate [*biol.*]. From L. *subula*, awl.

suburb. OF. *suburbe*, L. *suburbium*, from *sub* and *urbs*, city. Cf. *suburbicarian* (eccl.), of parishes round Rome. *Suburban*, in disparaging sense, due to Byron (*Beppo*), is in curious contrast with 17 cent. *suburbian*, riotous, disorderly.

subvention. F., Late L. *subventio-n-*, from *subvenire*, to help, lit. to come under. Cf. *subsidy*.

subvert. L. *subvertere*, to overthrow, lit. turn from under.

subway. Hybrid coinage (19 cent.).

succade [*archaic*]. Candied fruit, etc. Also *succate*, *sucket*. Very common as early trade-word. Cf. OF. *succade*, MedL. *succatum*, from L. *sucus*, sap. This word has perh. contributed to dial. *sucker*, lollipop.

succedaneum. L., neut. of *succedaneus*, succeeding, acting as substitute.

succeed. F. *succéder*, to follow after; L. *succedere*, from *sub* and *cedere*, to move. Later sense of accomplishing aim (also found in archaic F.) is due to ellipsis of adv. Cf. *success*, F. *succès*, now only in sense of *bon succès*. So also Ger. *erfolg*, success, from *folgen*, to follow. *Succession* has kept etym. sense, as in *apostolical succession* (19 cent.), *succession of crops* (18 cent.); also *successive*.

The voyage of Master Benjamin Wood into the East Indies and the miserable disastrous successe thereof (Purch.).

Nothing succeeds like success (Helps).

succentor. Precentor's deputy. Late L., from *succinere*, to accompany, from *sub* and *canere*, to sing.

succès d'estime. F., favourable reception of play, etc. due to high repute of author.

succinct. Lit. girded up. L., p.p. of *succingere*, from *sub* and *cingere*, to gird.

succory. Altered, on Du. *suikerei*, from *sycory*, early var. of *chicory* (q.v.).

succotash. Mess of vegetables. NAmer. Ind. (Narragansett) *msiquatash*.

succour. Verb is OF. *socorre*, *socorir* (*secourir*), L. *succurrere*, lit. to run under, from *sub* and *currere* (cf. *subsidy*, *subvention*). Noun is back-formation from ME. *socors*, *succors*, felt as pl., OF. *socors* (*secours*), MedL. *succursus*. There was perh. also a tendency to make noun and verb uniform, as in vulg. to *summons*, which shows opposite working of analogy.

succubus. Altered, after *incubus* (q.v.), from Late L. *succuba*, strumpet, and applied to fiend in female form having intercourse with men.

That fend that gooth a nygt,
Wommen wel ofte to begile,
Incubus hatte [is called] be rygt;
And gileth men other while,
Succubus is that wight (Trev. i. 419).

succulent. L. *succulentus*, from *sucus*, sap.

succumb. L. *succumbere*, from *sub* and *-cumbere*, to lie. Till 19 cent. regarded as Sc.

Succomb is used by Foote, in his farce of the Knights, but has always been accounted as peculiarly Scottish (Sinclair, 1782).

succursal. F. *succursale* (sc. *église*), from MedL. *succursus*, succour. In F. & E. also of branch business.

such. AS. *swilc*, *swylc*, compd. of *so* (q.v.) and *like*, so that *suchlike* is pleon.; cf. Du. *zulk* (earlier *sulic*), Ger. *solch* (OHG. *solīh*), ON. *slīkr*, Goth. *swaleiks*. For loss of *-l-* cf. *which*.

suck. AS. *sūcan*, also *sūgan*; latter form is cogn. with Du. *zuigen*, Ger. *saugen*, ON. *sūga*; also with L. *sugere*, OIr. *súgim*, and ult. with *soak*. *Suckle* is back-formation from *suckling* (cf. Du. *zuigeling*, Ger. *säugling*), which is older than dict. records (*Prompt. Parv.*), since it was a surname in 13 cent. *Sucking dove* is allusive to *Mids. N. Dream* (i. 2).

suction. L. *suctio-n-*, from *sugere*, *suct-*, to suck.

sud. See *suds*.

Sudan. See *Soudanese*.

sudarium. Cloth with which St Veronica wiped the face of Christ on the way to Calvary. L., from *sudor*, sweat. Cf. *sudatory*, *sudorific*.

sudd. Vegetable obstruction in White Nile. Arab., from *sadda*, to obstruct.

sudden. F. *soudain*, VL. **subitanus*, for *subitaneus*, from *subire*, to go stealthily. Spelt *sodain* up to 17 cent. (cf. *sullen*).

subito: sodeinly, upon a sodayne (Coop.).

sudorific. See *sudarium*.

suds. Orig. (16 cent.) dregs, esp. (in EAngl.) ooze left by flood; cf. archaic Du. *sudde*, "palus, lacus" (Kil.), Ger. *sud* (*oder sod*), "a sud, a seething" (Ludw.), *seifensod*, "soap-sud" (*ib.*), from *sieden*, to boil, seethe (q.v.).

sue. AF. *suer*, from tonic stem *su-* of OF. *sivre* (*suivre*), VL. **sequere*, for *sequi*, to follow. Orig. to follow in gen. sense, also used for *ensue*, *pursue*, for which it is sometimes aphet. See *suit*.

Seke he pees and parfijtly sue it (Wyc. 1 *Pet.* iii. 11).

To pursue for your pardon (*Plumpton Let.* 1461).

suède. F., in *gants de Suède*, Swedish gloves.

suet. Dim. of AF. *sue*, *seu*, OF. *sieu* (*suif*), L. *sebum*, tallow, etc., whence It. *sevo*, "tallow, fat, sewet or grease to make candles" (Flor.), Sp. *sebo*.

suffect [*Roman hist.*]. Additional consul. L. *suffectus*, from *sufficere*, to substitute.

suffer. F. *souffrir*, VL. **sufferire*, for *sufferre*, from *sub* and *ferre*, to bear. *Sufferance*, earlier *suffrance*, F. *souffrance*, is respelt on the verb.

suffete [*hist.*]. Magistrate of Carthage. L. *suffes*, *suffet-*, of Phoenician origin; cf. Heb. *shōphēt*, judge.

suffice. F. *suffire*, *suffis-*, L. *sufficere*, from *sub* and *facere*, to make. Hence *sufficient*, much used by the uneducated for *enough*. *Suffice it to say* is one of our few surviving subjunctives.

Schewe to us the fadir, and it suffisith to us (Wyc. *John*, xiv. 8).

suffix. From L. *suffigere*, *suffix-*, to fix under.

suffocate. From L. *suffocare*, from *sub* and *fauces* (pl.), throat. Cf. *throttle*.

suffragan. OF. (*suffragant*), MedL. *suffraganeus*, bishop liable to be summoned by his metropolitan to give his "suffrage" at synods. Current sense from temp. Hen. VIII.

suffrage. F., L. *suffragium*, vote, ? from *fragor*, uproar, cogn. with *frangere*, to break. Hence *suffragette* (1906), app. coined on *midinette*, Parisian shop-girl who goes out to lunch at noon, a word rather in evidence at the time. Cf. *munitionette* (*Nottingham Ev. Post*, June 4, 1918).

suffuse. From L. *suffundere*, *suffus-*, from *sub* and *fundere*, to pour.

sufi. Mohammedan mystic, "often erron. associated with *sophy*" (*NED.*). Arab. *çūfī*, lit. man of wool, *çūf*.

sugar. Ult. Arab. *sukkar*, cogn. with G. *σάκχαρ* (cf. *saccharine*), Pers. *shakar* (cf. *jaggery*), Sanskrit *śarkarā*, orig. pebble, grit. In all Europ. langs., Sp. *azúcar*, Port. *assucar* retaining Arab. def. art. (cf. *assagai*).

suggest. From L. *suggerere*, *suggest-*, from *sub* and *gerere*, to bear. Earlier is *suggestion* (Chauc.), from F., usu. with implication of evil prompting. Cf. mod. use of *suggestive* as euph. for prurient.

suicide. From 17 cent., "the slaying or murdering of himself; self-murder" (Blount). ModL. *suicidium*, barbarously formed on *homicidium*, etc.; cf. F. *suicide*, It. Sp. *suicidio*. Prob. an E. coinage, which "may as well seem to participate of *sus*, a sow, as of the pronoun *sui*" (Phillips). Re-

placed earlier *self-murder*, with which cf. Ger. *selbstmord*.

suit. AF. *siute*, OF. *sieute* (*suite*), VL. **sequita*, following, series, from **sequere*, to follow (see *sue*). Cf. MedL. *sectă* and see *set*[2]. Leg. senses, whence fig. that of wooing (*suitor*), go with *sue*. To the dress sense, complete "set" of armour, garments, belongs chief current use of the verb, to harmonize, as in archaic to *suit with*.

> En cele temps [1321] multz des gentz de mesters en Loundres furent vestuz de suite [i.e. adopted livery] (*Fr. Chron. of Lond.*).
>
> What? I love, I sue, I seek a wife
> (*Love's Lab. Lost*, iii. 1).

suite. Later adoption of F. *suite* (v.s.) in spec. senses in which *suit* was used up to 17–18 cents.; cf. to *follow suit*, *long suit*.

sulcated [*biol.*]. From L. *sulcatus*, from *sulcus*, groove, furrow.

sulky. From 18 cent., orig. in sense of keeping aloof, whence name of vehicle for one person only (US. 1756), with which cf. sȳnon. F. *désobligeant* and the contrasted *sociable* (tricycle). Origin unknown. ? From obs. *sulk*, furrow, L. *sulcus*, with suggestion of "lonely furrow" (cf. *groovy*).

sullen. Earlier *solein* (cf. *sudden*), pop. form of *solemn*, of which it has taken over the secondary sense, morose, gloomy. Influenced also by ME. *solein*, unique, solitary, app. AF. from L. *solus*, alone. For later senses cf. *surly*. With *the sullens* cf. *the dismals* (*dumps*). Shaks. describes the curfew as *solemn*, Milt. as *sullen*.

> *agelastus*: that never laugheth, sadde, soleyne (Coop.).
>
> *vultuosus*: of a grave and solemne countenance (*ib.*).
>
> *sullen*: acerbus, agelastus (Holyoak).
>
> *vultuosus*: of a sullen, grim countenance (Litt.).
>
> Put on sullen black incontinent (*Rich. II*, v. 6).
>
> Customary suits of solemn black (*Haml.* i. 2).

sully. F. *souiller*, to soil[2] (q.v.). First in Shaks.

sulphur. Restored from ME. & OF. *solfre* (*soufre*), L. *sulfur*, *sulphur* (prop. *sulpur*); cf. It. *solfo*, Sp. *azufre* (with Arab. def. art.). Replaced cogn. AS. *swefl*, with which cf. Ger. *schwefel*, Goth. *swibls*, etc.

Sulpician. Member of congregation of secular priests founded (1642) by priest of parish of *Saint-Sulpice*, Paris.

Sultan. F., Arab. *sulṭān*, king; cf. It. *sultano* (whence fem. *sultana*), Sp. *sultán*, and see earlier *Soldan*. *Sultana raisin* is a 19 cent. trade-name, but the word was also used of 18 cent. confections.

sultry. From obs. verb to *sulter*, app. dial. form of *swelter* (q.v.). Now often playful for fig. senses of *hot*.

sum. F. *somme*, L. *summa* (sc. *res*, *pars*), from *summus*, for **supmus*, superl. from stem of *super*, *superior*; cf. It. *somma*, Sp. *suma*. Orig. sense of amount in *sum-total* (MedL. *summa totalis*), *sum and substance* (Shaks.), to *sum up*. Hence to *do sums* was orig. to practise addition only. To *sum up*, in sense of giving an epitome, was earlier to *sum*, and perh. owes something to F. *résumer*, prop. to take up again.

sumach. Tree. In ME. used of the leaves as prepared for tanning. F. *sumac*, Arab. *summāq*, whence also It. *sommaco*, Sp. *zumaque*.

summary. MedL. *summarius*, from L. *summarium* (noun only), from *summa*, sum. In leg. sense, implying omission of unnecessary formalities, first in adv. use (Palsg.).

summer[1]. Season. AS. *sumor*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zomer*, Ger. *sommer*, ON. *sumar*; cogn. with Sanskrit *samā*, half-year, year, OIr. *sam*, summer. *Summer*, *winter*, the orig. divisions of the year, are connected with many more allusions than *spring*, *autumn* (see *Lent*, *harvest*). A young lady's age is reckoned fig. by summers, an old man's by winters. *Summer-time*, in latest sense, was first adopted May 21, 1916.

summer[2] [*archaic*]. Beam. F. *sommier*, orig. pack-horse (cf. *gantry*), from *somme*, burden, Late L., G. *σάγμα*. Cf. *breastsummer*.

summit. F. *sommet*, dim. of OF. *som*, *son*, L. *summum*, neut. of *summus*, highest (see *sum*).

summon. OF. *somondre* (*semondre*), VL. **summonere*, for *summonēre*, from *sub* and *monēre*, to warn, admonish. *Summons* is OF. *somonse* (*semonce*, rebuke), VL. **summonsa*, for *summonita*. Vulg. to *summons* was once literary.

summum bonum. L., highest good, in ethics (Cicero).

sump [*dial. & techn.*]. Swamp, pit, etc. LG. *sump*, cogn. with *swamp*; cf. Ger. *sumpf*.

sumpitan. Malay blow-pipe. Malay, from *sumpit*, narrow. ? Ult. cogn. with *sarbacane*.

sumpsimus. Correct expression replacing incorrect. Allusive to *mumpsimus* (q.v.).

sumpter [*archaic*]. OF. *sommetier*, driver of

packhorse (see *summer*[2]). Hence name *Sumpter* (cf. *Palfreyman*, *Runciman*, etc.). Later applied to the animal, earlier *sumpter-horse*.

sumptuary. Only of laws (v.i.).

sumptuous. F. *somptueux*, L. *sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*, expense, from *sumere*, *sumpt-*, to take.

sun. AS. *sunne*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zon*, Ger. *sonne*, ON. *sunna*, Goth. *sunnō*; ult. cogn. with L. *sol*, G. ἥλιος, Sanskrit *svar*, to shine. *Sunrise*, *sunset* prob. contain an orig. subjunctive, as in *ere the sun rise* (v.i.). *Sunstroke* is for earlier *stroke of the sun*, rendering F. *coup de soleil*. *Sundowner* (Austral.) is a tramp who times himself to reach a homestead at *sundown*, when it is too late to send him further. A *place in the sun* renders Ger. *platz an der sonne*, a phrase current in Ger. before its use by William II (at Hamburg, Aug. 27, 1911). The "empire" allusion was to Spain before the 19 cent.

They ben huntyd tofore the sonne ryse [*var.* bifore the sonne riseth] (Trev.).

The sun never sets in the Spanish dominions (Capt. John Smith).

Vous avez un empire auquel nul roi ne touche,
Si vaste que jamais le soleil ne s'y couche!
(Hugo, *Hernani*, ii. 2; Spain, anno 1519).

Snobs are...recognized throughout an empire on which I am given to understand the sun never sets (Thackeray).

C'est là ma place au soleil; voilà le commencement et l'image de l'usurpation de la terre (Pascal's *Pensées*).

Retire-toi de notre soleil; il n'y a pas de place pour toi (Vigny, *Chatterton*, i. 5).

Sunday. AS. *sunnandæg*, sun day, rendering Late L. *dies solis*, Late G. ἡμέρα ἡλίου; cf. Du. *zondag*, Ger. *sonntag*, ON. *sunnudagr*. The first *Sunday School* was established (1783) by Robert Raikes, of Gloucester. With *Sunday clothes* (1642) cf. F. *s'endimancher*, to dress in one's best.

sunder. Late AS. *syndrian*, *sundrian*, for *āsyndrian* (also *ge-*, *on-*, *tō-*), from adj. *sundor-*, separate, cogn. with Du. *zonder* (prep.), Ger. *sonder* (prep.), ON. *sundr* (adv.), Goth. *sundrō* (adv.). Cf. also Ger. *sondern*, but, *sonderbar*, remarkable, *besonders*, especially.

sunder, in. For earlier *asunder* (q.v.).

sundry. AS. *syndrig*, separate (v.s.). For orig. sense, as in *all and sundry*, cf. *divers*, *several*.

Rather I wish ten thousand sundrie deaths
Then I to live and see my daughter thine
(*Tancred & Gismund*, 16 cent.).

sunn [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Fibrous plant. Hind. *san*, Sanskrit *śāṇa*, hempen.

Sunni. Orthodox Mohammedan (Turks and most Arabs), accepting the *sunna*, trad. teaching of Mohammed, as of equal authority with the Koran. Arab. *sunnī*, lawful, from *sunna*, form, rule. See *Shiah*.

sup. AS. *sūpan*, to take liquid in mouthfuls, cogn. with *sop*. Hence ME. *soup*, as in dial. *soop*, vowel being later shortened by association with *supper* (q.v.). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zuipen*, Ger. *saufen*, ON. *sūpa*. From the verb comes the noun *sup*, now dial., exc. in *bite* (orig. *bit*) *or sup*. *Sup*, to take *supper* (q.v.), is back-formation from noun.

super. Short for *supernumerary* (theat.); *superfine* (commerc.).

super-. L. *super*, above, cogn. with G. ὑπέρ and with *over* (cf. *hypersesthesia*, *supersensitive*; *overflowing*, *superfluous*). Many E. compds. correspond to F. words in *sur-*, e.g. *surnuméraire*, *surfin* (v.s.).

superannuated. Orig. (17 cent.) impaired by age. Coined, on MedL. *superannatus*, from *super* and *annus*, year. Cf. *annual*.

superb. L. *superbus*, haughty, magnificent, from *super*.

supercargo. Also earlier *supracargo*, adapted from Sp. *sobrecargo*, lit. over cargo. Both forms are in Dampier.

supercilious. Late L. *superciliosus*, from *supercilium*, "the over brow; severitie, gravitie" (Coop.), from *cilium*, eyelid. Cf. F. *sourcilleux*, "surly, or proud of countenance" (Cotg.), and see *arch*[1].

supererogation. Usu. with *works*. Late L. *supererogatio-n-*, from *supererogare*, to pay over, in addition, from *erogare*, from *rogare*, to ask.

superficial. Late L. *superficialis*, from *superficies*, surface, from *facies*, face.

superfluous. From L. *superfluus*, from *superfluere*, to overflow; cf. F. *superflu*, It. Sp. *superfluo*.

superintend. Church L. *superintendere*, from *intendere*, to attend to, from *tendere*, to stretch. Cf. F. *surintendant*, superintendent.

superior. ME. & OF. *superiour* (*supérieur*), L. *superior-em*, compar. from *super*.

The right honourable member for Stroud is the "superior person" of the House of Commons (Disraeli, 1864).

superlative. ME. *superlatif*, F., L. *superlativus*, from *super* and *latus* used as p.p.

of *tollere*, to take away. First as gram. term.

Ther nys no thyng in gree superlatyf,
As seith Senek, above an humble wyf
(Chauc. E. 1375).

superman. Coined (1903) by G. B. Shaw, after F. *surhomme* (Lichtenberger, 1901), to render Ger. *übermensch*, used by Nietzsche (†1900) to express an ideal very popular with those to whom nature has denied a pair of shoulders and other virile attributes. Nietzsche took it from Goethe, the latter from Herder, with whom it is a favourite, and it is recorded in Ger. as early as 1527. This foolish word has led to any number of nonce-formations of which the lang. is getting very tired.

Is the food-controller to be a minister or a superminister? (*Obs.* Nov. 19, 1916).

supernaculum [*archaic*]. Mock L. (16 cent.), rendering Ger. *auf den nagel trinken*, i.e. to show the tankard is empty by the solitary drop it leaves on the thumb-nail; cf. F. *boire rubis sur l'ongle* and see *nail*. For the custom see *Vivian Grey*, vi. 1.

boire la goutte sur l'ongle: to drinke all but a drop to cover the nayle with (Cotg.).

supernal. OF., from L. *supernus*, from *super*. Cf. *infernal*.

supernumerary. Late L. *supernumerarius*, soldier additional to strength of legion, from *numerus*, number.

superpose. See *pose*.

superscribe. L. *superscribere*, to write over. Cf. *subscribe*. Much earlier is *superscription* (Wyc. *Luke*, xx. 24).

supersede. OF. *superseder*, L. *supersedēre*, to sit above, be superior, also to desist, refrain. For latter sense see *surcease* and cf. leg. *supersedeas*, you shall desist. Development of current sense is somewhat obscure. Influence of *cedere*, to yield, appears in MedL. *supercedere*.

superstition. F., L. *superstitio-n-*, lit. standing over; cf. It. *superstizione*, Sp. *superstición*. Earlier is *superstitious* (Chauc.). Many theories have been propounded as to the sense-development, but none are at all convincing. The ground-sense of L. *superstes* is survivor. If orig. sense of *superstitio* was prophetic frenzy, the parallel of *ecstasy* would suggest itself.

supertax [*neol.*]. For earlier *surtax* (cf. *surcharge*), F. *surtaxe*.

supervene. L. *supervenire*, from *venire*, to come. Cf. F. *survenir*.

supervise. From MedL. *supervidēre*, *supervis-*, from *vidēre*, to see. Cf. *oversee*, *survey*.

supine. L. *supinus*, lying on one's back, from root of *super*, over. As gram. term for L. *supinum* (sc. *verbum*), applied in L. also to the gerund.

supper. F. *souper*, orig. infin. (cf. *dinner*), prob. of Teut. origin and cogn. with *sup*, *soup*. The supper of the F. peasant is still regularly soup.

supplant. F. *supplanter*, L. *supplantare*, to trip up, from *sub* and *planta*, sole of the foot. Earliest (13 cent.) is *supplanter*, with ref. to Jacob.

Juste vocatum est nomen ejus Jacob: supplantavit enim me in altera vice (*Vulg. Gen.* xxvii. 36).

supple. F. *souple*, L. *supplex*, *supplic-*, submissive, from *sub*, under, *plicare*, to fold. Cf. *suppliant*. Hence *supplejack*, name for various twining shrubs and for cane made from them.

supplement. L. *supplementum*, from *supplēre*, *sub* and *plēre*, to fill. Cf. *complement*.

suppliant. F., pres. part. of *supplier*, L. *supplicare*, whence also *supplicate*, for which ME. had also *supply*. See *supple*.

supplicat [*univ.*]. Petition for degree. L., he supplicates (v.s.).

supply. OF. *supplier*, var. of *suppleier* (*suppléer*), irreg. from L. *supplēre*, *sub* and *plēre*, to fill. Cf. It. *supplire*, Sp. *suplir*; also F. *emplir*, to fill, L. *implēre*.

support. F. *supporter*, L. *supportare*, from *sub* and *portare*, to carry. Oldest sense (Wyc.) is to endure, put up with, now regarded rather as a gallicism.

suppose. F. *supposer* (see *pose*). Like all compds. of *-pose* it has taken over the senses of L. *-ponere*. Current senses of *supposition* are chiefly due to adoption of *suppositio* in MedL. to render G. ὑπόθεσις.

supposititious. From L. *suppositītius*, from *supponere*, *supposit-*, to substitute, lit. put under.

suppress. From L. *supprimere*, *suppress-*, lit. to press under, from *premere*, to press.

suppurate. From L. *suppurare*, from *sub* and *pus*, *pur-*, pus.

supra-. L. *supra*, above, cogn. with *super* and ult. with *sub*.

supreme. L. *supremus*, superl. formation from *super*, over; cf. F. *suprême*. Early use chiefly in connection with the *supremacy* of Hen. VIII over the E. Church. F. *suprématie* is from E.

sur-. F *sur-*, OF. also *sour-*, L. *super-* (q.v.).

surah [*neol.*]. Fabric. ? For *surat*.

sural [*anat.*]. Of the calf of the leg, L. *sura*.

surat. Cotton fabric. From *Surat*, Bombay.

surcease [*archaic*]. Altered, on *cease*, from F. *sursis*, p.p. of *surseoir*, "to surcease, pawse, intermit, leave off, give over, delay or stay for a time" (Cotg.), L. *supersedēre*, to supersede (q.v.).

surcingle. OF. *surcengle*, from *cengle* (*sangle*), girth, L. *cingula*, from *cingere*, to gird.

surcoat [*hist.*]. OF. *surcot(e)*. See *sur-*, *coat*.

surd. L. *surdus*, "deafe; also that speaketh not, or sowneth not, that maketh no noyse" (Coop.). Math. sense of "irrational" is due to use of L. *surdus* to render Arab. *açamm*, deaf, as in *jathr açamm*, surd root, the Arab. being translated from G. ἄλογος (Euclid), speechless, unutterable, irrational.

sure. F. *sûr*, OF. *sëur*, L. *securus*, secure (q.v.). Gradual change of sense in ellipt. *Well, I'm sure! To be sure*, is curious. For senses of *surety* cf. *security*.

surf. Late 17 cent., usu. *surf of the sea*, and recorded, I believe, by no gen. E. dict. before Dyche and Pardon (1792), though *surff of the sea* is in the *Gent. Dict.* (1705). Replaced earlier *suff(e) of the sea*, which occurs passim in Hakl. and Purch. The *-r-* is prob. due to influence of *surge* (q.v.), *sea-surge* and *surge of the sea* occurring in practically the same sense in Hakl. and Purch. Orig. sense is app. the pull of the water (v.i.); cf. synon. F. *ressac*, lit. back-pull, rendered *surf* by Romme (1798). Origin unknown.

> We were nowe so neere the shore that the countersuffe of the sea would rebound against the shippes side (Hakl. xi. 406).

> The sea threw me against the beach...every suffe washed mee into the sea again
> (David Middleton, 1610, in Purch.).

> There running, in fine weather, but little surf, or suff as seamen call it (Roberts, *Voyages*, 1726).

surface. F., from *face*, after L. *superficies*, from *facies*, face.

surfeit. OF. *surfet* (*surfait*), p.p. of *surfaire*, to overdo, L. *super* and *facere*.

surge. From F. *surgir*, from L. *surgere*, to rise, whence also F. *sourdre*, to spring up (of water), with OF. stem *sourg-*, *surg-*. Cf. *source* and see *surf*.

> *surge of the sea*: vague (Palsg.).

> The captaine commanded them to keepe it [the boat] off, for feare of the great surge that went by the shore (Hakl. xi. 311).

surgeon. AF. *surgien*, *surigien*, etc., for F. *chirurgien*, chirurgeon (q.v.).

surly. From 16 cent., orig. in sense of haughty, imperious. Earlier *serly*, "imperiosus" (*Manip. Vocab.*), *syrlie* (Spenser), formed from *sir* by analogy with *lordly*, *kingly*, etc.; cf. Ger. *herrisch*, arrogant, from *herr*, sir. In Shaks. it always means arrogant, imperious. Later sense-development has been like that of *sullen*. See quot. from Cotg. s.v. *square*.

> That surlie and imperious colleague of his sirnamed Imperiosus (Holland's *Pliny*).

> The surly surges [du Bart. l'orgueil plus escumeux] of the waters fall (Sylv. *Ark*).

surmaster. Second master of St Paul's School. It looks rather like an erron. adaptation by Colet of F. *sousmaître*.

> Twoo techers perpetuall, oon callid the maister, and that other callid the ussher or surmaister
> (Dean Colet, c. 1512).

> *soubs-maistre*: an under master; or an usher in a schoole (Cotg.).

surmise. OF., p.p. fem. of *surmettre*, to accuse, lit. to put on, lay to one's charge, from L. *mittere*. This is orig. E. sense (c. 1400), passing (16 cent.) into that of supposing, conjecturing. *Wild surmise* is from Keats' *Sonnet on Chapman's Homer*.

> My mortall enemie hath...falsely surmised mee to bee a fayned person (Perkin Warbeck).

surmullet. Red mullet. F. *surmulet*, from *sur*, reddish (see *sorrel*[2]).

surname. From *name*, after F. *surnom*, whence also ME. *surnoun*; cf. MedL. *supernomen*, *supranomen*, It. *soprannome*, Sp. *sobrenombre*. For incorr. *sirname* cf. *sirloin*.

surpass. F. *surpasser*, to over-pass. For archaic adv. use of *surpassing* cf. *exceeding* and see *pass*[2].

> Thy very streets are paved with gold,
> Surpassing clear and fine (*Jerusalem*).

surplice. OF. *sourpeliz*, *surpelis*, MedL. *superpellicium* (sc. *vestimentum*), from *pellicia*, fur garment, from *pellis*, skin; cf. It. *superpellicio*, Sp. *sobrepelliz*. So called because worn over furs in unheated medieval churches.

surplus. F., from *sur* and *plus*, more.

surprise. First as noun. F., p.p. fem. of *surprendre*, lit. to overtake, from L. *prehendere*, to seize. Cf. *apprise*, *comprise*.

surrebutter, surrejoinder [*leg.*]. Plaintiff's reply to defendant's *rebutter*, *rejoinder*. See *rebut*, *rejoin*.

surrender. OF. *surrendre*, to hand over (see *render*). Cf. MedL. *super reddere*, also *sursum reddere*, corresponding to AF. *susrendre*.

surreptitious. From L. *surreptitius*, for *subrepticius*. See *subreption*.

surrogate. L. *surrogatus*, from *surrogare*, for *subrogare*, "to substitute, to make a deputie, to put in another mans roume" (Coop.), from *rogare*, to ask, appoint.

surround. OF. *suronder*, to overflow, Late L. *superundare*, from *unda*, wave. Current sense (from c. 1600) is due to erron. association with *round*.

> Prees et pastures et terres semez, ajoignauntz as ditz rivers, sount grandement destourbez, surondez, gastez, et destruitz (*Liber Albus*, temp. Rich. II).
>
> *to surround or overflowe*: rondt-om vloeyen, overvloeyen, ofte omçingelen (Hexham).

surtout [*archaic*]. F., over-all. *Tout* is VL. **tottus*, for *totus*.

surveillance. F., supervision, esp. in *surveillance de la haute police*, from *surveiller*, from *veiller*, to watch, L. *vigilare*.

survey. AF. *surveier*, OF. *surveeir*, from *veeir*, *veoir* (*voir*), to see, L. *vidēre*. Cf. *supervise*, *oversee*. Older than *survey* is *surveyor*, as offic. title (15 cent.).

survive. F. *survivre*, L. *supervivere*, to overlive. *Survival of the fittest* was used by Spencer for Darwin's *natural selection*.

susceptible. Late L. *susceptibilis*, from *suscipere*, to receive, lit. undertake, from *sub* and *capere*.

suspect. F. *suspecter*, from L. *suspicere*, *suspect-*, lit. to look up at, from *sub* and *specere*. Earlier (14 cent.) is adj. *suspect*, regarded with *suspicion*. As noun dates chiefly from F. use at time of Revolution, as in the *loi des suspects*.

suspend. F. *suspendre*, L. *suspendere*, to hang up, from *sub* and *pendere*. *Suspenders*, braces, is US. *In suspense* was orig. leg., in abeyance. *Suspension bridge* dates from 1821.

sus. per coll. Abbrev., in jailer's book, for L. *suspensio per collum*, hanging by the neck.

suspicion. Respelt, on L. *suspicio-n-* (see *suspect*), for ME. *suspecioun*, OF. *sospeçon* (*soupçon*), L. *suspectio-n-*.

suspire [*poet.*]. L. *suspirare*, from *sub* and *spirare*, to breathe; cf. F. *soupirer* (OF. *sospirer*).

sustain. OF. *sostenir*, VL. **sustenire*, for *sustinēre*, from *sub*, under, *tenēre*, to hold; cf. It. *sostenere*, Sp. *sostener*. For sense-development cf. *suffer*. Orig. sense of upkeep appears in *sustenance*, *sustentation*.

susurration. L. *susurratio-n-*, from *susurrare*, from *susurrus*, murmur, whisper, of imit. origin.

sutler [*hist.*]. Du. *zoetelaar* (earlier *soeteler*), cogn. with Ger. *sudeln*, to befoul, in MHG. to cook badly, from *sieden*, to seethe, boil. Cf. relation of L. *lixa*, "a scullion, drudge, or slave to carie woodde and water in an armie, or to a kitchen" (Coop.), with *lixare*, "to seeth or boyle" (*ib.*). Sc. form in quot. below is app. due to confusion with *scullion*.

> The skuddileris [*orig.* lixae] and kitchine boys (Leslie's *Hist. of Scotl.* 1596).

suttee. Hind., Sanskrit *satī*, virtuous woman, fem. of *sat*, good, wise, etc., lit. existing, orig. pres. part. of *as*, to be.

suture. F., L. *sutura*, from *suere*, *sut-*, to sew.

suzerain. F., coined (c. 1300) from *sus*, up, by analogy with *souverain*, sovereign. *Sus* is L. *susum*, *sursum*, for *subversum*, earlier *-vorsum*, from *sub* and *vertere*, to turn.

svelte. F., It. *svelto*, p.p. of *svellere*, to drag upwards, VL. **exvellere* (cf. F. *élancé*, slender).

swab. From a LG. root suggestive of swaying and flapping, whence ME. *swabble*; cf. LG. *swabben*, to splash, Sw. Norw. *svabb*, mop, Du. *zwabber*, "swabber, the drudge of a ship" (Sewel). For contemptuous or invective use cf. origin of *scullion*.

swaddle. Frequent. of *swathe*. Earliest (12 cent.) in *swaddle-band*, later replaced by *swaddling clothes* (Coverd. *Luke*, ii. 7); cf. AS. *swethel*, bandage, etc.

swag. From 16 cent. of swaying, tottering motion, as in *swag-bellied* (*Oth.* ii. 3). App. cogn. with *sway*; cf. synon. Norw. dial. *svaga*, *svagga*. Earliest sense (1303) is that of bulging bag, which, though not again recorded till 19 cent., seems to account for the burglar's *swag* and the Austral. bushman's bundle.

> He said he'd "done me wery brown" and nicely "stow'd the swag."
>
> —That's French, I fancy, for a hat—or else a carpet-bag (*Ingoldsby*).

swagger. First in Shaks. (*Mids. N. Dream*, iii. 1). Though it has the form of a frequent. of *swag* (v.s.), sense suggests rather connection with Sc. *swack*, to fling, brandish, obs. Du. *swacken*, "vibrare" (Kil.). Cf. *stagger*. Adj. use arose at Camb.

Swahili [*ling.*]. Lang. of Zanzibar and neighbourhood. From Arab. *sawāḥil*, pl. of *sāḥil*, coast.

The Suaheli tongue, which is the *lingua franca* of the east of Africa, as Hausa is of the west (James Platt, *Notes & Queries*, Apr. 2, 1898).

swain. ON. *sveinn*, boy, attendant, cogn. with synon. AS. *swān*, which it has replaced. Cf. *boatswain*, *coxswain*. App. obsolescent in Spenser's time and revived by him in sense of rustic, shepherd, esp. pastoral sweetheart.

Hym boes [behoves] serve hym-self that has na swayn (Chauc. A. 4027).

swallow[1]. Bird. AS. *swealwe*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zwaluw*, Ger. *schwalbe* (OHG. *swalwa*), ON. *svala*. It reaches Greece a season earlier than these islands, hence ἔαρ, spring, in the G. proverb—μία χελιδὼν ἔαρ οὐ ποιεῖ.

swallow[2]. Verb. AS. *swelgan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zwelgen*, Ger. *schwelgen*, to feast, ON. *svelga*. Orig. strong, with p.p. *swolgen*, which has influenced pronunc.

swami. Hind. *swāmī*, master, lord, Sanskrit *svāmin*. Orig. Hindu idol, but used in E. of theosophical wonder-worker.

swamp. Orig. (Capt. John Smith) in ref. to Virginia. Of LG. origin (see *sump*) and ult. cogn. with AS. *swamm* (Du. *zwam*, Ger. *schwamm*), sponge; cf. G. σομφός, spongy, porous.

swan. AS. *swan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zwaan*, Ger. *schwan*, ON. *svanr* (poet.); "app. at first applied to the 'musical' swan" (*NED.*) and cogn. with Sanskrit *svānati*, (it) sounds, and L. *sonare*, to sound. Cf. relation of Ger. *hahn*, cock, to L. *canere*, to sing. The singing of the swan before death is alluded to by Chauc., but *swan-song* was adapted (? by Carlyle) from Ger. *schwanengesang*, "the singing of a swan; the contentedness and fine sayings of a dying person" (Ludw.). See Aeschylus *Agam.* 1445. *Swan-hopping* is a corrupt. of *swan-upping*, the taking up of swans to mark their beaks with sign of ownership.

Toujours, en parlant des dernières heures d'un beau génie qui s'éteint, on dira: "C'est le chant du cygne" (Buffon).

swank. A midl. & S.W. dial. word adopted early in 20 cent. ? Cf. Sc. *swank*, active, *swanking*, strapping, *swankie*, smart fellow, of LG. origin and ult. cogn. with Ger. *schwenken*, to brandish, flourish, from *schwingen*, to swing. ? Or simply a perversion of synon. *swagger*.

swap, swop. A "low word" (Johns.). Orig. to strike, make rapid motion; also used of striking (hands in token of) a bargain (v.i.), whence current sense. In the ballad of Chevy Chase it occurs as var. of *swack* (see *swagger*), in ref. to swords. Of imit. origin. Cf. F. *toper*, Ger. *topp*, similarly used of striking a bargain.

Swete, swap we so, sware with trawthe (*NED.* 14 cent.).

swap, or *strak*: ictus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

They will either beg them [beads, etc.], or make a swap with you in private (Purch.).

It was not best to swap horses when crossing a stream (Abraham Lincoln).

sward. AS. *sweard*, skin, bacon-rind. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zwoord*, bacon rind, Ger. *schwarte*, "the sward, or rind, of a thing" (Ludw.), ON. *svörthr*, scalp, whale-skin. Current sense is due to ME. *sward of the earth*. AS. had also *swearth*, whence dial. *swarth*, in both senses.

sward of flesh: coriana (*Prompt. Parv.*).

turfe, flag, or *sward of erth*: cespes (*ib.*).

swarm[1]. Of bees. AS. *swearm*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zwerm*, Ger. *schwarm*, ON. *svarmr*. Usu. connected with Sanskrit *svar*, to be noisy; but *NED.* suggests a possible ground-idea of confused or irregular movement and ult. connection with *swerve*; cf. Icel. *svarmla*, *svarfla*, to dash hither and thither, Norw. dial. *svarma*, *svarva*, to be giddy, stagger, Ger. *schwärmen*, to wander, rave, become frenziedly enthusiastic. See also *swarm*[2].

swarm[2]. To climb. Orig. (16 cent.) naut., with var. *swarve* (v.s.). Perh. ult. cogn. with *swarm*[1].

swart. AS. *sweart*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zwart*, Ger. *schwarz*, ON. *svartr*, Goth. *swarts*. This is the true Teut. word for *black*, which has now replaced it in E. It is used by early voyagers for "Blacks." *Swarthy* is 16 cent.

swash. App. imit. of blow; cf. *swap*, *dash*[1]. Chiefly in *swash-buckler*, a compd. of the *Shake-spear* type; cf. such ME. surnames as *Crakesheld*, *Breakspear*, Ger. *Hauenschild*, etc., and see my *Surnames* (ch. xii.).

tranche-montaigne: a swash-mountaine, terrible swash-buckler, horrible swaggerer (Cotg.).

swastika [*neol.*]. Gammadion, fylfot. Sanskrit *svastika*, from *svastī*, well being, from *sū*, good, *as*, to be. The emblem is of prehistoric (? even palaeolithic) antiquity.

swat[1]. To hit. Chiefly US., from E. dial. Esp. in *swat that fly* (1911).

swat[2]. See *swot*.

swath, swathe. AS. *swæth*, track, trace, used in ME. of space covered by sweep of scythe. Cf. LG. *swad*, furrow, measure, Du. *zwad*, swath, Ger. *schwaden*. The form *swathe* is partly due to *swathe*, band (v.i.).

swathe. AS. *swathian*, from *swath*, band, occurring only in dat. pl. as gloss to *John*, xi. 44; cf. *swaddle*. ? Cogn. with *swath*.

sway. From c. 1500. LG. *swājen*, to be moved hither and thither by the wind (whence also Sw. *svaja*, Dan. *svaie*); cf. Du. *zwaaien*, to totter, also trans., as in *den rijkstaf zwaaien*, to wield the sceptre, which shows origin of *sway*, rule, empire. Distinct from ME. *sweghe*, to move, sink.

swear. AS. *swerian*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zweren*, Ger. *schwören* (OHG. *swerian*), ON. *sverja*; cogn. with Goth. *swaran*. See *answer*. For secondary sense of using bad language, orig. invoking sacred names, cf. *oath*, and also double sense of F. *jurer*. With archaic *I'll be sworn* cf. *I'll be bound*.

sweat. As noun replaces ME. *swote*, AS. *swāt*, by analogy with the cogn. verb, AS. *swǣtan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zweeten*, Ger. *schwitzen*, ON. *sveita*; cogn. with L. *sudor*, G. ἱδρώς, Sanskrit *svid*, to sweat. *Sweater*, profiteering employer, appears to be due to an error of Kingsley's (*Alton Locke*). In earlier use it was applied to a workman doing overtime. The garment originated c. 1880 ? at Camb. *Old sweat*, soldier, is for earlier *swad* (c. 1750), of unknown origin.

> In sudore vultus tui vesceris pane (*Vulg. Gen.* iii. 19).
>
> The most sweated toiler in the world, the workingman's wife (*Daily Chron.* Feb. 17, 1919).

swede. For Swedish turnip. *Swede* is obs. Du. *Swede* (*Zweed*); cf. Ger. *Schwede*. This is prob. a back-formation from AS. *Swēothēod* or ON. *Svīthjōthr*, Swedish people, from AS. *Swēon* (pl.), ON. *Svīar*, with which cf. L. *Suiones* and archaic *Suiogothic*, used by early philologists for OSwedish. With *Swedish drill* cf. *sloyd*.

Swedenborgian. Of *Emanuel Swedenborg* or *Svedberg*, Swedish mystic (†1772).

sweep. ME. *swepen*, altered, perh. by influence of past *swepe*, AS. *swēop*, from *swopen* (see *swoop*), AS. *swāpan* (trans. & intrans.), whence Sc. *soop* (esp. in curling). For intrans. senses cf. cogn. ON. *svīpa*, to move swiftly, Ger. *schweifen*. With (chimney-) *sweep* for (chimney-)*sweeper* cf. *shoeblack*, both prob. from street cries. *Sweepstake*, orig. he who sweeps up, wins, all the stakes (cf. to *sweep the board*), is recorded much earlier than the simple *stake* (in sense of wager, etc.). It was also a ship-name (in Pepys), dating back to *Nav. Accts.* of 1495, and, as a surname, is recorded as early as 1379 (*Yorks Poll-Tax*). Current sense from 18 cent.

sweet. AS. *swēte* (adj.), from *swōt*, sweetness. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zoet*, Ger. *süss*, ON. *sætr*, Goth. *sūts* (for **swotus*); cogn. with L. *suavis* (for **suadvis*), G. ἡδύς, Sanskrit *svādu*. *Sweetbread* (16 cent.) is of doubtful origin; the second element may be AS. *brǣde*, roast meat, and the first may be related to synon. LG. *sweder*, Ger. dial. *schweder*, *sweeser*, Du. *zweezerik*, earlier *zweesrik*, "sweet bread of veal" (Sewel, 1766), also *zweeserkens*. The last (app. = sisterkins) is also applied to the testicles, as was *broederkens* in archaic Du. The two glands of the pancreas form a pair united by a ligament. With *sweetheart* cf. earlier *dear heart* in same sense. *Sweetmeat* preserves earlier gen. sense of *meat*. To *be sweet on* is 17 cent.

> Delicacie his swete toth hath fostred (Gower).
>
> The two noblest of things, which are sweetness and light (Swift, *Battle of Books*).

swell. AS. *swellan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zwellen*, Ger. *schwellen*, ON. *svella*, Goth. *uf-swalleins* (noun). See also *sill*. Hence *swell*, "a well dressed man" (Grose), "a man who by excessive dress apes a higher position than he actually occupies" (Hotten), thus, a puffed-up individual. Orig. sense appears in *swell-mobsman*, with which cf. synon. Ger. *hochstapler*, lit. high rascal. *Swelled head* (cf. *too big for one's boots*) was earlier *swell-head* (app. US.), but see quot. below, in a much earlier sense.

> *swelled head*: a disorder to which horses are extremely liable, particularly those of the subalterns of the army. This disorder is generally occasioned by remaining too long in one livery-stable or inn, and often arises to that height that it prevents their coming out of the stable door. The most certain cure is the *unguentum aureum*—not applied to the horse, but to the palm of the master of the inn or stable (Grose).

swelter. Frequent. of obs. *swelt*, AS. *sweltan*, to perish, cogn. with AS. *swelan*, to be burnt, from *swol*, burning; cf. dial. *sweal*, *swale*, to burn, singe. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zwoel*, *zoel*, "sultry, sweltry" (Sewel), Ger. *schwül*, "sweltry" (Ludw.), ON. *svæla*, fume, smoke. See *sultry*.

> After a swelting day, some sultry shower
> Doth in the marshes heapes of tadpols poure
> (Sylv. *Colonies*).

swerve. AS. *sweorfan*, to scrub, scour. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zwerven*, "to swerve or swarve, wander, stray" (Sewel), OHG. *swerban*, to swerve, ON. *sverfa*, to scour, Goth. *swairban*, to wipe (in compds.). Relation of senses is difficult to trace, but we have something like it in *sweep*. See also *swarm*[1,2].

swift[1]. Rapid. AS. *swift*, cogn. with *swīfan*, to move, sweep. Hence name of bird.

swift[2] [*naut.*]. To make taut, etc. Cf. ON. *svipta*, to reef, Du. *zwichten*, in *het zeil zwichten*, "to take in the sail" (Sewel, 1766), Ger. *schwichten* (from LG.), Dan. *svigte*; perh. ult. cogn. with *swift*[1].

swig. From 16 cent., drink, liquor. ? Cf. Norw. Dan. *svik*, tap, for cognates of which see *switch*. In the earliest examples in *NED.* *tap* would make equally good sense (v.i.).

> Long accustomed to the olde sowre swyg of Moses lawe (Udall).

swill. AS. *swillan*, to wash (trans.). Hence *swill*, hog-wash. As verb app. associated with Du. *zwelgen*, "to swallow down, to swill" (Sewel), for which see *swallow*[2].

> Those that the sea hath swill'd (Sylv. i. 1).

swim[1]. To float in water. AS. *swimman*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zwemmen*, Ger. *schwimmen*, ON. *symja*, Goth. *swam* (pret.). See also *sound*[3]. *In the swim* (*with*) is from angling sense of *swim*, part of river from fishing point of view (cf. *birds of a feather*).

swim[2]. In *swimming in the head*, etc. ? From AS. *swīma*, dizziness; cf. Du. *zwijm*, ON. *svime*, obs. Ger. *schweimel*; ult. cogn. with Ger. *schwinden*, to disappear, *schwindeln*, to be giddy. Orig. idea is that of vacuity; cf. F. *s'évanouir*, to vanish, faint, ult. from L. *vanus*, empty. But *NED.* treats this word as ident. with *swim*[1] (cf. Ger. *verschwommen*, blurred).

> *schweimel, schwiemel, oder schwindel*: a giddiness, or swimming, of the head (Ludw.).

swindler. Ger. *schwindler*, picked up (1762) from Ger. Jews in London. Re-borrowed by Ger., and other langs., from E. From *schwindeln* (see *swim*[2]). *Swindle* is a back-formation (cf. *beg*, *cadge*, *peddle*).

> This name is derived from the German *schwindlin* (sic), to totter, to be ready to fall; these arts being generally practised by persons on the totter, just ready to break (Grose).

swine. AS. *swīn*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zwijn*, Ger. *schwein*, ON. *svīn*, Goth. *swein*. Orig. adj. from *sow*[1]; cf. L. *sus*, *suinus*.

swing. AS. *swingan*. Cf. OSax. *swingan*, Ger. *schwingen*; cogn. with Ger. *schwenken*, to waver, with which cf. Du. *zwenken*, to swing. *Full swing* is prob. from bell-ringing. Naut. to *swing* (hang up) *a hammock* suggests that to *swing a cat* (1665) may be for orig. *cot*[2]. With *Captain Swing* (hist.), leader of rick-burners (1830–32), cf. *Captain Moonlight*, and see *Luddite*.

> Moreton preaches in a little conventicle you can hardly swing cat round in (T. Brown, c. 1700).
>
> *to swing*: to be hanged (Grose).
>
> I'll burn them precious stacks down, blow me!
> Yours most sincerely, Captain Swing
> (*Ingoldsby*).

swinge [*archaic*]. To thrash. ME. *swenge*, AS. *swengan*, causal of *swing* (cf. *sing*, *singe*). Now chiefly as adj., e.g. *swingeing majority* (cf. *thumping*, *spanking*, etc.).

swingle. For beating flax. From *swing* or *swinge*; cf. Ger. *schwengel*, swingle-tree. Also in *swingle-tree* (of carriage), for second element of which cf. *boot-tree*, *cross-tree*, etc.

swink [*archaic*]. Toil. AS. *swinc*, also verb *swincan*; cogn. with *swing*.

swipe. First as noun. ME. *swipe*, stroke, cogn. with *sweep*.

swipes [*slang*]. Thin beer. Orig. naut. Cf. synon. Norw. *skvip*; cogn. with Norw. dial. *skvipa*, to sprinkle.

> *swipes*: purser's swipes; small beer; so termed on board the king's ships (Grose).

swirl. Orig. Sc. Cf. Norw. dial. *svirla*, from synon. *svirra*; cogn. with Ger. *schwirren*, to whiz, warble. For association between sound and movement cf. *warble*.

swish. Imit. of sound of rod, scythe, etc.

Swiss. F. *Suisse*, for *homme de Suisse*, man of Switzerland. Often with implied sense of door-keeper, mercenary soldier (*Swiss Guard*).

> Point d'argent, point de Suisse (*F. proverb*).

switch. Of late appearance (Shaks.). App. from Du. *zwik*, peg, spigot, earlier *swick*, "scourge, swich, or whip" (Hexham), also "small pearcer to give vent to a barrill of beere" (*ib.*). This is LG. *swik*, from Ger. *zwick*, var. of *zweck*, aim, orig. wooden pin in centre of target, cogn. with *zwicken*, to pinch, and with E. *twitch*. The peg sense suits the mech. applications of *switch*. These are chiefly US., though *switch* occurs in connection with coal-mining in 18 cent. E. Cf. similar use of *point* in E. railway lang., and of *aiguille*, needle, in F. For fig. senses cf. *shunt*, *side-track*. A *switch-back* was orig. (US.) a zig-zag mountain railway with abrupt reversal of direction. It seems doubtful whether the sense of pliant wand, scourge (Kil.), can belong to the same word. In any case an E. *sw-*, for Ger. *zw-* (= E. *tw-*) is abnormal, and can only be explained by substitution of this sound in LG. Cf. relation of E. *twig* to Ger. *zweig*, prob. cogn. with above.

swither [*Sc.*]. To hesitate. ? Cf. AS. *swethrian*, to retire, dwindle, etc.

> The Pope, the swithering neutrals,
> The Kaiser and his Gott (Kipling, 1917).

Swithun, Saint. Bishop of Winchester (9 cent.).

> This night with us being called St Swithin's day, at night it rained; the old saying is it raines 40 days after (Josselin's *Diary*, July 15, 1662).

Switzer [*archaic*]. Ger. *Schweizer*, from *Schweiz*, Switzerland, OHG. *Schwīz*, orig. name of one canton (*Schwyz*).

swivel. Orig. naut. (14 cent.), from AS. *swīfan*, to revolve, cogn. with *sweep*.

swiz [*slang*]. Schoolboy perversion of *swindle*.

swizzle [*slang*]. "In North America, a mixture of spruce beer, rum, and sugar was so called. The 17th regiment had a society called the Swizzle Club, at Ticonderoga, A.D. 1760" (Grose). ? Arbitrary from *swig*.

swoon. First (13 cent.) in *swooning*, ME. *swowenynge*, app. from AS. *geswogen* (whence obs. *aswoon*), p.p. of a lost verb. The revival of dial. *swound*, with excrescent *-d*, is app. due to Coleridge.

> It [the ice] cracked and growled, and roared and howled,
> Like noises in a swound (*Ancient Mariner*).

swoop. AS. *swāpan*, to sweep (trans.), to rush, dash. Cf. intrans. senses of *sweep* (q.v.), which has replaced ME. *swope* in gen. senses.

swop. See *swap*.

sword. AS. *sweord*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *zwaard*, Ger. *schwert*, ON. *sverth* (but Goth. has *hairus*).

swot [*school slang*]. "This word originated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in the broad Scotch pronunciation of Dr Wallace, one of the professors, of the word *sweat*" (Hotten, from *Notes & Queries*, i. 369).

sybarite. G. Συβαρίτης, inhabitant of Σύβαρις, in SItaly, famed, like Capua, for luxury.

sybil. Incorr. for *sibyl*.

sycamine [*Bibl.*]. In *A V.* (*Luke*, xvii. 6) for G. συκάμινος, perh. from Heb. *shiqmīm*, pl. of *shiqmāh*, sycamore (q.v.). It is not known what tree is really meant by the G. word.

sycamore. Earlier *sicomore* (Wyc.), OF., L., G. συκόμορος, as though from σῦκον, fig, μόρον, mulberry, but prob. folk-etym. for Heb. *shiqmāh* (v.s.).

syce [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Groom. Hind. *sāīs*, from Arab., from *sāsa*, to tend a horse.

sychnocarpous [*bot.*]. From G. συχνός, many together, καρπός, fruit.

sycophant. G. συκοφάντης, informer, lit. fig-shower, said to have meant orig. one who laid information as to (forbidden) export of figs from Attica. From σῦκον, fig, φαίνειν, to show. Perh. rather successful tree-shaker (see *pagoda*).

sycosis [*med.*]. Skin-disease. G., fig-like ulcer (v.s.).

syenite [*geol.*]. L. *Syenites* (sc. *lapis*), from *Syene*, now Assouan (Egypt).

syl-. For *syn-* before *l-*.

syllable. F. *syllabe*, with *-l-* inserted as in *participle*, *principle*, L., G. συλλαβή, from συλλαμβάνειν, to take together.

syllabub. See *sillabub*.

syllabus. A ghost-word due to misprint in 15 cent. ed. of Cicero—"indices...quos vos Graeci (ut opinor) *syllabos* appellatis" (*Ad Atticum*, iv. 4), where correct reading is *sittubas*, acc. pl. of *sittuba*, G. σιττύβη, piece of parchment used as label-tag of MS. First in Blount and evidently regarded as kindred with *syllable*. Cf. *collimate*.

syllepsis [*gram.*]. L., G., as *prolepsis*. Cf. *zeugma*.

> Mr Weller took his hat and his leave (*Pickwick*).

syllogism. L., G. συλλογισμός, a reckoning together, from λογίζεσθαι, to reckon, from λόγος, word, reckoning.

sylph. Coined by Paracelsus (16 cent.), ? with suggestion of *sylvanus* and *nympha*. Cf. *gnome*.

sylvan. Incorr. for *silvan*. Hence *Sylvanus Urban*, pseudonym of editor of *Gentleman's Magazine* (18 cent.).

> Sylvanus Urban had not a more indefatigable correspondent (*Ingoldsby*).

sym-. For *syn-*, before labial.

symbol. F. *symbole*, L., G. *σύμβολον*, token, watchword, from *συμβάλλειν*, to agree, lit. cast together. Applied (3 cent.) by Cyprian of Carthage to the creed. *Symbolism*, in art and literature, dates from movement in F. literature c. 1890.

symmetry. F. *symétrie*, L., G. *συμμετρία*, from *μέτρον*, measure.

sympathy. F. *sympathie*, L., G. *συμπάθεια*, from *πάθος*, feeling. Cf. *compassion*, *fellow feeling*. The current over-working of *sympathetic* in "intellectual" jargon is due to Ger. *sympathisch*.

symphony. F. *symphonie*, L., G. *συμφωνία*, from *φωνή*, sound.

symposium. L., G. *συμπόσιον*, convivial gathering of the educated, lit. a drinking together (G. *πόσις*, drinking, from root of *πίνειν*, to drink). Esp. as title of one of Plato's dialogues, whence current sense.

symptom. F. *symptôme*, L., G. *σύμπτωμα*, from *συμπίπτειν*, to fall together, happen.

syn-. G. *σύν*, together, OAttic *ξύν*, cogn. with L. *cum*, *com-*, *con-*.

synaeresis [*gram.*]. G. *συναίρεσις*, contraction, from *αἱρεῖν*, to take.

synagogue. F., L., G. *συναγωγή*, assembly, bringing together, from *ἄγειν*, to drive; lit. transl. of late Heb. *keneseth*.

synchronize. G. *συγχρονίζειν*, from *χρόνος*, time.

syncope. G. *συγκοπή*, from *συγκόπτειν*, to dash together.

syncretism [*philos.*]. F. *syncrétisme*, "the joyning, or agreement, of two enemies against a third person" (Cotg.), from G. *κρητισμός*, lying, from *κρητίζειν*, to lie like a Cretan. See *Tit.* i. 12.

syndic. F. *syndique*, L., G. *σύνδικος*, one helping in a trial, from *δίκη*, judgment; also, advocate, judge. Like most offic. titles (*sergeant*, *marshal*, *steward*, etc.) its applications are very wide. With F. *syndicat*, mercantile trust, also association of workmen in particular trade, cf. more recent *syndicalisme*, applied to similar scheme for blackmailing the public. Both now unpleasantly familiar in E.

syne. In *Auld lang syne*. Sc. form of *since* (q.v.) without adv. *-s*.

synecdoche [*rhet.*]. Part for whole or vice-versa. L., G. *συνεκδοχή*, receiving together, from *σύν*, *ἐκ*, and *δέχεσθαι*, to receive.

synod. F. *synode*, L., G. *σύνοδος*, going together, from *ὁδός*, way. Orig. eccl. council, now esp. of Presbyterians (but see quot.).

> The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England was changed at its annual meeting this week to the name of General Assembly
> (*Daily Chron.* May 6, 1920).

synonym. F. *synonyme*, L. (neut. pl.), from G. *συνώνυμος*, of same name, *ὄνυμα* (Aeolic).

synopsis. G. *σύνοψις*, seeing together (see *optic*). Cf. *conspectus*. *Synoptic* (theol.) is applied to the first three Gospels.

syntax. F. *syntaxe*, L., G. *σύνταξις*, from *τάσσειν*, to arrange.

synthesis. G. *σύνθεσις*, putting together, from *τιθέναι*, to put. Cf. *analysis*.

syntonic [*wireless*]. Used (1892) by Lodge, at suggestion of Myers.

syphilis. Coined (1530) by Fracastoro, physician of Verona, in title of poem, *Syphilis, sive Morbus Gallicus*. The hero's name, *Syphilus*, may be intended as "pig-lover."

syphon. See *siphon*.

syren. See *siren*.

Syriac [*ling.*]. Form of *Aramaic* (q.v.). See *Dan.* ii. 4.

syringa. From *syrinx* (q.v.).

syringe. Restored from F. *seringue*, "a siringe, or squirt" (Cotg.), from *syrinx* (q.v.).

syrinx. G. *σῦριγξ*, *σύριγγ-*, shepherd's pipe, from *συρίζειν*, to play on the pipes of Pan. Hence applied to various tubular objects.

syrup, sirup. F. *sirop*, MedL. *sirupus*, Arab. *sharāb*, from *shariba*, to drink; cf. It. *siroppo*, Sp. *jarope*; also *sherbet*, *shrub*[2]. Orig. of med. potion, with later sense-development like that of *treacle* (q.v.).

systaltic. G. *συσταλτικός*. See *systole*.

system. F. *système*, L., G. *σύστημα*, what stands together, from *ἱστάναι*, to set up. For formation and senses cf. *constitution*.

systole. G. *συστολή*, from *συστέλλειν*, to draw together. Cf. *diastole*.

systyle [*arch.*]. Building with columns close together. From G. *στῦλος*, pillar, style[2]. Cf. *peristyle*.

syzygy [*astron.*]. Conjunction. G. *συζυγία*, from *σύν* and *ζυγόν*, yoke.

T, to a. ? For earlier *to a tittle*. Cf. Ger. *genau bis aufs tüttelchen*, exact to the dot on the i.

ta. Natural infantile sound of gratitude. Recorded from 18 cent.

taal. Du., language, applied in E. to the SAfrDu. patois. See *tale*.

tab. A dial. word of obscure origin, often interchangeable with *tag*. ? Ult. cogn. with Du. *tepel*, nipple, Ger. *zipfel*, lappet, etc., and with It. *zaffo*, "ear" of a tab (from Teut.). Latest (mil.) sense, esp. in ref. to red tabs of staff (v.i.), is quite mod.

crampon de cuir: a loope, or tab, of leather (Cotg.).

The army had not ceased chuckling over this gem of red tabdom (*Daily Chron.* Jan. 22, 1919).

tabard [*hist.*]. OF. *tabar(t)*; cf. It. *tabarro*, Sp. *tabardo*. Orig. coarse sleeveless upper garment worn by peasants (Chauc. A. 541). Later knight's surcoat (whence *Tabard Inn*). Her. sense from 16 cent. Origin unknown.

tabaret. Striped fabric. Trade-name from *tabby*. Cf. *tabinet*.

tabasco. Pungent sauce. From *Tabasco*, Mexico.

tabby. F. *tabis*, earlier *atabis*, striped taffeta, from Arab. *'attābiy* (quarter of Bagdad where it was manufactured), whence also It. Sp. *tabi*. Cf. *calico*, *fustian*, *muslin*, *surat*, etc. Hence *tabby-cat* (17 cent.), earlier described as *tabby-coloured* or "streakt."

tabby: an old maid; either from Tabitha, a formal antiquated name; or else from a tabby cat, old maids being often compared to cats (Grose).

tabernacle. F., L. *tabernaculum*, dim. from *taberna*, hut, booth (see *tavern*). Earliest (13 cent.) in *OT.* sense.

tabes [*med.*]. L., consumption, wasting.

tabinet. Fabric. Earlier also *tabine*. App. from *tabby*.

table. F., L. *tabula*, board (also for games), writing tablet, list, picture, etc.; cf. It. *tavola*, Sp. *tabla*; also Du. Ger. *tafel* (see *tafferel*), AS. *tabule*. To *turn the tables* (*upon*) is from reversing the position at backgammon, earlier called *tables* (Chauc.). *Table-land* is first recorded (Dampier) as name for *Table Mountain*, at the Cape, so may be adapted from Du. *Table-rapping*, *table-turning*, date from 1850–60. Spec. sense of *table-talk* dates from Luther's *Colloquia Mensalia* (1567).

tableau. F., picture, dim. from *table*.

table d'hôte. F., host's table.

tablet. F. *tablette*, dim. of *table*. Earliest (14 cent.) in E. in ref. to the two Mosaic tablets of stone.

tabloid. Trade-word for concentrated drug, coined on *tablet*. For recent fig. uses cf. *pemmican*.

In a report published on the 13th inst....occurred the word "tabloid," the origin of which is most interesting. It was coined by Messrs Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., and was registered as their trade-mark in 1884 (*Ev. Stand.* Apr. 19, 1920).

taboo, tabu. Tongan *tabu* (adj.). Found in various forms (*tapu*, *tambu*, *kapu*) throughout the South Sea Islands. First in Cook's *Voyage* (1777) and adopted as E. verb before 1800 (Burke).

tabor. OF. *tabour* (*tambour*), of Oriental origin; cf. Pers. *tabīrah*, *tabūrāk*, drum, Arab. *ṭanbūr*, lute. Prob. imit. See *tambour*.

tabouret. Stool. F., lit. little drum (v.s.).

tabula rasa. L., scraped tablet. Cf. *clean slate*, F. *table rase*.

tabular. L. *tabularis*, from *tābula*, table (q.v.). Cf. *tabulate*.

tacamahac. Resin and tree. Obs. Sp. *tacamahaca* (*tacamaca*), Aztec *tecomahiyac*.

tache [*archaic*]. Buckle, link (*Ex.* xxvi. 6). OF. *tache*, aphet. for *attache*. Cf. *tack*[1].

tachometer. From G. τάχος, speed, whence also scient. words in *tachy-* (adj. ταχύς).

tachy-case [*neol.*]. For *attaché-case*, small bag as carried by embassy attaché.

tacit. L. *tacitus*, from *tacēre*, to be silent. Cf. *taciturn*, L. *taciturnus*.

tack[1]. Fastening. ONF. *taque*, doublet of *tache* (see *attach*, *attack*). Hence verb to *tack*, sew together, shift the tacks (naut.) so as to change direction. Cf. fig. to *be on the right tack*. It is curious that Sp. *puntear*, from *punto*, stitch, has the same two senses.

tack[2]. Food. Esp. in naut. *hard-tack*, ship's biscuit, *soft-tack*, bread. App. short for *tackle*, used in same sense (v.i.).

tackle. Of LG. origin. Cf. LG. *takel*, rope, pulley, etc.; earlier, equipment in general; cogn. with *take*, in sense of laying hold. This appears in the verb (wrestling, football, and John Willet). From 13 cent., chiefly naut., whence many, and various, fig. senses. Borrowed by several naut. langs.

"Rare tackle that, sir, of a cold morning," says the coachman (*Tom Brown*, i. 4).

tact. F., L. *tactus*, touch, from *tangere*, *tact-*. Cf. Ger. *takt*, time (mus.). We still say of a *tactless* man that he has a heavy "touch."

tactics. Renders G. *τὰ τακτικά*, lit. matters of arrangement, from *τάσσειν*, *τακτ-*, to arrange. Cf. *syntax*.

tadpole[1]. Young frog. ME. *taddepol*, lit. toad head (*poll*[1]). The numerous dial. names all allude to the head.

tadpole[2]. Pol. scheming nonentity. *Tadpole* and *Taper* are characters in Disraeli's *Coningsby* (1844).

> The wretched old party game of reds and blues, tadpoles and tapirs (sic) (*Ev. News*, July 25, 1917).

tael. Chin. money of account, orig. the *liang*, or ounce, of standard silver. Port., Malay *tahil*, weight.

taenia [*arch. & biol.*]. L., G. *ταινία*, fillet, ribbon.

tafferel, taffrail [*naut.*]. Orig. panel picture; later (c. 1700) flat part of stern usu. ornamented with picture or carving. Du. *tafereel*, dim. of *tafel*, table, picture. Cf. synon. naut. F. *tableau*. *Taffrail* (19 cent.) is altered on *rail*[1].

taffeta. OF. *taffetas*, ult. from Pers. *tāftah*; p.p. of *tāftan*, to shine, also to twist, spin; cf. It. *taffetà*, Sp. *tafetán*.

taffrail. See *tafferel*.

taffy. Earlier form of *toffee*.

Taffy. Welshman. Cf. *Paddy, Sandy, Sawney*.

> Taffy was once a Cottamighty of Wales (*Rump Songs*, 1639–61).
>
> *Taffy*: a Welshman or David (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

tafia. Rum distilled from molasses. Described in 1722 as native WInd. name (see *ratafia*), but also found in Malay.

tag[1]. End, point. Orig. (14 cent.) pendent point of "dagged" garment. Perh. altered from obs. *dag* (*Piers Plowm.*) under influence of *tack*[1], in sense of sharpened point; ? or from LG. and ult. cogn. with Ger. *zacke*, point, jag. Some senses are associated with *tab*. Hence *tag, rag and bobtail* (Pepys), earlier (16 cent.) *tag and rag, tagrag*. Shaks. has *tag* for rabble (*Cor.* iii. 1). Another var. is *tag, rag and cut-tail*.

tag[2]. Game of touch. ? Ult. from L. *tangere*. Cf. *tig*.

taguan. Flying squirrel. Philippine name.

tail[1]. Caudal appendage. AS. *tægel*. Com. Teut., but not in gen. use in mod. Teut. langs.; cf. LG. *tagel*, rope's end, etc., OHG. *zagel*, tail, ON. *tagl*, horse-tail, Goth. *tagl*, hair. Orig. sense was prob. hair, hairy tail. From 13 cent. in sense of train of followers, with which cf. mod. cricket use. Sense of inferior part, residue, appears in *tailings*, with which cf. *middlings*. In connection with *pasha* it refers to the number of horse-tail banners which indicate his rank.

> Some learned writers have compared a scorpion to an epigram...because as the sting of the scorpions lyeth in the tayl, so the force and virtue of an epigram is in the conclusion (Topsell).

tail[2] [*leg.*]. Limitation in inheritance of freehold. F. *taille*, tax, assessment, from *tailler*, to cut; cf. AF. *fee taylé*, MedL. *feodum taliatum*. See *entail*.

tailor. F. *tailleur*, tailor, cutter (of anything), from *tailler*, to cut (see *tally*). See quot. s.v. *turn*.

taint. Aphet. for *attaint* (q.v.). Cf. to have a "touch" of. Some senses slightly influenced by obs. *taint*, colour, tint (q.v.).

> Car si l'avait atainte et la pluie et la bise (*Berthe au grand pied*).
>
> Cold and wet lodging had so tainted their people (*New England's Memorial*).
>
> La première atteinte que nous donnons à la vérité (Bossuet).
>
> And the truth
> With superstition and tradition taint (Milt.).

Taiping [*hist.*]. Chin. revolutionary (1850–65). Chin. *t'ai p'ing*, lit. great peace, the leader having assumed the title *T'ai-p'ing-wang*, prince of great peace, and aiming at the establishment of a *T'ai-p'ing-choo*, great peace dynasty.

take. ON. *taka*, gradually replacing AS. *niman* in ME.; cogn. with Goth. *tēkan*, to touch (see also *tackle*), and with root *tag* of L. *tangere*, to touch (cf. *tagax*, thievish). The sense-development is remarkable, e.g. the combination to *take up* has 52 varieties of meaning. "It is one of the elemental words of the language" (*NED.*). The development of many of the senses can be understood by a comparison with F. *prendre*. Poet. p.p. *ta'en* is ME. *y-tan*, for *y-taken*.

> My modyr wepyth and takyth on mervaylously (*Paston Let.* iii. 37).

takin. Horned ruminant from Tibet. Native name.

talapoin. Monkey, orig. Buddhist monk (Pegu). Port. *talapão*, OPeguan *tala pōi*, my lord. Purch. has *talapoye*.

talar. Long robe. L. *talaris*, from *talus*, ankle.

talbotype [*phot.*]. Patented (1841) by *W. H. F. Talbot*.

talc. F., It. *talco*, Arab. *ṭalq*, from Pers.; cf. Sp. *talco*, Du. Ger. *talk*.

tale. AS. *talu*, speech, number. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *taal*, speech, Ger. *zahl*, number, ON. *tala*, speech, number. For double sense cf. cogn. *tell*, also Ger. *zählen*, to count, *erzählen*, to relate, recount. So also OF. *conter*, L. *computare*, now artificially differentiated into *conter*, to relate, *compter*, to count. With *old wives' tale* (Marlowe) cf. F. *conte de bonne femme*. For degeneration of sense cf. *story*[1]. To *tell tales*, betray, is 14 cent.

Thereby hangs a tale (*Shrew*, iv. 1).

And I will my nese Annes have a pare bedes of corall gawdid with gold & my boke of the talys of Cantyrbury (*Will of Sir Th. Cumberworth*, 1451).

talegalla. WGuinea brush-turkey. F. *talégalle*, coined (1828) by Lesson from Malagasy *talèva*, coot, and L. *gallus*, cock.

talent. F., L. *talentum*, money of account, G. τάλαντον, balance, weight, sum. In most Europ. langs., having in OF. and other Rom. langs. sense of will, inclination, which is also common in ME. Current fig. sense is from *Matt.* xxv. 14–30. AS. had *talente*, from L. pl.

tales [*leg.*]. Jurymen, orig. those added on emergency. L., pl. of *talis*, such, in *tales de circumstantibus*, such of those standing round. See *Pickwick*, ch. xxxiv.

taliacotian operation [*med.*]. Surgical reconstruction, esp. of nose. From *Tagliacozzi*, surgeon of Bologna (†1599).

talion, law of. Adapted from F. *loi du talion*, L. *talio-n-*, from *talis*, like. An eye for an eye, etc. Cf. *retaliate*.

talipot. Palm. Hind. *tālpāt*, Sanskrit *tala-pattra*, leaf of the palmyra or fan-palm.

talisman. Sp., or It. *talismano*, Arab. *ṭilsam*, G. τέλεσμα, lit. payment, in Late G. religious rite, etc., from τελεῖν, to accomplish, from τέλος, end, initiation. Cf. *telegraph*.

talk. Early ME. frequent. formation on *tale* or *tell*; cf. *lurk*, *walk*. *Talkative* (15 cent.) is a curious hybrid. *Talkee talkee* is negro redupl.

tall. AS. *getæl*, swift, prompt; cogn. with OHG. *gizal*, swift; cf. Goth. *untals*, uncompliant. Orig. sense may appear in Chauc. (v.i.). For later developments cf. *buxom*, *deft*, *pretty*, *proper*, and many other adjs. applied to persons. Usual ME. sense survives in archaic *tall fellow of his hands*, used by Holland to render L. *promptus manu*; cf. *tall ship*, common in Hakl. & Purch. Current sense appears in Palsg.

She made hym at hir lust so humble and talle (Chauc. *Compl. of Mars*, 38).

Tall words and lofty notions (*NED.* 1670).

tallage [*hist.*]. Tax. OF. *taillage* from *tailler*, to cut, whence MedL. *tallagium*; cf. F. *taille*, "a task, or tax; a tallage, tribute, imposition" (Cotg.). See *tally*.

tallboy. High chest of drawers (18 cent.), tall drinking glass (17 cent.). App. *tall boy*, as playful name, perh. partly suggested by surname *Tallboys* (F. *taille-bois*).

tallet [*west-country*]. Hay-loft. Welsh *taflod*, *taflawd*, Late L. *tabulata*, boarding. See *table* and cf. OIr. *taibled*, storey.

tallith. Fringed shawl or scarf worn by Jews at prayer. Rabbinical Heb. from *ṭālaʻl*, to cover.

tallow. ME. *talgh* (14 cent.), LG. *talg*, tallow being extensively imported from the Baltic. Hence also Du. *talk*, Ger. Sw. Dan. Norw. *talg*.

tally. AF. *tallier*, F. *tailler*, to cut (cf. *rally*[2], *sully*, etc.). The noun, in sense of double notched stick used for "scoring," one half being kept by each party, is prob. older in E. Hence *tallyman*, selling on tick. With F. *tailler* cf. It. *tagliare*, Sp. *tajar*, VL. *taliare*. Usu. derived from L. *talea*, rod, slip for grafting. My own opinion is that VL. *taliare* is from *talis*, like, and that the orig. idea was to cut into equal lengths or portions. Cf. *retaliate*. For orig. sense of noun *tally* cf. synon. Norw. Dan. *karvestok*, Ger. *kerbholz*, lit. carve-stick, -wood, and see *score*.

tally-ho. F. *taïaut* (Mol.), OF. *thialau*, with many vars. Prob. a meaningless exclamation. Cf. *yoicks*.

talma. Cloak. From *Talma*, F. tragedian (†1826). Cf. *roquelaure*.

Talmud. Body of Jewish trad. law. Late Heb. *talmūd*, instruction, from *lāmaʻd*, to teach.

talon. F., heel, VL. **talo-n-*, from *talus*, ankle; cf. It. *talone*, Sp. *talón*. Sense of claw, orig. heel-claw of falcon, is developed in E. only.

The grete clees [of a hawk] behynde...ye shall call hom talons (*Book of St Albans*).

talus. F., slope, OF. *talu*, VL. **talutum*, from *talus*, ankle, taken in sense of heel (*talon*). Orig. in fort., later in geol.

tamandua. Ant-eater. Port., from Tupi (Brazil). Earlier is *tamandro* (Purch. xvi. 220).

tamarack. Amer. larch. Native Ind. name in Canada.

tamarau. Diminutive Philippine buffalo. Native name.

tamarin. Marmoset. F., from Carib dial. of Cayenne.

tamarind. Cf. F. *tamarin* (OF. *tamarinde*), It. Sp. *tamarindo*, MedL. *tamarindus*, Arab. *tamr-hindī*, date of India, whence *tamarindi* (Marco Polo).

tamarisk. Late L. *tamariscus*, var. of *tamarix*, *tamaric-*, whence F. *tamaris*.

tamasha [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Entertainment, function. Urdu, Pers., Arab., from Arab. *masha*, to walk.

tambouki [*SAfr.*]. Grass of *Tembu-land*, from tribal name.

tambour. F., drum, also in *tambour de Basque*, tambourine. Nasalized form of *tabor*, ? partly due to L. *tympanum*. Also of drum-shaped embroidery frame and as techn. term of arch. *Tambourine* is F. *tambourin*, prop. the Provençal drum, but used in E. for the *tambour de Basque*. Ben Jonson has *timburine*, prob. by association with *timbrel*.

tame. AS. *tam*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *tam*, Ger. *zahm*, ON. *tamr*, Goth. *tamjan* (verb); cogn. with L. *domare*, G. δαμᾶν.

Tamil [*ling.*]. Chief Dravidian lang. of S.E. India. Sanskrit *Dramila*, *Draviḍa*.

Tammany [*US.*]. From pol. associations of *Tammany Hall*, New York, centre of Democratic activity, orig. head-quarters of Society of *St Tammany*, "tutelar saint" of Pennsylvania, the name being taken from that of an Indian chief with whom Penn the Quaker negotiated for grants of land (17 cent.).

tammy[1]. Fabric. Prob. for obs. *tamin*, F. *étamine* (OF. *estamine*), whence ME. *stamin*. Ult. from L. *stamen*, thread.

tammy[2], **tam o' shanter**. Lowland bonnet as worn by hero of Burns' poem. Hence *black and tam*, Oxford undergraduette (1920).

tamp [*techn.*]. To ram. F. *étamper*, OF. *estamper*, of Teut. origin (*stamp*).

tamper. Var. of *temper* (q.v.), in sense of working in clay, whence fig. sense of meddling. Cf. F. *tremper dans une affaire*, to be mixed up in a business.

> A fork and a hooke, to be tampring in claie (Tusser).

> Hee would needs be handling and tempering with the weapons of his said guest (Holland's *Pliny*).

tampion, tampon, tampkin. See *tompion*[2].

tan. AS. **tannian* (cf. *tannere*, tanner); cf. MedL. *tannare*, F. *tanner*. Of Celt. origin, from Bret. *tann*, oak; cf. Corn. *glas-tannen*, ilex. The earliest *tan* was oak-bark (cf. name *Barker*, i.e. *Tanner*). Cf. *tawny*. The latest (1920) sense of *black and tan*, members of auxiliary Royal Irish Constabulary, is prob. due to orig. extempore uniform of the force being army khaki with black leather belt.

tanager. Bird. ModL. *tanagra* (Linnaeus), for Tupi (Brazil) *tangara*.

Tanagra. Terra-cotta statuette from *Tanagra* in Boeotia.

tandem. L., "at length."

> *tandem*: a two-wheeled chaise, buggy, or noddy, drawn by two horses, one before the other: that is, at length (Grose).

tandstickor. Sw. *tändstickor*, pl. of *tändsticka*, match, from *tända*, to light, *sticka*, splinter, thus approx. tinder-stick.

tang[1]. Sharp point, sting, pungent flavour. ON. *tangi*, point. For series of senses cf. F. *pointe* and *piquant*. ? Cogn. with *tongue*.

tang[2]. Imit. of sound (cf. *twang*), but in some senses, e.g. *tongue with a tang* (*Temp.* ii. 2), closely associated with *tang*[1].

tang[3] [*dial.*]. Sea-weed. See *tangle*[2].

tangena, tanghin. Poison and shrub. F. *tanghin*, Malagasy *tangena*.

tangent. From pres. part. of L. *tangere*, to touch.

> Having twelve times described this circle, he lately flew off at a tangent (*Humphrey Clinker*).

tangerine. Orange from *Tangier(s)*, F. *Tanger*.

tangible. L. *tangibilis*, from *tangere*, to touch.

tangle[1]. To embarrass, etc. From 14 cent., with var. *tagle* (whence Sc. *taigle*), of which it is app. a nasalized form. *Tagle* is aphet. for AF. *entagler*, to entangle (*Lib. Alb.*, *Lib. Cust.*), and this, I suggest, is from *tackle*, in the sense of rope, so that the formation, and sense, would run parallel with those of *pester* (q.v.). *Tangle*[2], from which Skeat derives it, is a purely Sc. word of much later appearance.

> Qe ne soient appellez ne appellours, et qe ne soient entaglez de plee de la coroune (*Lib. Cust.*, p. 298, temp. Edw. II)

tangle[2]. Sea-weed. Sc. (16 cent.), prob. via Orkney or Shetland dial. from ON. *thön gull*, from *thang*, bladder-wrack; cf. Norw *taangel*, Faroese *tongul*.

tango. SAmer. dance (v.i.).

A negro dance from Cuba, introduced into South America by mariners who shipped jerked beef to the Antilles, conquered the entire earth in a few months (Ibañez, *Four Horsemen*).

tangram. Chin. puzzle. The Chin. name is *ch'i ch'iao t'u*, seven ingenious plan, and *tangram* is app. an E. or US. coinage on *anagram*, *cryptogram*, etc.

tanist [*hist.*]. Successor apparent to Celtic chief. Ir. Gael. *tánaiste*, lit. parallel, second.

tank. Orig. Anglo-Ind., pool, cistern, a very common word in Hakl. & Purch., Port. *tanque*, L. *stagnum*, whence F. *étang* (OF. *estanc*), Sp. *estanque*. Some authorities regard *tank* rather as a native word (Guzerati, Mahratti), with which the Port. word accidentally coincided (for a similar problem see *palanquin*). *Tanks* first went into action at Pozières ridge, Sep. 5, 1916.

It was decided [Feb. 1916] that one hundred Tanks —the name was adopted for the sake of secrecy— should be built (*Times Lit. Sup.* Jan. 22, 1920, reviewing Sir A. G. Stern's *Tanks* 1914–18).

tankard. Cf. OF. *tanquart*, archaic Du. *tanckaert*, MedL. *tancardus*. I take it to be a joc. metath. (? due to the fame of the Crusader *Tancred*), of L. *cantharus*, "a tankerd" (Coop.), G. *κάνθαρος*, suggested by the pers. name *Tankard*, once common and still a surname (also *Tancred*, *Tanqueray*). This is OHG. *Thanc-ward*, lit. thought keeper. With this conjecture cf. *jack*, *jug*, *toby-jug*, *bellarmine*, *goblet*, *puncheon*, etc. From L. *cantharus* come OF. *canthare*, "a great jugge, or tankard" (Cotg.), It. *cantharo*, "a tankard" (Flor.). A similar metath. is seen in Norw. Dan. *kopper*, pox, for earlier *pokker*.

tanner [*slang*]. Sixpence (c. 1800). Orig. unknown.

tannin. F. *tanin*, from *tan*, tan.

tanrec. Insectivorous mammal. F., from Malagasy.

tansy. OF. *tanesie*, aphet. for *atanesie*, Late L., G. *ἀθανασία*, immortality, from *ἀ-*, neg., *θάνατος*, death. Either in ref. to med. virtues or persistence of flowers (cf. *everlasting*, *immortelle*).

tantalize. From punishment of *Tantalus*, king of Phrygia and son of Zeus, who was condemned to remain athirst in water up to his chin and with fruit hanging just above his mouth. *Tantalus*, spirit-stand which looks accessible but is not, is late 19 cent. *Tantalum* (chem.) was named (1802) by Ekeberg from its incapacity to absorb acid when immersed in it.

The fugitive pippin, swimming in water not of the purest, and bobbing from the expanded lips of the juvenile Tantalus (*Ingoldsby*).

tantamount. Orig. as verb, AF. *tant amounter*, to amount to as much; cf. It. *tanto montare*.

His not denying tant-amounteth to the affirming of the matter (Fuller).

tantara, tantarara. Imit. of flourish of trumpet, or roll of drum. Cf. L. *taratantara* (Enn.).

tantivy. Orig. adv., at full gallop. ? Imit. of huntsman's horn. Hist. application to Tory High Churchmen temp. Charles II and James II is due to a caricature of 1680–1 described below.

From thence to London it rode tan-tivy
(*The Rump*, Dec. 26, 1659).

About half a dozen of the tantivies were mounted upon the Church of England, booted and spurred, riding it, like an old hack, tantivy to Rome (North's *Examen*).

tantony [*archaic*]. For *St Anthony*. Esp. in *tantony pig*, Saint Anthony being patron of swineherds. Stow connects the saying esp. with the hospital of *St Anthony*, London. Cf. *tawdry*.

If any gave to them bread, or other feeding, such would they know, watch for, and daily follow, whining till they had somewhat given them; whereupon was raised a proverb, "Such an one will follow such an one, and whine as it were an Anthonie pig" (*Survey of London*).

tantrum. Also (18 cent.) *tantarum*. Origin unknown. Cotg. has *trantran* in sense of *tantara*.

Taoism. One of the three religions of China (cf. *Buddhism*, *Confucianism*). From Chin. *tao*, path, right way, as in *tao tē king*, book of reason and virtue, containing the teachings of Lao-tsze (6 cent. B.C.).

tap[1]. For liquids. AS. *tæppa*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *tap* (see *tattoo*[1]), Ger. *zapfen*, ON. *tappi*. Orig. sense prob. plug (see *tompion*). For transition of sense cf. *shaft*, *socket*.

tap[2]. To strike lightly. F. *taper*, of imit. origin; cf. *rap*[1], *rub-a-dub*, etc.

tapa, tappa. Polynesian cloth. Native name.

tape. AS. *tæppe*, of unknown origin. ? Cogn. with *tapis*.

taper[1]. Candle. AS. *tapur*, ? dissim. of **papur*, L. *papyrus*. The same dissim. occurs in some of the more remote cognates of L. *pōpulus*, poplar. *Papyrus* is rendered *taper* in early glossaries (11 cent.) and had the sense of candle-wick. Cf. Ger. *kerze*, taper, from L. *charta*, paper. Adj. sense of slender

is evolved from earlier *taperwise*. Hence also verb to *taper*. Cf. F. *fuselé*, taper (of fingers), from *fuseau*, spindle.

taper[2]. See *tadpole*[2].

tapestry. ME. *tapesry*, *tapysserie*, etc., F *tapisserie*, from *tapis* (q.v.).

tapinocephalic [*anthrop.*]. From G. ταπεινός, low, κεφαλή, head.

tapioca. Sp. or Port., Tupi-Guarani (Brazil) *tipioca*, meal of cassava root, from *tipi*, residue, *og*, to squeeze out. Spelt *tockawhoughe* by Capt. John Smith.

tapir. Tupi (Brazil) *tapira*.

tapis. F., carpet, Late L. *tapetium* (for *tapete*), G. ταπήτιον, dim. of τάπης, tapestry, perh. of Pers. origin and cogn. with *taffeta*; cf. Sp. *tapiz*; also AS. *teped* (Late L. *tapetum*), Du. *tapijt*, Ger. *teppich*. Older F. sense was table-cover, whence *sur le tapis*, before the meeting.

tar. AS. *teru*, *teoru*; cf. Du. LG. *teer*, also Ger. *teer* (from LG.), ON. *tjara*; prob. cogn. with *tree*. With *tar*, *tarpaulin*, sailor (17 cent.), cf. earlier *tar-breech* and F. *cul goudronné*. In to *lose the ship for a ha'porth of tar*, *ship* is for *sheep*, orig. allusion being ? to use of tar as sheep-ointment, ? or in marking sheep (with the latter cf. *tarred with the same brush*).

> And rather thus to lose ten sheepe than be at the charge of a halfe penny worth of tarre
> (Capt. John Smith).

taradiddle. "A fib or falsity" (Grose). Playful elaboration of *diddle* (q.v.).

tarantass. Vehicle. Russ., from Tyoorkish.

tarantula. MedL., from *Taranto*, Apulia, L. *Tarentum*, where the spider is found. Hence *tarantism*, dancing mania, It. *tarantismo*, and *tarantella*, It., dance and melody supposed to be a cure for the spider's bite.

taraxacum. Dandelion. MedL., Arab., from Pers. *talkh chakōk*, bitter herb.

tarboosh. Fez. Arab. *ṭarbūsh*.

tardigrade [*zool.*]. F., L. *tardigradus*, slow-stepping.

tardy. F. *tardif*, from *tard*, late, L. *tardus*. Cf. *jolly*, *testy*.

tare[1]. Plant. Orig. (c. 1330) a small seed. Later (1388) in the sense of a kind of vetch, and used in the second Wyc. version (*Matt.* xiii. 25) for earlier *cockle*, *darnel*, rendering L., G. ζιζάνια. Origin unknown.

> But ther-of sette the millere nat a tare
> (Chauc. A. 4000).

tare[2] [*archaic*]. Reduction (for packing, vehicle, etc.) from gross weight. F., "losse, diminution, decay, impairement, want, or waste in merchandize" (Cotg.), It. or Sp. *tara*, Arab. *ṭarḥah*, from *ṭaraḥa*, to reject. Now only in archaic *tare and tret*.

target. Orig. shield. Dim. of archaic *targe*, F., ON. *targa*, shield, cogn. with OHG. *zarga*, edge, border (cf. OHG. *rand*, shield, lit. edge). AS. also had *targe*, from ON. The hard *-g-* of *target* is due to OF. *targuette* or It. *targhetta*. Sense of shield-like mark for archery is 18 cent.

targum. Collection of Aram. *OT*. versions, paraphrases, etc., handed down orally after Captivity and reduced to writing c. 100 A.D. Chaldee, from *targēm*, to interpret. Cf. *dragoman*.

tariff. It. *tariffa*, "arithmetike or casting of accounts" (Flor.), Arab. *ta'rīf*, explanation, definition, from *'arafa*, to make known; cf. Sp. Port. *tarifa*. *Tariff-Reform* was orig. (c. 1890) US. and a movement *towards* free trade.

tarlatan. Fabric. F. *tarlatane*, earlier *tarnatane*, prob. of EInd. origin.

tarmac. Road-material. Registered name for *tar-macadam*.

tarn. ON. *tjörn*, whence Norw. *tjörn*, *tjern*. A dial. word introduced into E. by the Lake Poets (cf. *gill*[2], *fell*[3]).

tarnation. US. for *darnation*, i.e. *damnation*. Influenced by *tarnal*, eternal.

tarnish. F. *ternir*, *terniss-* (c. 1200), from *terne*, dull, dingy, ? from OHG. *tarnan*, to hide, darken, cogn. with AS. *dernan* (see *darn*[1]). For vowel cf. *varnish*.

taro. Plant. Polynesian (Capt. Cook).

taroc, **tarot**. Playing-card. F. *tarot*, It. **tarocco* (pl. *tarocchi*), of unknown origin.

tarpaulin. Used by Capt. John Smith as equivalent to *awning*. Second element is prob. ME. *palyoun*, canopy, a pop. form of *pavilion*, with which cf. Norw. Dan. Sw. *paulun*, canopy, and cogn. forms in LG. To derive *tarpauling* from synon. Lincolnshire *pauling* is like deriving *tobacco* or *potato* from "Lincolnshire" *bacca* and *tater*. ? Unless the Lincolnshire word is an early loan from Scand. (v.s.).

tarpon. Jew-fish. Cf. Du. *tarpoen*. Prob. from some native NAmer. name.

tarragon. Plant (used for flavouring vinegar). Ult. Arab. *ṭarkhōn*, which is prob. G. δράκων, lit. dragon, the plant having been early associated with δρακόντιον, or *arum dracunculus*. Cf. MedL. *tragonia*, Sp., F. *estragon*, It. *taracone*, etc.

tarras. See *trass*.

tarry. In ME. also trans., as still in archaic to *tarry one's leisure*. The phonetic history of the word is that of obs. *tary*, *tarre*, to vex, persecute, egg on, etc., corresponding to AS. *tergan* and OF. *tarier*. But there is no approach in these to the sense, which is exactly that of OF. *targier*, VL. **tardiare*, from *tardus*, late. This does not suit the phonetics.

Tarshish, ship of [*Bibl.*]. Large merchantship such as those of *Tarsus* in Cilicia. Cf. *argosy* (q.v.), earlier *Aragousey shippe* (*Privy Council Acts*, 1545–6).

tarsia. It., "a kind of painting, in laying or setting in of small pieces of wood, ivorie, horne, or bone...as in tables, chesse-boordes and such" (Flor.).

tarsus [*anat.*]. G. ταρσός, flat of the foot between toes and heel. Hence *tarso-* in scient. words.

tart[1]. Adj. AS. *teart*, severe (of punishment, etc.), only found once in ME. in a passage of doubtful meaning, but common from 16 cent. in lit. and fig. senses. ? Cogn. with *tear*[2] (as *bitter* with *bite*). The gaps in its hist. want filling up.

tart[2]. Noun. F. *tarte* (13 cent.), MedL. *tarta* (c. 1100). Connection with OF. *torte* (*tourte*), Late L. *torta panis*, kind of loaf (*Vulg.*), ? lit. twisted bread, is doubtful, though both It. & Sp. have *torta*, tart, pasty, in early use (Flor., Minsh.). Connection of Late L. *torta* with *torquēre*, *tort-*, to twist, is also doubtful, the Rom. forms pointing to orig. *ŏ*, not *ŏ*.

tartan[1]. Fabric. ME. & OF. *tartarin*, MedL. *tartarinum*, rich material imported from China via *Tartary*, also called *tarterne* in ME. Occurs several times as *tartar* in *Sc. Treas. Accts.* of 15 cent. For later application to a coarser material cf. *buckram*, *camlet*, etc. ? Partly due to F. *tiretaine*, a mixed fabric, OF. var. *tertaine*, with which cf. 16 cent. Sc. *tertane*. *Tartaryn*, *tartayne*, *tyrtaine* all occur in will of Lady Clare (†1360).

> Item, for v elne of tartar to lyne a gowne of cloth of gold to the King (*Sc. Treas. Accts.* 1473).
>
> For iij elnis of heland tertane to be hois [hose] to the Kingis grace (*ib.* 1538).

tartan[2] [*naut.*]. Mediterranean vessel. F. *tartane*, It. (Sp.) *tartana*, ? from Arab. *tarīdah*, whence also ME. *tarette*. Cf. MedL. *tarida*, *tareta*, "navis onerariae species, eadem quae tartana vocitata, ut quidam volunt" (Duc.).

tartar [*chem.*]. F. *tartre*; cf. It. Sp. *tartaro*, MedL. *tartarum*, MedG. τάρταρον, ? of Oriental origin, cogn. with Arab. *durdī*, tartar, Pers. *durd*, sediment, dregs.

Tartar. MedL. *Tartarus*, app. altered, on *Tartarus*, hell, from the orig. ethnic name, which is *Tātār* in Pers. Most of the Europ. langs. have both *Tart-* and *Tat-* forms. First used (13 cent.) in ref. to the hordes (Mongols, Tartars, Turks, etc.) of Jenghiz Khan. The lang. is Turanian. With to *catch a Tartar* cf. F. *tenir le loup par les oreilles*, "to bee in danger; (for if you hold him he bites you by the fingers, if you let him goe he will goe neere to devoure you)" (Cotg.). See Terence, *Phormio*, 506.

> This noble kyng, this Tartre Cambyuskan
> (Chauc. F. 28).
>
> Nor will I in haste My dear liberty barter,
> Lest, thinking to catch, I am caught by a Tartar
> (*Song*, c. 1700).

Tartarus. Hell. L., G. Τάρταρος.

Tartu(f)fe. Hypocrite. F., title-rôle in Molière's comedy (1664); cf. It. *Tartufo*, character in It. comedy, prob. from *tartuffo*, truffle.

tasimeter. From G. τάσις, tension, from τείνειν, to stretch.

task. ONF. *tasque*, for OF. *tasche* (*tâche*), metath. of *taxe*, tax (or VL. **tasca* for *taxa*). This metath. is common in F., e.g. *lâche*, OF. *lasche*, VL. **lascus*, for *laxus* (*lacsus*). *Task* has also the sense of *tax* in ME. and to *take one to task* is very similar in meaning to to *tax one* (*with*).

tass [*archaic*]. Cup, goblet. F. *tasse*; cf. It. *tazza*, Sp. *taza*, MedL. *tassa*; all from Arab. *ṭass*, *ṭassah*, basin, Pers. *tast*, goblet.

tassel[1]. Pendent ornament. OF. *tassel*, tassel, orig. little heap, dim. of *tas*, heap (whence ME. *tass*, heap, bunch), of Teut. origin. OF. *tassel* also means clasp, prob. from the practice, often referred to in OF., ME. & Prov., of making the fastenings of a mantle of a tress of hair. The equivalents in the Europ. langs. all mean bunch, tuft, e.g. F. *houppe* (Du. *hoop*, heap, bundle), Ger. *quast*, orig. bundle of leaves, twigs, It. *fiocco* (see *flock*[2]), Sp. *borla* (see *burlesque*).

tassel[2] [*archaic*]. As in *tassel-gentle*. See *tercel*.

tasset [*hist.*]. Kind of kilt of overlapping armour plates. OF. *tassete*, dim. of synon.

tasse. Orig. purse, pouch. Connection of sense is not clear, but Sp. *escarcela*, purse, pouch, also means tasset; cf. also It. *scarsella*, a pocket, *scarselloni*, "bases or tasses for a horseman" (Flor.). OF. *tasse*, pocket (cf. It. *tasca*, Ger. *tasche*), is of doubtful origin.

taste. OF. *taster* (*tâter*), to touch, handle, VL. *taxitare*, frequent. of *taxare*, to handle, touch, from root of *tangere*; cf. It. *tastare*, "to feel, handle, touch, grope for, try" (Flor.), whence Ger. *tasten*, to feel. To *taste of*, fig., still corresponds to F. *tâter de*. For fig. sense of noun (*good taste*, etc.) cf. F. *goût*, Ger. *geschmack*, the latter cogn. with E. *smack*[1], which *taste* has superseded.

> Lat thyn hand upon it falle,
> And taste it wel, and stoon thou shalt it fynde
> (Chauc. G. 502).

tat[1]. See *tatting*.

tat[2] [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Pony. Short for *tattoo*, Hind. *ṭaṭṭū*.

> She was mounted on a tatoo, or small horse belonging to the country (*Surgeon's Daughter*, ch. xiii.).

tat[3]. In *tit for tat*. See *tit*[2].

ta-ta. Baby lang. for good-bye. First recorded by *NED*. as used by Mr Weller sen., but prob. older! Cf. *bow-wow*, *gee-gee*.

Tatar. See *Tartar*.

Tatcho. Hair tonic named by G. R. Sims. Romany, true, genuine, etc.

tatler. See *tattle*.

tatter. From 14 cent., also *totter*. In earliest use applied contemptuously to the "dags" (see *tag*[1]) of slashed garments. Cf. ON. *toturr*, *töturr*, also OF. *tatereles*, the latter prob. of Teut. origin; also AS. *tætteca*, ? rag. *Tatterdemalion* (c. 1600) appears to be formed from *tatter* with fantastic second element as in *ragamuffin*, *slubberdegullion*, *hobbledehoy*; but it may be noted that *Tatar*, Tartar, was a contemporary word for vagabond, gipsy, in several Europ. langs., while Dekker uses *tatterdemalion* rather in the sense of rogue, gipsy, and Capt. John Smith applies *tattertimallion* to the Tartars.

tatting. Early 19 cent. Perh. connected with *tattle*. Cf. synon. F. *frivolité*.

tattle. Orig., in Caxton's *Reynard the Fox* (1481), to stammer, prattle, as rendering of Flem. *tatelen*, now usu. *tateren* (Du.), with which cf. LG. *tateln*, *täteln*, to gabble, quack; of imit. origin. Later senses influenced by *tittle*, a much older word in E. (see *tittle-tattle*). Hence *tattler* (1 *Tim.* v. 13) or *tatler*, used as name of periodical founded (1709) by Steele and Addison.

tattoo[1] [*mil.*]. Earlier *taptoo*, "lights out," first recorded (1644) in order of Colonel Hutchinson to garrison of Nottingham, the original of which may be seen framed in the City Library. Du. *tap toe*, lit. (shut the) tap to, already at an earlier date in colloq. Du. use for "shut up." See *tap*[1], and cf. Ger. *zapfenstreich*, "the taptow" (Ludw.). Orig. E. sense was signal for closing the taps, i.e. taverns. Immediate source of form *tattoo* may be obs. Sp. *tatu* (Stevens).

> The ladies became grave, and the devil's tattoo was beat under the table by more than one
> (Lady Barnard's *SAfr. Journ.* 1797).

tattoo[2]. Marking of skin. Polynesian, first recorded (*tattow*) in Capt. Cook (1769).

tatty [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Grass screen. Hind. *ṭaṭṭī*.

tau. G. *ταῦ*, name of letter T, *τ*. Esp. in *tau-cross*, St Anthony's cross. *In signo tau*, in the sign of the cross, is on a very ancient tomb in Southwell Priory, Notts.

taunt[1]. To provoke, etc. From c. 1500. App. from F. phrase *tant pour tant*, in sense of tit for tat. But no doubt associated with F. *tancer*, to rebuke, scold, VL. **tentiare*, from *tendere*, *tent-*, to strive. There is a tendency in E. to confuse *-aunce*, *-aunt* (see *jaunt*), and *taunt* might be a back-formation like *romaunt*.

> When they rebuked me so sore, I wold not render taunt for taunt (*NED*. c. 1550).
>
> *tanser*: to chide, rebuke, check, taunt, reprove, take up (Cotg.).

taunt[2] [*naut.*]. Very tall (of masts). From phrase *all ataunt*, *all ataunto*, under full sail, with all rigging in use, F. *autant*, as much, in OF. to the full, esp. in *boire autant*, whence ME. *drink a tante*.

tauromachy. G. *ταυρομαχία*, from *ταῦρος*, bull, *μάχη*, fighting.

taut. Now chiefly naut. in lit. and fig. sense. Earlier *taught* (Capt. John Smith), ME. *toght*, app. cogn. with AS. *tēon* (**teohan*), to pull. This verb is Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *tiohan*, Ger. *ziehen*, ON. *toginn* (p.p.), Goth. *tiuhan*; cogn. with L. *ducere*. Related are *tie*, *tight*, *tough*, *tow*[2], *tug*.

> Thanne shal this cherl, with bely stif and toght
> As any tabour, hyder been y-broght
> (Chauc. D. 2267).

tautology. Late L., G. *ταὐτολογία*, from *ταὐτό*, *τὸ αὐτό*, the same.

tavern. F. *taverne*, L. *taberna*, "a little house or lodging made of boardes" (Coop.), ? cogn. with *tabula*, plank, ? or with *trabs*, beam. Cf. *tabernacle*.

taw[1]. To prepare (leather). AS. *tāwian*; cf. Du. *touwen*, OHG. *zawjan*, Goth. *taujan*, to do, make. Ground-sense app. to prepare, etc.; for restriction to leather cf. *curry*[1], and Ger. *gerben*, to tan, lit. to make ready, "yare." Cogn. with *tool*.

taw[2]. A marble, alley[2]. Skeat suggests *tau* (q.v.), used for T-shaped mark, and compares the golf *tee*[3]; but both of these are rejected by the *NED*. Earliest sense of *taw* (Steele) is app. the marble, not the mark. Also *tor*[2].

tawdry. Aphet. for *St Audrey*, i.e. *Etheldreda*, AS. *Æthelthryth*, patron saint of Ely. Orig. in *St Audrey's lace* (Palsg.). Bede tells us that Etheldreda died of a tumour in the throat, which she regarded as a punishment for her early love of necklaces. The immediate source of the word is from *St Audrey's fair*, held in her honour, at which necklets were sold, a practice very likely going back to the legend mentioned above. Cf. obs. *bartholomew ware*, from *St Bartholomew's Fair*, Smithfield. For sense-development we may compare *gorgeous*, and, for the treatment of the first element, *Tooley St.*, for *St Olave St.* See *saint*.

> You promised me a tawdry-lace and a pair of sweet gloves (*Wint. Tale*, iv. 4).

tawny. F. *tanné*, p.p. of *tanner*, to tan (q.v.). In OF. the vowel was nasalized (cf. *pawn*[1]).

taws, tawse [*Sc.*]. Earliest (Gavin Douglas) of whip for spinning a top. Treated by Sc. writers as pl. From *taw*[1].

tax. First (13 cent.) as verb. F. *taxer*, L. *taxare*, to censure, reckon, value, etc., in MedL. to impose a tax. In ME. *tax*, *task* (q.v.) are synon. Its use in *Luke*, ii. for G. *ἀπογράφειν* (Wyc. *discryve*) is due to Tynd. Archaic *taxed cart* was a vehicle, for agricultural or business purposes, on which a lower duty was charged.

taxi. For *taximeter* (q.v.), *taxi-cab*. Also used, by airmen, as verb.

> Softly she nosed to the ground, taxied her distance and stopped (Corbett-Smith, *Marne and after*).

taxidermy. Mod., from G. *τάξις*, arrangement, *δέρμα*, skin.

taximeter. F. *taximètre*, from *taxe* in sense of tariff, rate of payment. Introduced in London March 1907.

taxonomy [*scient.*]. Classification. F. *taxonomie*, irreg. from G. *τάξις*, arrangement.

tazza. It. See *tass*.

Tchech, Tschekh. See *Czech*.

tchin. Russ., rank.

tea. Du. *thee*, Malay *te*, *teh*, Chin. dial. *t'e* (Amoy), for Mandarin *ch'a*, whence Port. *cha*, Russ. *chaï*, Pers. Urdu *chā* (10 cent.), Arab. *shay*, Turk. *chāy*; cf. *chah*, tea, in E. mil. slang. The Port. form, also found earlier in E. and other Europ. langs., came from Macao, the Russ. came overland from China. The Du. form has, owing to Du. traders being the chief importers (16 cent.) from the far East, prevailed in most Europ. langs. (F. *thé*, It. *tè*, Sp. *te*, Ger. *tee*), It. having also *cià*. The earlier E. pronunc. was indifferently *tay*, *tee* (cf. *sea*). *Storm in a tea-cup* is 19 cent. for 17 cent. *storm in a cream-bowl*; cf. L. *fluctus in simpulo* (ladle) *excitare* (Cic.).

> That excellent, and by all physicians approved, China drink, called by the Chineans *Tcha*, by other nations *Tay* alias *Tee*
> (*Mercurius Politicus*, Sep. 30, 1658, *advt.*).

> I did send for a cup of tee (a China drink) of which I never had drunk before (Pepys, Sep. 25, 1660).

> Here, thou, great Anna! whom three realms obey,
> Dost sometimes counsel take—and sometimes tea
> (*Rape of Lock*, iii. 8).

> He thank'd her on his bended knee;
> Then drank a quart of milk and tea (Prior).

teach. AS. *tǣcan*, not found in other Teut. langs., but cogn. with Ger. *zeigen*, to show, and G. *δεικνύναι*; also with *token*.

Teague [*archaic*]. Irishman. From common Ir. name *Tadhg*, later identified with *Thaddeus*. Cf. *Paddy*, *Taffy*, etc.

teak. Port. *teca*, Malayalam *tēkka* (Tamil *tēkku*).

teal. ME. *tele*, prob. from AS.; cf. synon. Du. *taling*, *teling*.

team. AS. *tēam*, in current sense, also progeny, etc., cogn. with *tēon*, to draw (see *taut*). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *toom*, Ger. *zaum*, ON. *taumr*, all in sense of rein, bridle. This, app. the ground-sense, is not recorded in AS., nor is the E. sense found in other Teut. langs.

teapoy [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Small tripod table. From Hind. *tin-*, *tir-*, three, and Pers. *pāï*, foot. Cf. *charpoy*, *tripod*. Spelling has been assimilated to *tea*.

tear[1]. Noun. AS. *tēar*. Com. Teut.; cf. OFris. *tār*, (poet.) Ger. *zähre* (orig. pl. from OHG. *zahar*), ON. *tār*, Goth. *tagr*; cogn.

with L. *lacrima* (OL. *dacruma*), G. δάκρυ, Welsh *deigr*.

tear[2]. Verb. AS. *teran*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *teren*, Ger. *zehren*, to destroy (also *zerren*, to distort), Late ON. *tāra*, to use up (cf. *wear and tear*), Goth. *gatairan*, to destroy; cogn. with G. δέρειν, to flay. Past *tare* (Bibl.) has been altered to *tore* after p.p. (cf. *bare*, *brake*, *sware*, etc.). For intrans. sense, to rush violently, cf. Ger. *ausreissen*, "to shew a fair pair of heels" (Ludw.), lit. to tear out.

tease. AS. *tǣsan*, to tease (wool). WGer.; cf. Du. *teezen*, to pull, scratch, OHG. *zeisan*, to tease (wool). For current fig. sense cf. *heckle*. F. *attiser*, to stir up (for which see *entice*), has perh. also helped the fig. sense; cf. techn. *teaser*, fireman, stoker, F. *tiseur* (techn.). In lit. sense ME. usu. has *toose*, whence name *Tozer* and dog-name *Towzer* (cf. *tousle*).

> The teasers of the plot, who would let no sort of people rest (North's *Examen*).

teasel. Large thistle used in "teasing" cloth. AS. *tǣsel*, with instrument. suffix as in *shovel*.

teat. F. *tette*, of Teut. origin; cf. It. *tetta*, Sp. *teta*. This replaced AS. *titt*, which survives as *tit*, *tet*, in dial. Cf. Du. dial. *tet*, Ger. *zitz*. All prob., like L. *mamma*, breast, from baby lang.

tec [*slang*]. Detective. Cf. *scrip*[2], *flu*.

technical. From G. τεχνικός, from τέχνη, art, craft. For F. *technique*, technics, see *-ics*.

tectonic. Late L., G. τεκτονικός, from τέκτων, carpenter, builder.

Teddy-bear. Orig. US., named (c. 1907) in allusion to the President, *Theodore* (*Teddy*) *Roosevelt* (†1919).

Te Deum. Init. words of ancient L. hymn, *Te Deum laudamus*. Recorded in AS.

tedious. Late L. *taediosus*, from *taedium*, from *taedēre*, to weary.

tee[1]. The letter T., used of various T-shaped objects, e.g. *tee-square*. Cf. *ess*, *tau*.

tee[2]. Mark aimed at (curling, bowls, quoits). Perh. orig. a T-shaped mark (v.s.).

tee[3]. Golf. App. distinct from *tee*[1, 2], as *NED*. has *teaz*, noun and verb, for 1673. For back-formation cf. *pea*, *burgee*, *Chinee*, etc. If the verb is older, it may be obs. *teise*, to bend a bow (OF. *teser*, L. *tensare*), which is used by Gavin Douglas of poising a spear before hurling it.

tee-hee. See *te-hee*.

teem. AS. *tīeman*, from *team* (q.v.) in AS. sense of progeny.

teen [*archaic*]. Affliction, etc. AS. *tēona*, hurt, trouble; cogn. with ON. *tjōn*, loss.

-teen. AS. *-tīyne*, *-tēne*, from *ten*; cf. Du. *-tien*, Ger. *-zehn*, L. *-decim*. Hence *in one's teens*. Shifting of accent to suffix in the E. compds. (exc. in mechanical counting) is due to wish to differentiate clearly from *-ty* (cf. *July*).

> Twelve years they sate above Kings and Queens,
> Full twelve, and then had enter'd their teens
> (*The Rump*, Dec. 26, 1659).

teeny. See *tiny*.

teetotal. Playful elaboration of *total*, perh. suggested by *teetotum*. In anti-alcoholic sense said (on his tombstone) to have been first used (1833) by "Dicky Turner," of Preston, a working-man temperance agitator, but the word must have been earlier in colloq. use. Quot. below is the reported opinion of a Kentucky backwoodsman.

> These Mingoes...ought to be essentially, and particularly, and tee-totally obfisticated off of the face of the whole yearth (*NED*. 1832).

teetotum. Earlier *T-totum* (Defoe), orig. the lucky side only of the instrument, which was also called a *totum*. The four sides were orig. marked T (*totum*), A (*aufer*), D (*depone*), N (*nihil*). Those of the F. *toton*, formerly *totum*, "a kind of game with a whirle-bone" (Cotg.), were, according to Littré, marked T (*totum*), A (*accipe*), D (*da*), R (*rien*). Cf. Du. *aaltolletje*, "a whirl-bone or totum" (Sewel, 1766), lit. all-top.

teg [*dial.*]. Sheep (earlier also doe) in second year. Origin unknown.

tegument. L. *tegumentum*, from *tegere*, to cover.

te-hee. Imit. of derisive titter.

> "Tehee!" quod she, and clapte the wyndow to
> (Chauc. A. 3740).

teil [*Bibl.*]. Obs. name for lime-tree. OF. (replaced by *tilleul*), L. *tilia*, "a teyle" (Coop.). Erron. used in *AV*. (*Is*. vi. 13) for Heb. *ēlāh*, elsewhere rendered oak. For this *Vulg*. has *terebinthus* (so Wyc., Coverd., and *RV*.).

telaesthesia. Coined (1882) by Myers, along with *telepathy*, from G. αἴσθησις, perception. Cf. *aesthetic* and see *tele-*.

tele-. G. τῆλε, far off. *Telegraph* (18 cent.) was orig. used of the semaphore, whence *Telegraph Hill* in many localities. *Telephone* was also used of several sound instruments before being adopted for that invented

(1876) by Bell. *Telepathy* was coined (1882) by Myers (cf. *telaesthesia*). These are all imitated from the much earlier *telescope*, It. *telescopio* (Galileo, 1611), which is in Milton. Cf. Ger. *telefunken*, name of a wireless company, from *funke*, spark.

telega. Vehicle. Russ. *teljēga*. In Hakl.

teleo-. From G. τέλεος, perfect, complete, from τέλος, end. Hence *teleology*, doctrine of final causes, ModL. *teleologia* (Wolf, 1728).

tell. AS. *tellan*, cogn. with *tale* (q.v.). Ground-sense is to mention in order, hence double meaning (to count, recount). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *tellen*, to count, Ger. *zählen*, to count (*erzählen*, to relate), ON. *telja*, to count, relate; cogn. with Goth. *talzjan*, to teach. The counting sense survives in *all told, gold untold*, the *tellers*, in the H. of C., to *be told off, telling one's beads*, etc., and in to *tell one thing from another*. Cf. also a *telling shot*, one that counts.

tellurium [*chem.*]. Discovered and named (1798) by Klaproth, from L. *tellus, tellur-*, earth, in contrast to *uranium* (q.v.).

telpher. Overhead line. For *telephore*. See *tele-, -phore*.

Telugu [*ling.*]. Dravidian lang. of India. Cf. *Tamil*.

temerity. From L. *temeritas*, from *temere*, blindly, rashly.

temper. First as verb. AS. *temprian*, L. *temperare*, to proportion duly, regulate, perh. from *tempus*, time. Hence also F. *tremper*, used esp. of tempering metals, which has affected the sense-development of the E. word. *Temper* is now often for *bad temper*, and to *be in a temper* is equivalent to its logical opposite to *be out of temper*, with which cf. to *keep one's temper*, i.e. one's mental balance. *Temperance* was one of the four cardinal virtues, its use for total abstinence being 19 cent. *Temperament* was in medieval physiology used for *complexion* (q.v.), and was interchangeable in most senses with *temperature*. Current use as euph. or excuse for cowardice, immorality, etc., is adopted from Ger.

> So ill-tempered I am grown that I am afeard I shall catch cold (Pepys, June 28, 1664).

tempest. OF. *tempeste* (*tempête*), VL. **tempesta*, for *tempestas*, season, weather, storm, from *tempus*, time. For transition of sense in L. cf. Ger. *gewitter*, storm, from *wetter*, weather.

template. See *templet*.

temple[1]. Building. AS. *templ*, L. *templum*, reinforced in ME. by F. *temple*. ? Orig. the section of earth and sky marked out by the augur for observing the flight of birds (cf. *contemplate*), from an Aryan **temp-*, cogn. with *tend-*, stretch. The *Temple*, London, was orig. the property of the *Knights Templars* (organized c. 1118, suppressed 1312), who were named from occupying at Jerusalem a building near Solomon's Temple. The *Good Templars*, teetotal body, were established (1851) in US.

> Le pavement du chemyn par entre la Barre du Novel Temple de Lundres (*NED.* 1314–15).

temple[2]. Of head. OF. (*tempe*), L. *tempora*, pl. of synon. *tempus*, neut. pl., as often, becoming fem. sing. in VL. Sense, *tempora capitis*, ? imitated from G. τὰ καίρια, lit. the seasonable (places to strike an enemy); ? or as *temple*[1], with orig. sense of stretched, thinnest, part; cf. synon. AS. *thunwange*, Ger. dial. *dünnung*, ON. *thunnvangi*, lit. thin cheek, cogn. with Ger. *dünn*, thin, *dehnen*, to stretch, L. *tenuis*, thin.

templet. In various techn. senses, the form *template* being due to folk-etym. App. from earlier *temple*, used of various mech. devices (? thing stretched), AS. *timple*, L. *templum*, temple[1]; cf. Rum. *timplar*, carpenter.

tempo [*mus.*]. It., L. *tempus*, time.

temporal[1]. Secular. L. *temporalis*, from *tempus, tempor-*, time, ? from same root as *temple*[1]. For sense cf. *secular*. Wyc. uses it in sense of *temporary*.

temporal[2]. L. *temporalis*, of the temple[2].

temporary. L. *temporarius*, from *tempus, tempor-*, time.

temporize. Cf. F. *temporiser*, MedL. *temporizare*, to put off the time, delay. Cf. *time-serving*.

> Why, turne a temporist, row with the tide,
> Pursew the cut, the fashion of the age
> (Marston, *What you will*, ii. 1).

tempt. OF. *tempter*, L. *temptare*, to handle, test, etc., intens. of *tendere*, to stretch. The OF. learned form has given way to the pop. *tenter*. Earliest E. sense (13 cent.) is to allure.

> Aftyr that thes thingis weren doone, God temptide Abraham (Wyc. *Gen.* xxii. 1).

ten. AS. *tīen*. Aryan; cf. Du. *tien*, Ger. *zehn*, ON. *tīu*, Goth. *taihun*, L. *decem*, G. δέκα, Gael. Ir. *deich*, Pers. *dah*, Sanskrit *daṣa-*.

Upper ten is for *upper ten thousand*. *Tenpenny* nails were orig. (15 cent.) sold at tenpence a hundred.

tenable. F., from *tenir*, to hold, VL. **tenire*, for *tenēre*.

tenacious. From L. *tenax*, *tenac-*, from *tenēre*, to hold. Cf. *audacious*.

tenant. F., pres. part. of *tenir*, to hold (v.s.).

tench. OF. *tenche* (*tanche*), Late L. *tinca* (Ausonius).

tend[1]. To incline, etc. F. *tendre*, L. *tendere*, to stretch, strive, cogn. with *tenuis*, thin, G. τείνειν, to stretch. Current *tendencious* is after Ger. *tendenziös* (cf. Ger. *tendenz-roman*, novel with a purpose).

tend[2]. To care for. Aphet. for *attend*, also for some early senses of *intend*. See *tender*[3].

tender[1]. Adj. F. *tendre*, L. *tener*, *tener-*. *Tenderfoot* is US. for a green hand. *Tenderloin* is US. for undercut, and the Tenderloin district of New York, where are the chief theatres, restaurants, etc., is so named as being the "juiciest" cut from the point of view of graft and police blackmail.

tender[2]. To offer. F. *tendre*, tend[1]. For ending cf. *render* from *rendre*. This is prob. due to the F. infin. being first adopted as noun, as in *remainder*, *rejoinder*, etc. (cf. *legal tender*).

tender[3]. Of ship or locomotive. From *tend*[2], to attend. So also of agent, now only in US. compds. (*bar-tender*, *bridge-tender*, etc.).

tendon. MedL. *tendo-n-*, G. τένων, τένοντ-, sinew, tendon, from τείνειν, to stretch, confused with L. *tendere*. *Tenon*, *tenaunt* are also found as earlier forms.

tendril. Connected rather with F. *tendre*, to stretch, reach (*tend*[1]), than with *tendre*, tender, the characteristic of the tendril being its reaching and clutching character, rather than its tenderness. The equivalents in the Europ. langs. all contain the clinging or twining idea. ModF. has *tendron* (more usu. *pampre*), but OF. uses *tendon* in same sense (v.i.).

capreolus: les tendons de la vigne (Est.).

capreolus: the tendrell of a vyne (Elyot, 1538).

La vigne par ses tendrons ou capreoles tortues embrasse toutes choses (Ambroise Paré, 16 cent.).

tenebrous. F. *ténébreux*, L. *tenebrosus*, from *tenebrae*, darkness.

tenement. AF., MedL. *tenementum*, from *tenēre*, to hold. US. *tenement house*, let off in flats, was orig. Sc. (cf. *flat*).

tenet. L., he holds, prob. as init. word of MedL. dissertations. *Tenent*, they hold, occurs earlier in same sense. Cf. *exit*, *habitat*, etc.

Pseudodoxia epidemica, or enquiries into very many received tenents and commonly presumed truths (Sir T. Browne).

tenné [*her.*]. OF. var. of *tanné*, tawny.

tennis. Earliest form *tenetz* (Gower). Also recorded in *Cronica di Firenze* of Donato Velluti (†1370) as *tenes*, and described as introduced into Italy (1325) by F. knights. App. F. *tenez*, imper. of *tenir*, called out by the server before play. Of this there is no record, but there is plenty of evidence for *accipe* or *excipe* as its transl. The F. name has always been *paume*, palm[2], but foreigners would naturally call the game by the word they heard regularly employed.

tenon. Projection fitting into *mortice*. F., from *tenir*, to hold.

tenor, tenour. OF. (*teneur*), L. *tenor-em*, course, gist, from *tenēre*, to hold. As mus. term is found in OF., but in ModF. & E. the senses are assimilated to those of It. *tenore*, MedL. *tenor*, holder, used of the voice to which the *canto fermo*, or melody, was allotted.

They kept the noiseless tenour of their way (Gray's *Elegy*).

tense[1]. Noun. OF. *tens* (*temps*), L. *tempus*, time.

tense[2]. Adj. L. *tensus*, p.p. of *tendere*, to stretch. Cf. *tension*, F., L. *tensio-n-*. For pol. sense cf. *détente*.

tent[1]. Shelter. F. *tente*, L. *tenta* (sc. *tela*), p.p. of *tendere*, to stretch. Cf. L. *tentorium*, awning.

tent[2]. Roll of lint for insertion in wound; earlier, probe. F., from *tenter*, to try, test, L. *temptare* (see *tempt*).

tent[3]. Wine. Sp. (*vino*) *tinto*, dark wine, L. *tinctus*, p.p. of *tingere*, to dye.

tentacle. ModL. *tentaculum*, from *tentare*, var. of *temptare* (see *tempt*).

tentative. MedL. *tentativus*, from *tentare* (v.s.).

tenter. ME. *tentour*, F. *tenture*, stretching, tapestry, from *tendre*, to stretch, L. *tendere*. Hence *tenter-hooks*, by which cloth was stretched after being milled. Part of Spitalfields is still called the *Tenter ground*. Also used of the hooks by which tapestry was fastened (v.i.), a still existing sense not recorded by *NED*. To *be on tenter-hooks* is

thus like being *on the rack*. For form cf. *batter, fritter*.

> Pro le tenterhukes, pro le hangyngs, et pro le candeles [in the chapel]
> (*York Merch. Advent. Accts.* 1490).

tenuity. From L. *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, thin; cogn. with *tendere*, to stretch.

tenure. OF., from *tenir*, to hold, VL. **tenire*, for *tenēre*, cogn. with *tendere*, to stretch.

teocalli. Mex. temple. From Aztec *teotl*, god, *calli*, house.

tepee. Wigwam. NAmer. Ind. (Sioux).

tephrite [*min.*]. From G. τεφρός, ash-coloured, from τέφρα, ashes.

tepid. L. *tepidus*, from *tepēre*, to be warm.

ter-. L. *ter*, three times, cogn. with *three*.

terai (hat). From *Terai*, jungly belt between Himalayas and plain, from Hind. *tar*, damp.

teraphim. Household gods of Hebrews (*Judges*, xvii. 5). In *AV.* often rendered images, idols. Heb. *t'rāphīm*, pl. in form (cf. *cherubim*), and of doubtful origin and meaning.

teratology. Study of marvels and monstrosities. From G. τέρας, τέρατ-, prodigy.

tercel, tiercel [*archaic*]. Male of the falcon. OF. *tercel*, also *terceul*, MedL. *tertiolus*, from *tertius*, third; cf. It. *terzuolo*, Sp. *terzuelo*. For one of various supposed reasons see quot. below. Hence *tassel-gentle* (*Rom. & Jul.* ii. 2), in which second element means noble.

> *tiercelet*: the tassell, or male of any kinde of hawke, so tearmed, because he is, commonly, a third part lesse than the female (Cotg.).

tercet [*metr.*]. F., It. *terzetto*, "a terset of rymes, rymes that ryme three and three" (Flor.), dim. of *terzo*, third, L. *tertius*.

terebella [*zool.*]. Marine worm. ModL., from *terebra*, borer, cogn. with *teredo, terete*.

terebinth. F. *térébinthe*, L., G. τερέβινθος, prob. of foreign origin. Cf. *turpentine*.

teredo [*zool.*]. Boring mollusc. L., G. τερηδών, wood-boring worm, cogn. with τείρειν, to rub, bore.

terete [*biol.*]. From L. *teres, teret-*, rounded off, smooth, cogn. with *terere*, to rub, G. τείρειν, and ult. with Ger. *drehen*, to turn, E. *throw, thrawn*.

tergiversation. L. *tergiversatio-n-*, from *vertere, vers-*, to turn, *tergum*, the back.

term. F. *terme*, L. *terminus*, limit, boundary, cogn. with G. τέρμα, limit, and ult. with *thrum*[1]. Hence, limiting condition. For sense of expression and math. use cf. G. ὅρος, boundary, employed in math. and logic, and rendered *terminus* by Late L. philos. writers.

termagant. ME. & OF. *Tervagant*, name of supposed god or idol of Saracens, usu. coupled with *Mahoun(d)*. Sense of fury, braggart, is from medieval stage. Spec. application to female appears in 17 cent. Cf. It. *Trivagante* (Ariosto). Origin unknown. See quot. s.v. *out-Herod*.

termination. L. *terminatio-n-*, from *terminare*, to limit, from *terminus*, boundary, term.

terminology. First (18 cent.) in Ger. *terminologie*, from L. *terminus* in its MedL. sense (see *term*). *Terminological inexactitude*, euph. for lie, was coined by Winston Churchill in a speech on "Chinese slavery."

terminus. L., boundary, end. Adopted in railway sense c. 1836. Much older in learned use, e.g. *terminus a quo* (*ad quem*). See *term*.

termite. White ant. L. *termes, termit-*, woodworm, cogn. with *terere*, to rub, bore (see *terete*).

tern. Cf. Dan. *terne*, Sw. *tärna*, Norw. dial. & Faroese *terna* (ON. *therna*). In EAngl. the black tern is called *starn*, AS. *stearn, stern*, no doubt ult. cogn. with above. *Tern* is of late appearance (17 cent.), which points to the foreign word having been picked up by sailors.

ternary. Late L. *ternarius*, from *terni*, three at a time, from *ter*, three times.

terne [*techn.*]. Chiefly in *terne-plate*, F. *terne*, dull (see *tarnish*).

terp [*antiq.*]. Prehistoric village-site in Holland. Fris., village, cogn. with *thorp* (q.v.).

Terpsichorean. Of Τερψιχόρη, Muse of dancing, from τέρπειν, to delight, χορός, dance, chorus.

terrace. F. *terrasse*, augment. of *terre*, L. *terra*, earth. Orig. raised promenade, etc.; cf. It. *terraccia*, Sp. *terraza*.

terra cotta. It., cooked earth. Cf. synon. F. *terre cuite*. *Terra* is cogn. with *torrēre*, to parch, dry; cf. *extorris*, banished man.

terra firma. L., firm earth, continent. Cf. It. *terra ferma*, used hist. of mainland possessions of Venice.

terrain. Land, esp. from mil. point of view. F., from *terre*, earth.

terra incognita. L., unknown land.

terramare [*min.*]. Ammoniacal earth found on site of neolithic dwellings in Italy. F., It. dial. *terramara*, from dial. *mara* (*marna*), marl.

terrapin. Small turtle. NAmer. Ind. (Algonkin). In 17 cent. *torope*.

terraqueous. Coined from L. *terra*, earth, *aqua*, water.

terra Sienna. Pigment. It. *terra di Siena*.

terrene. L. *terrenus*, from *terra*, earth.

terreplein [*fort.*]. Orig. inner slope of rampart. F., from It. *terrapieno* (cf. Sp. *terrapleno*), from verb *terrapienare* (cf. Sp. *terraplenar*), to fill up with earth. In F. & E. confused with *plain*, level.

terrestrial. From L. *terrestris*, from *terra*, earth. Cf. *celestial*.

terret. Ring on harness. In ME. also *toret*, *turret*, OF. *touret*, dim. of *tour*, turn (see *tour*).

terrible. F., L. *terribilis*, from *terrēre*, to frighten. For intens. use cf. *awful*, *tremendous*, etc.

terrier[1] [*hist.*]. Register of property, rent-roll, etc. Cf. F. *registre terrier*, MedL. *liber terrarius*, from *terra*, land.

terrier[2]. Dog. F. (sc. *chien*), from *terre*, earth; cf. MedL. *terrarius*. Orig. used for getting badger, etc. out of its "earth." Var. *tarrier* may be partly due to obs. *tarre*, *tary*, to set on.

basset: a terrier, or earthing beagle (Cotg.).

terrier[3]. For *territorial* (soldier). Coined 1908.

terrify. F. *terrifier*, L. *terrificare*, from root of *terror* and *facere*, to make.

terrine. See *tureen*.

territory. F. *territoire*, L. *territorium*, usu. associated with *terra*, earth, but perh. rather from *terrēre*, *territ-*, to frighten, "warn off." In US. hist. of regions not yet incorporated as States. Hence *territorial* (mil.), dating from army reorganization of 1881.

For a Continental European war it [the British Territorial army] may be left out of account
(Bernhardi, *Germany and the Next War*, Transl. p. 135).

terror. ME. *terrour*, F. *terreur*, L. *terror-em*, cogn. with *terrēre*, and ult. with *tremere*, to tremble, *trepidus*, timid. *Terrorism*, *terrorist*, *terrorize*, are due to the *Reign of Terror*, F. *la Terreur* (c. March 1793–July 1794).

Lenin and Trotsky publish their proclamation that the Terror has been a lamentable necessity
(*Obs.* Jan. 18, 1920).

terry (velvet). Witb uncut loop. ? F. *tiré*, drawn; cf. Ger. *gezogener samt*, drawn velvet.

terse. L. *tersus*, p.p. of *tergere*, to wipe. Current sense comes from that of polished, smooth.

tertian. Orig. in *tertian fever* (Chauc.), with paroxysms every third day, L. *febris tertiana*, from *tertius*, third. Cf. *quartan*.

tertiary. L. *tertiarius*, of the third rank (v.s.). Geol. sense dates from 18 cent.

tertium quid. Orig. used by alchemists of an unidentified element present in a combination of two known elements. L., rendering G. *τρίτον τι* (Plato), third something.

terza rima [*metr.*]. It., third rime, as in Dante (*a*, *b*, *a*, *b*, *c*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *c*, ...).

tessara-. G. *τέσσαρα*, neut. of *τέσσαρες*, four, with which it is cogn.

tessellated. From It. *tessellato* or L. *tessellatus*, from *tessella*, dim. of *tessera*, square tablet, die, from Ionic G. *τέσσερα* (v.s.).

tessera. Of various square objects; also, token, watchword. See above.

test. OF. (*têt*), pot, L. *testum*, var. of *testa*, pot, tile. Orig. (Chauc. G. 818) alchemist's cupel used in treating gold and silver. Hence *brought to the test*, to *stand the test*, the verb to *test* being an Americanism, first recorded as used by George Washington.

Until the year 1894 no one had ever heard of a "Test" match
(P. F. Warner, *Westm. Gaz.* Aug. 19, 1905).

testaceous. From L. *testaceus*, covered with hard shells, tiles (v.s.).

testament. L. *testamentum*, will, from *testari*, to be witness, attest, etc., from *testis*, witness. Used in Church L. to render G. *διαθήκη*, covenant, will, lit. disposition, arrangement. This was prob. due to the use of *διαθήκη*, covenant, in the account of the Last Supper. Cf. *testate*, L. *testatus*, p.p. of *testari*, which is much less common than *intestate*. Dial. forms of L. *testis* point to earlier *tr-* and orig. sense of third man (cf. *umpire*).

testamur [*univ.*]. Certificate. L., we testify.

testator. ME. & OF. *testatour*, Late L. *testator-em*, from *testari* (v.s.).

teste. L., abl. of *testis*, witness, used in abl. absolute construction.

tester[1] [*archaic*]. Canopy of bed. OF. *testre*, MedL. *testrum*; cf. OF. *testière*, covering for head (*têtière*, head-stall of horse, etc.); also It. *testeria*, Sp. *testera*, MedL. *testeria*, all in gen. sense of head-cover; also ME.

tester, head-armour of horse (Chauc. A. 2499). See *tête-à-tête*.

j lectum rubeum quiltpoint cum j testro de eadem setta (*Will* temp. Rich. II, Surtees Soc. ii. 41).

tester[2] [*hist.*]. Coin. Orig. the *teston, testoon*, of Hen. VIII, first E. coin with true portrait, imitated from the *testone* of Galeazzo Maria Sforza, Duke of Milan (†1476) and the F. *teston* of Louis XII and Francis I. The E. form may be for *testern, testorn, teston*. See *tête-à-tête*.

testicle. From L. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis*, witness (to virility). Cf. synon. G. παραστάται, lit. by-standers.

testify. From Late L. *testificare*, for *testificari*, from *testis*, witness, *facere*, to make.

testimony. OF. *testimoine* (learned form of *témoin*), L. *testimonium*, evidence of witness, *testis*. Cf. *testimonial*, orig. in *letter testimonial*, bearing witness to status of bearer, after Late L. (*litterae*) *testimoniales*, credentials. The *NED.* does not record sense of subscribed gift, etc. till 19 cent., but quot. below has a suggestion of it.

Item, the xv day of January [1543], to a woman of Lycetershire that whent wyth a testymoniall for burnyng of hyr howsse, iiijd (*Wollaton MSS.*).

testudo [*Roman hist.*]. Shelter for troops attacking fortress. L., tortoise, from *testa*, shell (see *testaceous*).

testy. AF. & ME. *testif*, headstrong, corresponding to OF. *testu* (*têtu*, obstinate). See *tête-à-tête*. For form cf. *jolly, tardy*. Palsg. gives *testyf* as OF.

tetanus. L., G. τέτανος, muscular spasm, from τείνειν, to stretch.

tetchy. Archaic (and earlier) form of *touchy* (q.v.).

tête-à-tête. F., head to head. OF. *teste*, L. *testa*, pot, tile, slang name for head.

tether. Orig. northern. ON. *tjōthr*, cogn. with archaic Du. *tuier* (earlier *tudder*), LG. *tüder, tier*, etc., OHG. *zeotar*, whence Bav. *zieter*, team, with which it is cogn. *The end of one's tether* refers to a grazing horse.

il est au bout de sa corde: he can doe no more, he can go no further; he may put up his pipes, goe shake his eares (Cotg.).

My stocke is worth about 25l. in cowes, hogs, corne on the ground; so God enlargeth my tedder daily, yearly (Josselin's *Diary*, 1660).

tetra-, tetr-. G. τετρα-, from τέτταρες, four.

tetrad. Set of four. G. τετράς, τετράδ- (v.s.).

tetrarch. Late L. *tetrarcha*, G. τετράρχης (v.s. and cf. *monarch*).

Eroude tetrarcha, that is, prince of the fourthe part, herde the fame of Jhesu (Wyc. *Matt* xiv. 1).

tetter [*archaic*]. Eczema, ring-worm, etc. AS. *teter*, cogn. with Sanskrit *dadru*, skin-disease; cf. Ger. *zittermal*, ring-worm, of which second element means spot, mole[1].

Teutonic. L. *Teutonicus*, from *Teutones*, from OHG. *diot*, people (see *Dutch*). In ling. conveniently used in E. of that group of the Aryan langs. which includes High German, Low German (English, Dutch), Scandinavian and Gothic. F. uses *germanique*, Ger. *germanisch*, there being in those langs. no confusion with *German* (*allemand, deutsch*). In this Dict, many words are described as Common Teutonic which are not actually found in the scanty records of Gothic, but some of which, by indirect evidence, are believed to have existed in that lang.

text. F. *texte*, L. *textus*, tissue, hence style and matter, from *texere*, to weave, ult. cogn. with G. τέχνη, handiwork, art (cf. *context*). Some senses are due to spec. use of MedL. *textus* for actual wording of Bible, e.g. the *text* of a sermon was orig. quoted in L. from the *Vulg.*, and distinguished from the gloss, or exposition, in the vernacular. A *text-book* was orig. a classic written wide to allow of interlinear glosses. For *textual* cf. *actual, annual*, etc.

textile. L. *textilis*, from *texere, text-*, to weave (v.s.).

texture. L. *textura* (v.s.).

th-. Exc. for a few exotic or unexplained words, all words in *th-* are of E., Scand., or G. origin (þ or ð, θ).

Now I will speak but three words, and I durst jeopard a wager that none here [on the Continent] shall pronounce it after me: "Thwarts [? Thwaites] thwackt him with a thwitle" (Sir Thomas More).

-th[1]. Forms abstract nouns from verbs (*birth, death*) or adjs. (*filth, mirth*). In *drought* (Sc. *drouth*), *height, sleight, theft*, has been replaced by *-t*.

-th[2]. In ordinal numbers. AS. *-tha, -the*, cogn. with L. *-tus* (*quintus*), G. -τος (πέμπτος). AS. *fīfta, sixta, endlyfta, twelfta*, in which the orig. Aryan *-t-* was protected by the preceding spirant, have been levelled to *-th*.

thakur [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Title of respect, esp. of Rajpoot noble. Hind. *ṭhākur*, Sanskrit *ṭhakkurra*, deity.

thalamus [*biol.*]. L., G. θάλαμος, inner chamber.

thalassic. F. *thalassique*, from G. θάλασσα, sea. Cf. *thalatto-*, from Attic θάλαττα.

thaler. Ger., earlier *taler*. See *dollar*.

Thalian. Of Θάλεια, Muse of comedy, from θάλλειν, to bloom.

thallium [*chem.*]. Named (1861) by Crookes, from G. θαλλός, green shoot (v.s.), because of its green line in spectrum.

thalweg [*geog.*]. Ger., dale-way.

Thames, to set on fire. From 18 cent. A similar phrase has been used of other rivers (v.i.), e.g. of the Liffey.

> Er hat den Rhein und das meer angezündet
> (Nigrinus, c. 1580).

than. AS. *thanne*, ident. with *then*, the two not being finally differentiated in spelling till c. 1700. Use after compar. is WGer.; cf. Du. *dan*, Ger. *denn*, similarly used. As *then* was orig. an adv. formation from *that*, *the*, it seems possible that the construction originated in a kind of relative use; cf. L. *quam*, than, a derivative of *qui*.

thanatism [*neol.*]. Belief in extinction at death, G. θάνατος.

> How do we die? An essay in thanatology
> (*Book-title*, Mar. 20, 1919).

thane [*hist.*]. AS. *thegn*, servant, attendant, also spec. in *cyninges thegn*, king's man, whence use as title. Mod. form should have been *thain*, which survives as surname, current spelling being largely due to Shaks. (*Macb.*). Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *thegan*, Ger. *degen* (poet.), ON. *thegn*; cogn. with G. τέκνον, child. For sense-development cf. *knight*. In AS. commonly used of Christ's disciples, e.g. John is called *se deora thegn* (*Blickling Hom.*).

> Ic eom man under anwealde geset, and ic hæbbe thegnas under mē (AS. *Gosp. Matt.* viii. 9).

thank. First as noun, mod. prevalence of pl. having been helped by AS. & ME. use of genitive *thanks* as adv. AS. *thanc*, cogn. with *think*, orig. sense being thought; hence, kind thought, gratitude. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *dank*, ON. *thökk*, Goth. *thagks*.

that. AS. *thæt*, neut. of demonstr. pron. and adj. *sē, sēo, thæt*. Orig. hardly distinguished in use from *the*, but by c. 1200 used as equivalent to L. *iste, ille*, F. *ce...là*. For relative use cf. that of Ger. demonstr. and art. (*der, die*), *das*. With use as conj. cf. that of Ger. *dass*, ident. with *das*, also G. ὅτι from neut. of rel. ὅστις and L. conj. *quod* (F. *que*, It. *che*, Sp. *que*) from pron. *quod*. Its orig. pl., AS. *thā*, survives in dial. *tho, thae*, as in "I wonder who paid for they pigs."

> Anon my wife sends for me, I come, and what was it but to scold at me, and she would go abroad to take the ayre presently [i.e. at once], that she would
> (Pepys, May 9, 1666).

thatch. Verb. AS. *theccan*, from noun *thæc*, whence dial. *thack*. Current form, for *thetch*, is due to the noun, the consonant of which has been altered on the verb. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *dak*, Ger. *dach*, roof (*decken*, to cover), ON. *thak*, roof, thatch; cogn. with L. *tegere*, to cover, G. τέγος, roof, Gael. Ir. *tigh*, house. See also *deck*[1], *roof*.

thaumaturge. MedL., G. θαυματουργός, wonder-working, conjuror, from θαῦμα, θαύματ-, wonder, -εργος, working, from ἔργον, work.

thaw. AS. *thāwian*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *dooien*, Ger. *tauen* (also *verdauen*, to digest), ON. *theyja*.

the. Weakened form of *that* (q.v.), also representing masc. and fem. *the, thee*, which replaced, under influence of *thæt*, earlier *sē, sēo*. Aryan; cf. Du. *de, dat*, Ger. *der, die, das*, ON. (*sā, sū*), *that*, Goth. (*sa, sō*), *thata*, G. (ὁ, ἡ), τὸ, Sanskrit (*sa, sā*), *tat*, also L. *is-te*. *That* survived longer before vowels, as in *that one and that other*, later separated as *the tone and the tother*. In *the more pity, the fewer the better*, etc., *the* represents the old instrument. case, AS. *thȳ, thē*. Cf. Du. *des te*, Ger. *desto*, OHG. *des* (genitive) *diu* (instrument.). Cf. *lest*.

theandric. Church G. θεανδρικός, from θεός, god, ἀνήρ, ἀνδρ-, man.

theanthropic. From Church G. θεάνθρωπος, from θεός, god, ἄνθρωπος, man.

thearchy. Church G. θεαρχία (v.s.).

Theatine. Rel. order founded (1524) at Chiete (formerly *Teate*) in Italy.

theatre. F. *théâtre*, L., G. θέατρον, from θεᾶσθαι, to behold. In most Europ. langs.

> And could not then th'Almightie All-creator,
> Th'all-prudent, be without this fraile theater
> (Sylv. i. 1).

Thebais, Thebaid. District round *Thebes* (Egypt), formerly favourite abode of hermits and ascetics. Cf. F. *Thébaïde*.

> Swinburne became the book-monk of a suburban Thebais (E. Gosse).

theco- [*biol.*]. From G. θήκη, case.

thee. AS. *thē*, dat. of *thou*, also replacing AS. acc. *thec*; cf. obs. Du. *di*, Ger. *dir, dich*, ON. *thēr, thik*, Goth. *thus, thuk*.

theft. AS. *thīefth*, from *thief*. See *-th*[1].

thegn [*hist.*]. See *thane*.

their. ON. *theirra*, genitive pl. of demonstr., replacing AS. pers. pron. *hira*, ME. *her*.

theist. From G. Θεός, God.

Thelema. Rabelais' *Abbaye de Thélème*, of which the only rule was *Fay ce que vouldras*. G. *θέλημα*, wish.

The new Thelema of a neurasthenic Rabelais of 1920 (*Athenæum*, May 28, 1920).

them. ON. *theim*, dat. of demonstr., replacing AS. pers. pron. *him*, whence ME. *hem*, *em*, still in colloq. use, e.g. "That's the stuff to give em."

theme. Restored spelling of ME. *teme*, OF. *te(s)me* (*thème*), L., G. *θέμα*, proposition, from *τιθέναι*, to put.

Themis. G. Θέμις, personification of Justice, from *τιθέναι*, to set.

then. AS. *thanne*, from the root of the demonstr. *that*, *the*; cf. Du. *dan*, Ger. *dann*, ON. *thā*, Goth. *than*. See *than*.

thence. ME. *thannes*, *thennes*, for earlier *thenne*, with adv. genitive *-s* (as in *hence*); from demonstr. root *that*, *the*; cf. Ger. *dannen*.

theo-. From G. *θεός*, god.

theocracy. G. *θεοκρατία*, sacerdotal government under divine inspiration.

theodolite. First (1571) in L. form *theodelitus*, prob. invented and named by the E. mathematician Leonard Digges. "Can it have been (like many modern names of inventions) an unscholarly formation from *θεάομαι*, I view, or *θεῶ*, behold, and *δῆλος*, visible, clear, manifest, with a meaningless termination?" (*NED.*). It is just possible that Digges, for some fantastic reason now unknown, named the instrument after the famous OF. theol. poem called the *Tiaudelet*, translated from the Late L. *Theodulus* (9 cent.).

theogony. G. *θεογονία*, generation of the gods. Cf. *cosmogony*.

theology. F. *théologie*, L., G. *θεολογία*, an account of the gods, mod. sense being due to spec. application of the word in Church G.

theophany. G. *θεοφάνεια*, manifestation of God, from *φαίνειν*, to show.

theorbo, **theorbe**. Lute. F. *téorbe*, *théorbe*, It. *tiorba*, "a kind of musicall instrument used among countrie people" (Flor.). Origin unknown.

theorem. L., G. *θεώρημα*, speculation, proposition to be proved (Euclid), from *θεωρεῖν*, from *θεωρός*, a spectator. Current sense of *theoretic* is after Aristotle, who contrasts *θεωρητικός* with *πρακτικός*. So also *theory*, from MedL. transl. of Aristotle's *θεωρία*.

theosophy. MedL., Late G. *θεοσοφία*, knowledge of things divine. Current use for esoteric Buddhism from c. 1880, the *Theosophical Society* having been founded at New York (1875) by Madame Blavatsky & Co.

therapeutic. G. *θεραπευτικός*, from *θεραπεύειν*, to attend, etc., from *θέραψ*, *θέραπ-*, attendant, minister.

there. AS. *thǣr*, from root of demonstr. *that*, *the*; cf. Du. *daar*, Ger. *da* (OHG. *dār*), ON. Goth. *thar*. For formation cf. *where*. Demonstr. origin appears in compds., e.g. *therefor(e)* (= F. *pour cela*), *thereon*, *therewith*, etc.

theriac [*archaic*]. Antidote. See *treacle*.

therio-. From G. *θηρίον*, dim. of *θήρ*, wild beast.

-therium. From G. *θηρίον* (v.s.).

thermal. From G. *θέρμη*, heat.

Thermidor [*hist.*]. Eleventh month of F. Republ. Calendar (July 19–Aug. 17). From G. *θέρμη* (v.s.), *δῶρον*, gift. Esp. the *9th Thermidor*, fall of Robespierre and end of Terror.

thermo-. From G. *θερμός*, hot. Hence *thermometer*, F. *thermomètre*. Earliest form was the air-thermometer of Galileo (c. 1597).

thermos (flask). G. *θερμός*, hot. Invented by Dewar, patented 1904, name registered 1907.

thero-. From G. *θήρ*, wild beast.

Thersitical. Scurrilous. From Θερσίτης, lit. the audacious, a G. soldier at siege of Troy distinguished by his evil tongue, like Sir Kay among the Round Table knights.

thesaurus. L., G. *θησαυρός*, treasure. Used as title by early dict. compilers (Cooper, 1565).

these. AS. *thās*, var. of *thās*, pl. of *this* (q.v.). See also *those*.

thesis. G. *θέσις*, proposition, from *τιθέναι*, to put. Cf. *theme*.

Thespian. Of Θέσπις, trad. founder of G. tragedy (6 cent. B.C.).

theurgy. L., G. *θεουργία*, sorcery, from *θεός*, god, *-εργος*, working.

thew. AS. *thēaw*, custom, characteristic, quality. WGer.; cf. OSax. *thau*, custom, OHG. *thau*, discipline. In ME. used of good quality, and in 16 cent. of physical endowments. Obs. after Shaks., but revived by Scott, to whom current sense,

thews and sinews, is due. Orig. sense appears in Sc. *thewless*, feckless. See also quot. s.v. *ethics*.

> If so were that she hadde
> Mo goode thewes than hire vices badde
> (Chauc. E. 1541).

they. ON. *their*, nom. pl. masc. of demonstr., replacing AS. pers. pron. *hīe*. Cf. *their*, *them*.

thick. AS. *thicce*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *dik*, Ger. *dick*, ON. *thykkr*; cogn. with Gael. Ir. *tiugh*. For two ground-senses of massive, dense in texture or juxtaposition of parts, cf. those of *thin*. To the latter belong *as thick as thieves*, *thickset*. *Through thick and thin* orig. referred to intervening growth, trees, etc. (v.i.). It is found in the other Teut. langs. also. *The plot thickens* is 17 cent.

> And whan the hors was laus, he gynneth gon
> Toward the fen, ther wilde mares renne,—
> Forth with "Wehee!" thurgh thikke and thurgh thenne (Chauc. A. 4064).

> He and I are as great as two beggars
> (Edm. Verney, 1639).

thicket. AS. *thiccet*, from *thick*. Cf. synon. Ger. *dickicht*.

thief. AS. *thēof*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *dief*, Ger. *dieb*, ON. *thiōfr*, Goth. *thiufs*.

thigh. AS. *thēoh*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *dij*, OHG. *dioh*, ON. *thjō*.

thill. Shaft of cart. ? Ident. with AS. *thille*, board, deal[2] (q.v.).

thimble. AS. *thȳmel*, from *thumb*; cf. ON. *thumall*, thumb of glove. "Perh. a leather thumb-stall was the earliest form of thimble; metal thimbles were app. introduced in the 17 cent." (*NED.*). In *thimble-rig* (19 cent.) second element is *rig*[2].

thin. AS. *thynne*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *dun*, Ger. *dünn*, ON. *thunnr*; cogn. with L. *tenuis*, Sanskrit *tanu*, and with L. *tendere*, G. τείνειν, Ger. *dehnen*, to stretch. For double meaning cf. *thick*. *Thin red line* (*tipped with steel*) was used by W. H. Russell of the 93rd Highlanders repulsing the Russian cavalry, without forming square, at Balaclava.

thine. AS. *thīn*, genitive of *thou*; cf. Du. *dijn*, Ger. *dein*, ON. *thīn*, Goth. *theins*. See *thy*.

thing. AS. *thing*, deliberative assembly; hence affairs, matters (see *hustings*, *storthing*). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *ding*, ON. *thing*, all orig. in sense of public assembly; also Goth. *theihs*, appointed time. For sense-development cf. Ger. *sache*, thing, sake (q.v.), also F. *chose*, thing, L. *causa*. With *the thing* cf. *cheese*[2]. *Thingum*, whence *thingummy*, *thingumbob*, etc., is 17 cent. With orig. sense of *thing* cf. use of *day* (see *diet*[2]) and the combination of the two words in Ger. *verteidigen*, to defend, OHG. **vertagedingen*, to summon before the *tageding*, assembly.

think. AS. *thencan*, causal of *thyncan*, to seem (see *methinks*). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *denken*, ON. *thekkja*, Goth. *thagkjan*, all causals of verb cogn. with AS. *thyncan* (v.s.). The two were distinct in AS., but fell together in ME. See also *thank*.

third. Metath. of *thrid*, AS. *thridda*, from *three*; cf. Du. *derde*, Ger. *dritte*, ON. *thrithe*, Goth. *thridja*.

thirst. AS. *thurst*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *dorst*, Ger. *durst*, ON. *thorsti*, Goth. *thaurstei*; cogn. with Ger. *dürr*, dry, L. *torrēre*, to parch, Sanskrit *tṛsh*, to thirst. The verb is AS. *thyrstan*, the vowel of which has been adopted by the noun.

thirteen. Metath. of *thriteen*, AS. *thrēotȳne*, from *three*. Superstition as to unlucky number (? from Last Supper) is app. mod.

thirty. Metath. of *thritty*, AS. *thrītig*, from *three*.

this. Neut. sing. of AS. demonstr. *thēs*, *thēos*, *this*, from the same root as *that*, *the*, with suffix corresponding to Goth. *sai*, see, behold; cf. Du. *deze*, Ger. *dieser*, ON. *thesse*. Pl. was *thās*, whence *those*, and *thǣs*, whence *these*.

thistle. AS. *thistel*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *distel*, ON. *thistill*. Recorded as emblem of Scotland from 15 cent., whence *Order of the Thistle*, founded (1687) by James II.

thither. AS. *thider*, earlier *thæder*, from root of demonstr. *that*, with suffix as in *hither*, to which also the vowel has been assimilated.

thole[1]. Peg of rowlock. AS. *thol*; cf. ON. *thollr*, Du. *dol*; ? ident. with ON. *thollr*, fir, tree. In ME. recorded only in non-naut. sense. From Teut. comes F. dim. *tolet*.

thole[2] [*archaic & dial.*]. To endure. AS. *tholian*. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *tholōn*, OHG. *dolōn* (whence Ger. *geduld*, patience), ON. *thola*, Goth. *thulan*; cogn. with L. *tollere*, *tuli*, *tolerare*, G. τλῆναι.

Thomas. G. Θωμᾶς, of Aram. origin, a twin, hence explained by G. Δίδυμος, from δίς, twice. Used for doubter (*John*, xx. 25). *Thomas Atkins* has been used (since 1815) as specimen name in filling up army forms.

Thomist. Follower of *St Thomas Aquinas*. Cf. *Scotist*.

thong. AS. *thwang*, strap; cogn. with ON. *thvengr*, and with Ger. *zwingen*, to constrain (see *twinge*).

Thor. ON. *thōrr*, thunder (q.v.). Cf. *Thursday*.

thorax. L., G. *θώραξ*, breastplate.

thorium [*chem.*]. Discovered and named (1828–9) from *Thor* by Berzelius, and adapted (1885) to incandescent mantles by Welsbach.

thorn. AS. *thorn*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *doorn*, Ger. *dorn*, ON. *thorn*, Goth. *thaurnus*; with Slav. cognates. *Thorn in the flesh* (2 *Cor.* xii. 7) renders G. *σκόλοψ*, stake, pale.

> Picolominie all the while sate upon thornes studying how to get away (Sydenham Poyntz, 1624–36).

thorough. Var. of *through* (q.v.) in stressed position. *Thoroughfare* is found as verb in AS. *Thorough-paced* was orig. (17 cent.) used of horses.

> Constantius was a thorough-pac'd Christian (Fuller).

thorp [*poet.*]. AS. *throp*, *thorp*, village. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *dorp*, Ger. *dorf*, ON. *thorp*, Goth. *thaurp*. Current form (cf. *-throp*, *-thrupp*, etc. in place-names) is partly due to Norse influence. Obs. from c. 1600, but revived by Wordsworth.

those. AS. *thās*, pl. of *this*, in northern ME. gradually replacing *tho*, AS. *thā*, pl. of *that*. It is thus a doublet of *these*, from which it is now differentiated in sense.

thou. AS. *thū*. Aryan; cf. archaic Du. *du*, Ger. *du*, ON. *thū*, Goth. *thu*, L. *tu*, G. *σύ* (Doric *τύ*), Gael. Ir. *tu*, Pers. *tū*, Sanskrit *tva*.

though. AS. *thēah*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *doch*, ON. *thō* (for **thauh*), Goth. *thauh*. Current form (ME. also *thei*, *thagh*, etc.) is from ON.

thought. AS. *thōht*, *gethōht*, from *think*; cf. Du. *gedachte*, OHG. *gidāht* (whence Ger. *gedächtnis*, memory). In ME. often of mental distress, whence to *take thought* (*Matt.* vi. 31, *Vulg. sollicitus esse*). With *a thought too particular* cf. *a sight too careless*.

thousand. AS. *thūsend*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *duizend*, Ger. *tausend*, ON. *thūsund*, Goth. *thūsundi*. Second element is cogn. with *hundred* (cf. ON. *thūs-hundrath*, thousand), first may be cogn. with Sanskrit *tavas*, strong. Orig. sense prob. large number, myriad, there being no gen. Aryan word for 1000.

thrall. ON. *thrǣll*, cogn. with OHG. *dregil*, servant, prop. runner, and with AS. *thrǣgan*, to run. Dial. *thrall*, stand for barrels, etc., is prob. a fig. use of the same word. Cf. mech. uses of *jack*, i.e. servant.

thranite [*hist.*]. G. *θρανίτης*, rower in upper tier, from *θρᾶνος*, bench. The lowest tier rower was called *thalamite*, from *θάλαμος*, chamber, applied to a section of the boat.

thrash, thresh. AS. *therscan*, *threscan*, to thresh (corn). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *dorschen*, Ger. *dreschen*, ON. *threskja*, Goth. *thriskan*; orig. to tramp, stamp (whence OF. *trescher*, to dance, It. *trescare*); then, esp. the treading of the corn, the use of the flail (q.v.) being learnt from the Romans. Later flagellating sense, with artificial differentiation of spelling, from 16 cent. We still *thrash out* a question, although we *thresh out* corn. See *threshold*.

thrasonical. From name of braggart soldier in Terence's *Eunuchus*. G. *Θράσων*, from *θρασύς*, bold.

thrawn [*Sc.*]. Twisted, distorted. From *thraw*, dial. form of *throw*. For sense cf. *warped*.

thread. AS. *thrǣd*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *draad*, Ger. *draht*, wire, ON. *thrathr*; from a root to twist, "throw"; cf. Ger. *drehen*, to twist. With *threadbare* (*Piers Plowm.*) cf. Ger. *fadenscheinig*, lit. thread showing, and F. *montrer la corde*.

threat. AS. *thrēat*, throng, pressure; cf. AS. *thrēotan*, to weary; cogn. with Du. *verdrieten*, Ger. *verdriessen*, to vex, ON. *thrjōta*, to lack, Goth. *usthriutan*, to oppress, ? and ult. with L. *trudere*, to thrust.

three. AS. *thrī*, *thrīo*, *thrēo*. Aryan; cf. Du. *drie*, Ger. *drei*, ON. *thrīr*, *thrjār*, *thrjū* (Sw. Dan. *tre*, Norw. *tri*), Goth. **threis*, *thrija*, L. *tres*, *tria*, G. *τρεῖς*, *τρία*, Welsh, Gael. Ir. *tri*, Russ. *tri*, Zend *thri*, Sanskrit *tri*.

threnody. G. *θρηνῳδία*, dirge, from *θρῆνος*, lament. See *ode*.

thresh. See *thrash*.

threshold. AS. *thersc-old*, *-wald*, *-wold*; cf. ON. *threskjöldr*, OHG. *driscūfli*; first element *thresh*, in orig. sense (see *thrash*), second doubtful.

thrice. ME. *thries*, formed from *thrie*, three, with adv. genitive *-s*, after *ones*, once.

thrift. Formed in ME. from *thrive* (q.v.). Orig. success, prosperity.

thrill. Metath. of earlier *thirl*, AS. *thyrlian*, to pierce, from *thȳrel*, hole (cf. *nostril*), cogn. with *thurh*, through, and ult. with *drill*[1].

thrips. L., G. *θρίψ*, wood-worm. Erron. sing. *thrip* is back-formation.

thrive. ON. *thrīfa*, to grasp, etc., with sense of reflex. *thrīfask* (cf. *bask*, *busk*[2]), to grow, increase. *Takask* (see *take*) has same sense in ON.

thro. See *through*.

throat. AS. *throte*; cf. OHG. *drozza* (whence Ger. *drossel*, only in ven.). From a root meaning to swell, also found with init. *s-* in Du. *strot*, It. *strozza* (from Teut.). To *lie in one's throat* was revived by Scott from Shaks., the phrase being app. vaguely due to the earlier to *thrust a lie down the speaker's throat*.

throb. As pres. part. (*throbbant hert*) in *Piers Plowm.*, and then not till 16 cent., with var. *frob*. Of imit. origin. It is like *thud*, with recurrence of the beat suggested by the *-r-*.

throe. ME. *throwe*, spasm, pang, esp. of death or child-birth. From AS. *thrōwian*, to suffer, die, cogn. with ON. *thrā*, violent longing, AS. *thrēa*, punishment, throe, and ult. with *threat*. Mod. spelling, from 17 cent. only, is due to unconscious differentiation from *throw*.

throne. Restored from ME. *trone*, F. *trône*, L., G. *θρόνος*, elevated seat.

throng. AS. *gethrang*, from *thringan*, to press; cf. Du. *drang*, Ger. *drang*, pressure, *gedränge*, throng. The verb, still in dial. and archaic use, is Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *dringen*, ON. *thryngva*, Goth. *threihan*.

throstle. AS. *throstle*; cf. LG. *draussel*, Ger. *drossel*, ON. *thröstr*; ? ult. cogn. with L. *turdus*, thrush.

throttle. Formed in ME. from *throat*; cf. synon. Ger. *erdrosseln*.

through. AS. *thurh*, which, when stressed, became *thorough* (cf. *borough*, *furrow*). WGer.; cf. Du. *door*, Ger. *durch*, "through, thorow, or thorough" (Ludw.); cogn. with Goth. *thairh*. Orig. oblique case of a Teut. name for hole, and hence cogn. with *thrill*. The two forms were earlier used indifferently, e.g. Shaks. has *throughfare*. US. sense of finished is found in ME. (v.i.).

> He will throughly purge his floor (*Matt.* iii. 12).
>
> I am through with my brother, Edward Plompton, touching Haverary Park (*Plumpton Let.* 1490).

throw. AS. *thrāwan*, to twist, turn. WGer.; cf. Du. *draaien*, Ger. *drehen*; cogn. with L. & G. root which appears in *teredo*. With changed sense (prob. via that of whirling missile before throwing, L. *torquēre telum*, to hurl a javelin) has replaced *warp* and largely superseded *cast*. Orig. sense survives in *silk-throwing*. See also *thrawn*.

thrum[1] [*archaic*]. Short end, scrap of yarn, etc. Orig. what is left attached to loom when web is cut. AS. *thrum*, ligament. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *dreum*, Ger. *trumm* (now esp. in pl. *trümmer*, ruins), ON. *thröm*r, edge; cogn. with L. *terminus*.

> Thrumb'd halfe with ivie, halfe with crisped mosse (Sylv. i. 7).

thrum[2]. Verb. Imit., cf. *strum*.

thrush[1]. Bird. AS. *thrysce*, *thryssce*, app. cogn. with *throstle* (q.v.), though some authorities regard them as quite separate.

thrush[2]. Disease of mouth. From 17 cent., also in 18 cent. used of disease in the "frog" of horse's hoof. Cf. Sw. *törsk*, Dan. *tröske*, also of obscure origin. Norw. has *frösk*, *frosk*, in same sense, phonetically ident. with *frosk*, frog. This fact, and use of L. *rana*, frog, G. *βάτραχος*, frog, as names for diseases of the mouth, suggests that **frush* may have been the original. See *frog*[2]. The change of *f-* to *th-* has parallels in hist. *thirdborough*, AS. *frithborh*, peace surety, and naut. *thrap* for *frap*.

thrust. ON. *thrȳsta*, ? ult. cogn. with L. *trudere*. In colloq. use mostly replaced by *push*.

thud. From 16 cent. (verb and noun). Imit., or, with new sense developed under imit. influence, from AS. *thyddan*, to thrust.

Thug. Hind. *ṭhag*, cheat, swindler, used instead of the correct name *ṭ'hansigar*, strangler.

thuja, thuya. Shrub. G. *θυία*, *θύα*, an Afr. tree, whence also *thyine* (*Rev.* xviii. 12).

Thule. L., G. *Θουλη*, *Θύλη*, a land six days' sail north of Britain (Polybius), whence L. *ultima Thule*, variously identified, and used fig. for furthest point.

> Tile is the uttermost ylond of occean (Trev. i. 325).

thumb. AS. *thūma*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *duim*, Ger. *daumen*; also ON. *thumall*, thumb of glove; cogn. with L. *tumēre*, to swell, OPers. *tūma*, fat. For excrescent *-b* cf. *dumb*. *Rule of thumb*, skill learned by practice, is 17 cent. *Under the thumb* seems to be evolved, with changed sense, from 17 cent. *under thumb*, secretly, underhand.

> Each finger is a thumb to-day, methinks (*Ralph Royster-Doyster*, 1534).

Thummim [*Bibl.*]. See *Urim*.

thump. From 16 cent. Imit., cf. *bump*, *thud*. For intens. use (*thumping majority*) cf. *whopping*, *spanking*, etc.

thunder. AS. *thunor*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *donder*, Ger. *donner*, ON. *thōrr* (for **thonr*), whence name of god *Thor*; cogn. with L. *tonare*, Sanskrit *tan*, to resound. Early used both of sound and flash, hence *thunderstruck* (cf. similar use of F. *tonnerre*, Ger. *donner*). See also *bolt*[1]. *Thunderer*, the *Times*, is in Carlyle (1840), and was orig. applied to Edward Sterling, who wrote for the *Times* 1830–40. With intens. *thundering* cf. *thumping*, etc. The *Thundering Legion* (hist.) trad. derived its name from a militarily convenient thunderstorm brought on by the prayers of its Christian members. With *thunder and lightning*, black and yellow (in various colloquialisms), cf. *pepper and salt*, *seersucker*.

thurible. From L. *thuribulum*, from Late L. *thus*, *thur-*, incense, L. *tus*, G. *θύος*, sacrifice, from *θύειν*, to sacrifice.

Thursday. AS. *Thunresdæg* and ON. *Thōrsdagr*, day of Thor or thunder (q.v.); cf. Du. *donderdag*, Ger. *donnerstag*. Teut. rendering of Late L. *Jovis dies*, whence F. *jeudi*, It. *giovedì*.

thus. AS. *thus*, from demonstr. root of *that*, *the*; cf. Du. *dus*. OHG. has *sus*, from demonstr. *so*.

thuya. See *thuja*.

thwack. Imit. intensification (16 cent.) of earlier *thack*, AS. *thaccian*, to clap, which is also imit. Cf. relation of *tang*[2] and *twang*.

thwart[1]. To impede, etc. First (c. 1200) as adv. ON. *thvert*, across, athwart, orig. neut. of adj. *thverr*, transverse. Hence ME. adj. *thwart*, froward, perverse, "cross," and verb to *thwart* (cf. to *queer the pitch*, and F. *traverser un projet*). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *dwars* (adv.), Ger. *quer* (OHG. *twer*). These are all shortened from an earlier form which appears in AS. *thweorh*, perverse, cross, Ger. *zwerch-* (OHG. *twerh*), in *zwerchfell*, diaphragm, "cross skin," Goth. *thwairhs*, angry, "cross"; ult. cogn. with L. *torquĕre*, to twist.

> We frequently chang'd our barge, by reason of the bridges thwarting our course (Evelyn).

thwart[2]. Of a boat. Altered (18 cent.), under influence of *thwart*[1], from earlier *thought* (Capt. John Smith and mod. dial.), for *thoft* (still in dial.), AS. *thofte*, rowers' bench; cf. ON. *thopta*, Du. *docht*, *doft*, Ger. *duft*, *ducht* (from LG.), from a Teut. root, to squat. AS. *gethofta*, comrade, lit. benchmate, is an interesting parallel to *companion*, *comrade*, *messmate*, etc.

> *thaughts*: are the seats on which they sit who row in the boat (*Sea-Dict.* 1708).

thy. Weakened form of *thine*, orig. before consonants as in Bibl. *thine eyes*, *thy son*.

Thyestean (feast). From Θυέστης, brother of Ἀτρεύς, who made him eat of the flesh of his own sons.

thyine. See *thuja*.

thylacine. Marsupial wolf (Tasmania). F., coined (1827) by Temminck from G. *θύλακος*, pouch.

thyme. F. *thym*, L. *thymum*, G. *θύμον*, from *θύειν*, to burn sacrifice.

thymele. Altar of Dionysus in G. theatre. G. *θυμέλη*, altar, from *θύειν* (v.s.).

thyroid [*anat.*]. From G. *θυρεοειδής*, shield-shaped (Galen), from *θυρεός*, oblong shield.

thyrsus. L., G. *θύρσος*, stem of plant, Bacchic staff.

tiara. L., G. *τιάρα*, orig. a Pers. head-dress, so prob. of Oriental origin.

tibia. L., shin-bone, flute.

tic. F., in earliest use applied to spasmodic trouble in horses. Hence *tic douloureux*, facial neuralgia. ? Cf. It., *ticchio*, freak, whim.

ticca [*Anglo-Ind.*]. In *ticca-gharry*. Hind. *ṭhīkā*, hire.

tice [*cricket*, *lawn-tennis*]. From dial. *tice*, aphet. for *entice* (q.v.), or, as it appears earlier (13 cent.), perh. direct from F. *attiser*.

tick[1]. Insect. WGer.; cf. Du. *teek*, *tiek*, Ger. *zecke*; also F. *tique* (from Teut.). AS. *ticia* (? for **tīca* or **ticca*) is recorded once. Perh. orig. goat and cogn. with Ger. *ziege*, goat, *zicklein*, kid; cf. synon. Ger. *holzbock*, lit. wood goat.

tick[2]. In *bed-tick*. Cf. Du. *tijk*, Ger. *zieche*. WGer. loan from L. *teca*, *theca*, G. *θήκη*, case, from *τιθέναι*, to put, whence also F. *taie*, pillow-case.

tick[3]. Light touch, sound. Imit., cf. Du. *tikken*, Norw. dial. *tikka*, to tap, touch lightly. Sense of light touch with pen, whence to *tick off*, is 19 cent. See also *tig*.

tick[4]. Credit. A 17 cent. clipped form of *ticket* (cf. *mob*, *cit*, etc.). Perh. from seamen's practice of getting goods on their pay-tickets (v.i.).

> Their families must starve if we do not give them money, or they procure upon their tickets from some people that will trust them (Pepys, Oct. 31, 1666).

ticket. F. *étiquette*, label, etc., OF. *estiquete*, from *estiquer*, to stick, of Teut. origin. US. pol. use is recorded c. 1700; hence prob. *that's the ticket.* The (obs.) *ticket-porters* of London were so called from the badge which showed them to be licensed by the Corporation. Spec. sense of *ticket-of-leave*, written permission, arose in Austral.

tickle. ? Metath., influenced by *tick*[3], of *kittle* (q.v.). But cf. synon. L. *titillare* and dial. *tittle* (14 cent.).

> How he tickles yon trout under the gilles! you shall see him take him by and by (Marston, *Ant. & Mellida*, ii.).

tick-tack. Redupl. on *tick*[3]. Cf. F. *tic-tac.*

tic-polonga. Snake (Ceylon). Sinhalese *tit-polongā*, spot viper.

tidbit. See *titbit.*

tiddler. For *tittlebat.* See *stickleback.*

tiddlywinks. Game, orig. (1870) form of dominoes. ? Suggested by slang *tiddly-wink*, unlicensed drink-shop (pawnshop).

tide. AS. *tīd*, time, as still in many compds. (*eventide, Yuletide*, etc.) and to *work double tides*, though this is orig. allusive to the two tides of each day. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *tijd*, Ger. *zeit*, ON. *tīth*, all meaning *time*, with which they are ult. cogn. From archaic to *tide* (*betide*), happen, comes *tiding*(*s*), orig. happenings, but found in AS. in current sense. Cf. Ger. *zeitung*, newspaper. Application to sea has a parallel in LG. *tīde*, Du. *tij* (earlier *tijde*), from which it may have been borrowed, the first clear example of *tide* (of the sea) being in Chauc. In pleon. *time and tide*, which occurs much earlier, *tide* has its orig. sense. To *tide over* is naut. (v.i.). A *tide-waiter*, now sometimes fig. for time-server, was a Customs officer who awaited ships coming in with the tide.

> To tide over to a place, is to goe over with the tide of ebbe or flood (Capt. John Smith).

tidivate. See *titivate.*

tidy. Orig. timely, seasonable. From *tide* (q.v.).

> I will do what I can tidily to signify unto your Majesty our state (Lord Wentworth, 1558).

tie. AS. *tēag* (noun), *tīgan* (verb); cogn. with ON. *taug*, rope, Ger. *ziehen*, to draw, and with *tight*, *tow*[2], *tug*, etc. Sense of equality (sport) is evolved from that of connecting link, { ; cf. mod. *bracketted*, i.e. equal.

tier. Orig. naut., of oars or guns. From F. *tirer*, to draw, shoot. OF. has *tire*, sequence, but the E. word (16 cent.) perh. represents rather F. *tir*, shooting, and was orig. applied to a "tire of ordnance," row of guns. Cf. It. *tiro*, "a tyre of ordinance" (Flor.).

> The sayd Philip carried three tire of ordinance on a side, and eleven peeces in every tire (Raleigh, 1591).

tierce. F., fem. of *tiers*, third, L. *tertius*. The cask called a *tierce* is the third of a pipe. For fencing sense cf. *carte, quarte.*

tiercel. See *tercel.*

Tiers-État [*hist.*]. F., third estate, i.e. the Commons, as opposed to the clergy and nobility.

> Qu'est-ce que le Tiers-État? Tout. Qu'a-t-il été jusqu'à présent dans l'ordre politique? Rien. Que demande-t-il à devenir? Quelque chose (Sieyès).

tiff[1]. Temper. Prob. imit. of small outburst. Cf. *huff, sniff.*

tiff[2], **tift** [*dial.*]. To drink. Hence Anglo-Ind. *tiffin*, lunch, for *tiffing*. For extension from drinking to eating cf. *nuncheon, bever.*

> *tiffing*: eating, or drinking out of meal time (Grose).
>
> The captain, tifting away at the fluids as became an honest sailor (*Tom Cringle's Log*).

tiffany. Fabric. In AF. occ. used for Epiphany and also common in ME. as a female name. OF. *tiphanie*, L., G. *θεοφάνια*, lit. manifestation of God; cf. F. dial. (Berri) *tiefen*, January. As name for fabric perh. a joc. allusion to etym. sense of "manifestation," ? or associated with *diaphanous.*

> Tiffanie, sarcenet, and cypres, which instead of apparell to cover and hide, shew women naked through them (Holland's *Pliny*).

tiffin. See *tiff*[2].

tig. Game of "touch." Cf. *tick*[3], *tag*[2], and synon. Ger. *zeck.*

tiger. F. *tigre*, L., G. *τίγρις*, prob. of Oriental origin, ? with orig. sense of swift, whence also river *Tigris.* In most Europ. langs. Often used by early travellers for the jaguar, panther, etc. As archaic name for groom prob. from striped waistcoat or livery.

tight. For earlier *thight*, ON. *thēttr*, watertight, solid, staunch; cf. synon. Ger. *dicht* (from LG.). Change of form is app. due to association with *taut* (q.v.) and obs. *ticht*, p.p. of *tie*, whence also some later senses, chiefly from naut. lang. Orig. sense of dense, compact, appears in *water-tight*; so also a *tight ship*, and hence a *tight little island.* For slang sense of drunk cf. *screwed.*

> *thyht, hoole, not brokyn, not hoole withyn*: integer solidus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

tike. See *tyke*.

tilbury [*archaic*]. Vehicle. Inventor's name. Cf. *shillebeer*.

tilde. Sp., diacritic mark over *n* as in *señor*. Metath. from L. *titulus* (cf. *tittle*).

tile. AS. *tigele*, L. *tegula*, from *tegere*, to cover; cf. F. *tuile*, It. *tegola*, *tegghia*. Early Teut. loan from L.; cf. Du. *tegel*, Ger. *ziegel*, ON. *tigl*. *Slate* (q.v.) is F., the orig. Teut. roof-cover being represented by *thatch* (q.v.).

till[1]. Verb. AS. *tilian*, to strive after, labour. WGer.; cf. Du. *telen*, to breed, cultivate, Ger. *zielen*, to aim, and see *till*[2]. For specialization of sense cf. F. *labourer*, to till, lit. to work. AS. *tilth* is now usu. replaced by *tillage*.

till[2]. Prep. & conj. Northumb. and ON. *til*, corresponding in use to E. *to*, Ger. *zu*, as still in Sc. Orig. a noun; cf. AS. *till*, fixed position, Ger. *ziel*, end, aim, also AS. *til*, serviceable, to the purpose. See also *till*[1].

till[3]. Noun. Orig. (15 cent.) drawer or compartment in coffer for valuables, private documents, etc. Origin obscure. ? Cf. F. *tille*, boat-locker, which is perh. of Teut. origin and cogn. with *thill*.

tillandsia. Plant. Named by Linnaeus from *Tillands*, Sw. botanist.

tiller. OF. *telier*, *tellier*, orig. weaver's beam, *telier des tisserands*, MedL. *telarium*, from *tela*, web; hence, stock of crossbow. E. naut. use (= F. *barre du gouvernail*) is 17 cent.

Sor le telier a un quarrel assis (*Loherencs*).

arbrier: the tillar of a crosse-bow (Cotg.).

tilt[1]. Of cart. Replaces (16 cent.) ME. *teld*, *telt*, AS. *teld*, tent, cogn. with Ger. *zelt*, ON. *tjald*, ? and ult. with L. *tendere*, to stretch (see *tent*[1]). Current form is app. due to ME. *tillette* (v.i.), OF. *telele*, var. of *teilete* (*toilette*), dim. of *teile* (*toile*), cloth, L. *tela*.

Cartes with tillettes for shott with all apparelle (*Nav. Accts.* 1497).

tilt[2]. To incline, etc. In ME. to overthrow. App. from AS. *tealt*, unsteady, whence *tealtian*, to be unsteady. Current sense perh. orig. from naut. use.

tilt[3]. Joust. Identified by *NED.* with *tilt*[2], which I believe to be an error. First recorded c. 1500, as noun, in sense of encounter, place of encounter (*tilt-yard*). I conjecture connection with OF. *tillet*, *tillot*, from *tilleul*, lime[2], staves of lime-wood having been used in the sport (v.i.), perh. as splintering easily. I have not found evidence that the *tilt* was orig. the lance-shaft, but the correspondence of *full tilt* with OF. *pleine hanste* (passim in *Roland*), *bouhort plenier* (*Tristan*), is significant, as both *hanste* and *bouhort* mean shaft of lance, and OF. *bouhorder*, to tilt, is derived from the latter. To *run a tilt* is for earlier *atilt* (adv.). To *tilt at windmills* alludes to Don Quixote.

tiliatus, *tiliosus*: virgula tiliacea, cujus usus maxime erat in hastiludiis. Cujus vero ligni interdum fuerint ipsae virgulae discimus ex aliis lit. remiss. ann. 1375 in Reg. 107, ch. 50: "Iceulx Jehan et Girart prinrent chascun d'eulx un blanc petit tilleul pelé, pour en behourder l'un a l'autre, et en eulx ainsi esbatant et bouhourdant, briserent plusurs tilleux l'un contre l'autre" (Duc.).

tilth. See *till*[1].

Timariot. In *Bride of Abydos* (i. 7). F., It. *timariotto*, from Pers. *tīmār*, fief.

timbale [*cook.*]. From shape. F., kettle-drum, bowl, app. a mixed form from OF. *atabal* (q.v.) and L. *tympanum*; cf. It. *timballo*, Sp. *timbal*. See *timbre*.

timber. AS. *timber*, house, building material, trees suitable for the purpose. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. dial. *timmer*, Ger. *zimmer*, room (OHG. *zimbar*), ON. *timbr*, Goth. **timr* (in *timrjan*, to build); cogn. with G. δέμειν, to build, δόμος, house. Cf. also Ger. *zimmern*, to carpenter, *zimmermann*, carpenter. In law *timber* is oak, ash, elm of twenty years' growth or more, with certain additions due to local use in building, e.g. in Bucks the beech is included.

timbre. F., small bell; hence, tone, L. *tympanum*, G. τύμπανον, timbrel, kettledrum. The F. word also assumed the sense of bell-helmet; hence, crest, and finally, stamp, whence E. *timbromania*, stamp-collecting.

timbrel. Dim. of obs. *timbre*, used by Wyc. to render *tympanum* (v.s.).

time. AS. *tīma*, cogn. with ON. *tīmi* (whence Sw. *timme*, Dan. *time*, hour), and with *tide*, the immediate cognates of which represent its senses in the other Teut. langs. In E. it has the double sense of extent and point (F. *temps*, *fois*, Ger. *zeit*, *mal*), and also stands for hour (F. *heure*, Ger. *uhr*). *Good* (*bad*) *time*, now regarded as US., was once current E. (cf. F. *se donner du bon temps*, and to *have a fine time of it*), but *high old time* is genuine US. (see however *old*). *Father Time* represents G. χρόνος. The *Times* dates from 1788. The earliest railway *time-table* appeared 1838, a year

before *Bradshaw*. *Time-honoured* is an echo of Shaks. (*Rich. II*, i. 1).

timid. F. *timide*, L. *timidus*, from *timēre*, to fear.

timocracy. F. *timocratie*, MedL., G. τιμοκρατία, from τιμή, honour. In Aristotle, rule by propertied class, in Plato, rule inspired by love of honour.

Timon. Of Athens, famous misanthrope.

> The latter-day Timon of Cheyne Row [Carlyle] (*NED.* 1886).

timoneer. F. *timonier*, helmsman, It. *timoniere*, from *timon*, helm, L. *temo-n-*, waggon-pole, helm.

> And teach him the trade of a timoneer (*Gondoliers*).

timorous. OF. *timoureus*, MedL. *timorosus*, from *timor*, fear.

Timothy (grass). Introduced from England into US. by *Timothy Hanson* (early 18 cent.).

tin. AS. *tin*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *tin*, Ger. *zinn*, ON. *tin*. For slang sense of money, said to have been first applied to the thin-worn silver coinage of the 18 cent. recalled in 1817, cf. *brass*. Contemptuous *tinpot* was orig. applied to music. *Tin hat*, helmet, was theat. before the Great War.

tinamou. Partridge of the pampas. F., from native name.

tinchel [*Sc.*]. Circle of beaters in hunting. Gael. *timchioll*, circuit.

> We'll quell the savage mountaineer,
> As their tinchel cows the game (*Lady of Lake*, vi. 17).

tincture. L. *tinctura*, from *tingere*, *tinct-*, to dye.

tinder. AS. *tynder*, cogn. with *-tendan*, to kindle, whence dial. *tind*. The verb is Com. Teut.; cf. Ger. *zünden*, ON. *tendra*, Goth. *tandjan*. See *tandstickor*. Orig. method of procuring fire by striking flint with steel has given the phrase to *strike a light*.

> Nether men tendyn a lanterne, and putten it undir a busshel (Wyc. *Matt.* v. 15).

tine. Prong. AS. *tind*, cogn. with ON. *tindr*, Ger. *zinne*, pinnacle. For loss of *-d* cf. *woodbine*.

ting. Imit. of thin clear sound. Cf. *tang*[2] and redupl. *ting-tang*.

tinge. First as verb. L. *tingere*, to dye.

tingle. Modification of *tinkle*, with which it varies in Wyc. Orig. idea of sound, passing into that of sensation, appears in to *make one's ears tingle*. L. *tinnire* has the same double sense.

> A cry that shiver'd to the tingling stars (Tennyson, *Morte d'Arthur*).

tink. Imit., the redupl. *tink-tank* (cf. *ting-tang*) representing alternation of lighter and heavier sound.

> I am maad as bras sownnynge or a symbal tynkynge [*Vulg.* tinniens] (Wyc. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 1).

tinker. This, and Sc. *tinkler*, are found much earlier (12 cent.) than *tink*, *tinkle*, from which they are usu. derived, an etym. given in the *Prompt. Parv.* This is not an insuperable objection, as a word like *tinker*, used as trade-name and surname, would naturally get recorded more easily than an onomatopoeic word.

tinkle. Frequent. of *tink* (q.v.). Cf. *tingle*, with which it is used indifferently in ME.

> Bothe his eeris shulen tynclen [*Vulg.* tinnire] (Wyc. 1 *Sam.* iii. 11).

tinsel. F. *étincelle*, spark, OF. *estincelle*, VL. **stincilla*, metath. of *scintilla*. ModF. has in this sense *paillette* or *clinquant*.

> *estinceller*: to powder, or set thick with sparkles (Cotg.).

tint. Earlier *tinct*, L. *tinctus*, from *tingere*, *tinct-*, to dye. Later form, as art word, due to It. *tinta*.

tintinnabulation. Coined (? by Poe) from L. *tintinnabulum*, bell, imit. redupl. from *tinnire*, to resound, tinkle.

tiny. From earlier (15 cent.) *tine*, used as noun (small quantity) and adj. and always preceded by *little*. ? Aphet. for synon. F. *tantin*, *tantinet*, ever so little, corresponding in sense to L. *tantillus*, from *tantus*, so much. For sense, and regular use with *little*, cf. Sc. *wee* (q.v.). Transition from sense of small quantity to that of small size is like that of Sc. *the bit laddie*. Terence uses *puer tantillus* in same sense as ME. and Shaks. *little tiny child*. But if the etym. I propose for *wee* is correct, *tiny* may be rather connected with *teen* (q.v.).

> *tantino*: a verie little, never so little, a little little quantity (Flor.).
>
> *tantillus*: so little and small, very little, little tiny (Litt.).

tip[1]. Point, extremity. Cf. synon. Du. *tip*, Sw. *tipp*, Norw. Dan. *tip*; also Du. *tepel*, Ger. *zipfel*. In some senses perh. a thinned form of *top*; cf. *tip-top*, which may be redupl. on either word. First appears in *tiptoe* (Chauc.).

tip[2]. Present. From earlier verb to *tip* (c. 1600), hand over, pass, orig. a cant word, as in to *tip the wink*. Here belong *straight tip*, *tipster*.

tip[3]. To upset, tilt up. Orig. (14 cent.) *type*, with long vowel (still in dial.). Origin unknown, but cf. synon. *top*, *tope* (naut. & dial.). Here belongs *tip-cat*.

tip[4]. To touch lightly. ? Thinned form of *tap*[2]. Cf. dial. *tip for tap*. Here belongs *tip and run* (cricket), used during the Great War of Ger. nav. dashes at seaside resorts.

tipit, tippit. Provincial game. For *tip*[2] *it*, hand it over, pass it on.

tippet. Orig. dim. of *tip*[1]. Cf. Ger. *zipfel* in similar senses.

> [He] bond the sorys to his hede with the typet of his hood (*Beryn*).

tipple. From 16 cent., but *tipeler* is found as leg. description in 14 cent. (*NED.*) and as surname is recorded early in 13 cent. This proves early existence of verb, unless it is a back-formation like *cadge*, *peddle*. Origin obscure, but ult. connection with *tap*[1] seems likely. Cf. Norw. dial. *tipla*, to drip slowly, drink in small quantities. A *tippler* was orig. an alehouse keeper. For a converse sense-development cf. *tobacconist*.

tipstaff [*hist.*]. For *tipped staff*, truncheon with emblem of office, carried by constable, etc. See *tip*[1].

tipsy. From *tip*[3], but later associated with *tipple*. For suffix cf. *tricksy*, *popsy-wopsy*.

tirade. F., It. *tirata*, volley, etc., from *tirare*, to fire. See *tire*[2].

tirailleur. F., from *tirailler*, frequent. of *tirer*, to shoot. See *tire*[2]

tire[1]. To weary. AS. *tīorian*, to exhaust, wear away (trans. & intrans.). Ulterior hist. obscure.

tire[2] [*obs.*]. To tug, tear, etc. F. *tirer*, to draw; cf. It. *tirare*, Sp. *tirar*. Hence *attire*, *retire*. Of obscure origin, but perh. connected with *tire*[1], as the verb has in the older Rom. langs. also sense of vexing, harassing.

tire[3]. Dress, outer covering of wheel. Aphet. for *attire*. In first sense confused with ME. *tiar*, tiara. For second sense cf. Ger. *radkranz*, lit. wheel-garland. Often incorr. spelt *tyre*.

> *perruquiere*: a tyre-maker, or attire-maker; a woman that makes perriwigs, or attires (Cotg.).
>
> The application of elastic bearings round the tire of carriage-wheels (*NED.* 1845).

tiro. L., young soldier, raw recruit. In MedL. often *tyro*. Hence *tirocinium* (Cowper, 1784), lit. first campaign, novice experience.

Tironian. System of shorthand attributed to Cicero's freedman *Tiro*.

tirra-lirra. Imit. of cheerful song (*Wint. Tale*, iv. 3, *Lady of Shalott*, iii. 4). Cf. OF. *turelure*.

tisane. See *ptisane*.

Tishri. Jewish month, called *Ethanim* before Captivity. Late Heb. *tishrī*, from Aram. *shᵉrā*, to begin.

tissue. Earlier *tissu*, F., p.p. of OF. *tistre* (replaced by *tisser*), to weave, L. *texere*. *Tissue-paper* (18 cent.) was perh. orig. used, as now, to insert between layers of fine tissue (fabric); but synon. F. *papier de soie* suggests rather an allusion to the softness and delicacy of the paper itself.

tit[1]. Small nag, little girl, bird. Cf. ON. *tittr*, titmouse, Norw. dial. *tita*, of various small fish and other objects. Occurs much earlier in *titmouse*, *titling*.

tit[2]. In *tit for tat*. ? Imit. of light tap. Cf. earlier *tip for tap*, also dial. *tint for tant*, app. after F. *tant pour tant* (see *taunt*).

Titan. One of family of giants, G. Τιτᾶνες, children of Heaven and Earth (Uranus and Gaea), who attempted to scale heaven and overthrow Zeus by piling Mount Pelion upon Mount Ossa. *Weary Titan* is in M. Arnold's *Heine's Grave*. He afterwards applied the epithet to England (*Friendship's Garland*).

titanium [*chem.*]. Named (1795) by Klaproth on analogy of *uranium* (v.s.).

titbit. From 17 cent. (also *tidbit*). Prob. from *tit*[1].

Tite Barnacle. Adhesive and incompetent bureaucrat. See *Little Dorrit*.

tithe. AS. *teogotha*, *tēotha*, tenth. Spec. sense of eccl. due has led to the retention of the word, replaced as ordinal by *tenth*. Cf. F. *dîme*, tithe, L. *decima* (sc. *pars*). Hence *tithing* (hist.), AS. *tēothung*, aggregate of ten households under system of frankpledge.

Titian hair. Of the red colour common in pictures by *Titian* (†1576).

titillate. From L. *titillare*, to tickle.

titivate. From c. 1800 (also *tidivate*). ? From *tidy* with jocular latinization, ? or fanciful elaboration of synon. dial. *tiff*, F. *attifer*, "to decke, pranke, tricke, trim, adorne" (Cotg.), Merovingian L. *aptificare*, from *aptus*, fit.

title. OF. (*titre*), L. *titulus*, "the title or inscription of a worke or acte" (Coop.).

> And the title of his cause was writun (Wyc. *Mark*, xv. 26).

titling. See *tit*[1]. Cf. ON. *titlingr*, sparrow.

titmouse. ME. *titmose*, from *tit*[1] and obs. *mose*, AS. *māse*, a Teut. bird-name; cf. Du. *mees*, Ger. *meise*, ON. *meisingr*; also F. *mésange*, "a titmouse, or tittling" (Cotg.), from Teut. Altered on *mouse*, whence incorr. pl. *titmice*. Cf. Norw. Dan. *musvit*, black tit, altered on *mus*, mouse, from earlier *misvitte*. Often shortened to *tit*, whence *tomtit*.

titter. Imit., cf. Ger. *kichern*.

tittle. L. *titulus*, title, in Late L. for any small stroke forming part of, or added to, a letter; cf. Port. *til*, accent, Prov. *titule*, dot of i, Sp. *tilde* (q.v.). In Bibl. use (Wyc. *Matt.* v. 18) it represents Heb. *qōts*, thorn, prick, G. κεραία, horn, L. *apex*, rendered *prica* in AS. See *jot*.

tittlebat. See *sticklebak*.

tittle-tattle. See *tattle*. App. the redupl. is on *tittle*, to prate, much older than *tattle*. The *NED*. quotes *tittler* from *Piers Plowm.*, but it was a surname a century earlier (*Hund. Rolls*). The verb is prob. imit., cf. *titter*.

tittup. To prance along. First (c. 1700) as noun, canter. Perh. imit. of hoof-beat.

titubate. From L. *titubare*, to stagger.

titular. From L. *titulus*, title.

tizzy [*slang*]. Sixpence. ? Argotic perversion of obs. *tilbury*, sixpence, "so called from it's being formerly the fare for crossing over from Gravesend to Tilbury fort" (Grose). Cf. schoolboy *swiz* for *swindle*.

tmesis [*gram.*]. Separation of parts of compound. G. τμῆσις, from τέμνειν, to cut.

T.N.T. Powerful explosive, *tri-nitro-toluene*, from Ger. *toluin*, from *tolu* (q.v.).

to. AS. *tō*. WGer.; cf. Du. *te*, Ger. *zu*. ON. has *til*, Goth. *du*; cogn. with L. enclitic *-do* (as in *quando*), G. -δε. For *all to brake* (*Judges*, ix. 53) see *all*, *to-*.

to-. Obs. prefix. AS. *tō-*. WGer.; cf. OSax. *te-*, Ger. *zer-*; ult. cogn. with L. *dis-*. See *all*.

toad. From AS. *tādige*, with no known cognates. Cf. *tadpole*. *Toady* is for *toad-eater*, orig. mountebank attendant of quack doctor pretending to eat (poisonous) toads in order to advertise his master's infallible antidotes (see quot. s.v. *understrapper*). F. *crapaud*, toad, is used with similar allusion; cf. also F. *avaleur de couleuvres* (adders), toady. For *toadstool* cf. synon. Du. *paddestoel*, from *padde*, toad, "paddock."

> The Beauclerks, Lord Westmorland and a Mr Jones his tutor or toadeater, were our party (Duchess of Devonshire, July 26, 1776).

toast. First (14 cent.) as verb. OF. *toster*, from L. *torrēre*, *tost-*, to parch, etc.; cf. It. *tostare*, "to toste, to bloate, to parch with heate" (Flor.). In ME. used also of a slice of toasted spiced bread with which beverages were flavoured, and, from c. 1700, of a lady regarded as figuratively adding piquancy to the wine in which her health was drunk.

> Go fetch me a quart of sack, put a toast in't (*Merry Wives*, iii. 5).

tobacco. Earlier (16 cent.) *tabaco*. Sp., from Carib of Hayti, according to Oviedo (1535) the name of the tube through which the smoke was inhaled, but according to Las Casas (1552) a kind of cigar. Later research suggests the possibility of its being a Guarani word (Brazil). In most Europ. langs. A *tobacconist* was earlier (Ben Jonson) a smoker.

> To the corrupted basenesse of the first use of this tobacco, doeth very well agree the foolish and groundlesse first entry thereof into this kingdome (James I).

> Drunkards and tobacconists are ranked together, and not improperly (Adm. Monson, 1624).

toboggan. Canad.Ind.(Micmac) *tobākun*. Spelt *tabaganne* in 17 cent. F.

toby[1]. Jug, Punch's dog, both first in Dickens, unless a jug is meant in quot. below. From *Tobias* (cf. *jeroboam*, *tankard*, etc.). Earlier (17 cent.) also buttocks, as in to *tickle one's toby*. *Toby Philpot*, "fill pot" (*Tom Brown's Schooldays*), for a brown jug, goes back to the name of a character in O'Keefe's *Poor Soldier* (1782).

> I am glad you had the Toby (Letter of 1673, in *Notes & Queries*, 12 S. v. 118).

toby[2] [*archaic*]. In *high toby*, *low toby*, profession of mounted highwayman and footpad respectively. From Shelta *tobar*, road, ? deliberate perversion of Ir. *bothar*, road.

toccata [*mus.*]. It., from *toccare*, to touch.

toco, **toko** [*slang*]. From WInd. phrase *toco for yam*, punishment instead of food, with ref. to slaves. *Toco* is said to be imper. of Hind. *tokna*, to censure.

toco-. From G. τόκος, offspring.

tocsin. F., OF. *toquassen*, Prov. *tocasenh*, touch (q.v.) sign, with second element from L. *signum*, used in Late L. for bell.

tod. Weight, orig. of wool. Fris. & LG. *todde*, small bundle, load, ? cogn. with Ger. *zotte*, shaggy tuft, etc. *Tod*, bush, esp. in *ivy-tod*, is the same word.

to-day. From *to* and *day*; cf. *to-night*, *to-morrow*, also Ger. *heutzutage*, F. *aujourd'hui*, both pleon., as *heute* is for OHG. **hiu-tagu*, and OF. *hui* is L. *hodie*, *hoc die*.

> Yet hadde I levere wedde no wyf to-yeere
> (Chauc. D. 168).

toddle. Orig. Sc. & north. (*NED.*). Of obscure origin, ? ult. cogn. with *totter*. *NED.* records it from c. 1600.

toddy. Orig. Anglo-Ind. name for fermented sap. Earlier *tarrie* (Purch.), *taddy*. Hind. *tāṛī*, from *tār*, species of palm, Sanskrit *tāla*.

> A kinde of drinke of the pamita tree called "taddy"
> (Jourdaine's *Journal*, 1609).

todea. Fern. Named from *Tode*, Ger. botanist (†1787).

to-do. Cf. *ado* and origin of *affair*.

tody. WInd. bird. From F. *todier*, from L. *todus*, some small bird, adopted as generic name by Linnaeus.

toe. AS. *tā* (for **tāhe*). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *teen*, *toon* (orig. pl.), Ger. *zehe*, ON. *tā*.

toff. Earlier *toft*, vulgarism for *tuft* (q.v.).

toffee. Later form of northern *taffy*. ? Connected with *tafia*.

toft [*archaic*]. ON. *topt*, homestead, earlier *tomt*; ? ult. cogn. with L. *domus*. Common in place-names and surnames. Hence also Norm. F. *-tot* in place-names (*Yvetot*, etc.).

tog. Usu. in pl. A cant word, perh. from L. *toga*.

> *toge*: a coat (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

toga. L., cogn. with *tegere*, to cover.

together. AS. *tōgædere*, cogn. with *gather*; cf. Ger. *zusammen*, together, cogn. with *sammeln* (OHG. *samanan*), to gather. Hence *altogether*.

toggle. Cross-bar. Orig. naut. ? Cf. obs. *tuggle*, from *tug*.

toil[1]. To work laboriously, orig. to contend, struggle. OF. *touillier*, L. *tudiculare*, to stir, from *tudicula*, machine for crushing olives, from *tudes*, mallet, cogn. with *tundere*, *tutud-*, to beat. Earlier sense survives in Sc. *tulzie*, in which *-z-* is a late printer's substitute for an obs. symbol (as in *Mackenzie*, *Menzies*, etc.) representing the sound of the consonant *y*.

toil[2]. Only in pl., *in the toils*. F. *toile*, cloth, web, L. *tela*, cogn. with *texere*, to weave; in F. also, in pl., for "toyles; or, a hay to inclose, or intangle, wilde beasts in" (Cotg.).

> The 7 of August [1554] was a general huntinge at Wyndsore forest, where was made a great toyle of 4 or 5 myles longe (Wriothesley).

toilet. F. *toilette*, dim. of *toile*, cloth (v.s.). For curious sense-development in F. & E., wrapper, table-cover, dressing-table, attire, etc., cf. that of *bureau*.

toise [*mil.*]. F., fathom, measure of six feet, L. *tensa* (sc. *brachia*), stretched (arms), from *tendere*, to stretch. Cf. F. *brasse*, fathom, L. *brachia*.

tokay. Wine. From *Tokay*, Hungary.

toke [*slang*]. Bread. ? Alteration of *tack*[2].

token. AS. *tācn*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *teeken*, Ger. *zeichen*, ON. *teikn*, Goth. *taikns*; cogn. with *teach* (q.v.). Largely replaced by borrowed *sign* (see *Ps.* cxxxv. 9). With *by the same token*, very common in 15 cent., cf. F. *à telles enseignes que*, the proof of this being that.

> An ivel generacioun and avoutiere sekith a tokne
> (Wyc. *Matt.* xii. 39).

> By the same tokyn that I payd hym vj g^{rs} in Ajust
> (*Cely Papers*).

toko. See *toco*.

tolbooth [*hist.*]. From *toll*[1] and *booth*. Orig. customs office (Wyc. *Matt.* ix. 9), later, esp. in Sc., town-hall, jail.

> At the last Sturbridge Fayre when the Proctours brought malefactours to the Tolboothe the Mayour refused to take them in
> (*Privy Council Acts*, 1547).

tol-de-rol. Meaningless refrain; cf. synon. F. *flonflon*.

toledo [*hist.*]. Sword (Ben Jonson). From *Toledo*, Spain. Cf. *bilbo*.

tolerate. From L. *tolerare*, cogn. with *tollere*, to lift, bear.

toll[1]. Payment. AS. *toll*, *toln*; cf. Du. *tol*, Ger. *zoll*, ON. *tollr*. Early Teut. loan from VL. *toloneum*, for *teloneum*, "the place where taskes or tributes are payed, or tolles taken" (Coop.), G. τελώνιον, from τέλος, tax. For early and wide adoption of L. offic. word cf. *dicker*. Orig. *-n-* appears in OSax. *tolna*, OHG. *zollantuom*; also in AS. *tolnere*, tax-gatherer. Cf. F. *tonlieu*, feudal due, a metathetic form. See also *tolbooth*.

toll[2]. Verb. App. spec. use of obs. *toll*, to draw, allure (still in dial. & US.), cogn. with obs. *till*, to pull, AS. *-tyllan*. Orig. sense may have been that of "alluring" people

to church (cf. *peal*); but its supersession, in later funereal sense, of earlier *knell, knoll*, is no doubt due to suitability of sound.

Tolstoyan. Of *Count Leo Tolstoy*, a kind of 19 cent. Russ. Rousseau (†1910).

> In these [districts], where the Tolstoyan theory holds good, the peasants are fervent believers in the doctrine of universal virtue and prosperity, provided the virtue is not expected from them (*Sunday Times*, Jan. 6, 1918).

tolu. Balsam. From *Tolu* (now *Santiago de Tolu*), Colombia.

Tom. For *Thomas* (q.v.). With *Tom, Dick, and Harry* cf. F. *Pierre et Paul*, Ger. *Heinz und Kunz* (Henry and Conrad). Coriolanus uses *Hob and Dick* (ii. 3) in same sense, and Gower, in his lines on Wat Tiler's Rebellion, gives a longer list of the commonest names as typical of the mob, viz. *Wat, Tom, Sim, Bet* (Bartholomew), *Gib* (Gilbert), *Hick* (Richard), *Col* (Nicholas), *Geff, Will, Grig, Daw* (David), *Hob* (Robert), *Larkin* (Lawrence), *Hud* (?), *Jud* (Jordan), *Teb* (Theobald), *Jack*. *Tom* is often used for great bells (cf. *Big Ben*), whence *Tom Quad*, Christ Church, Oxf., also for guns (*long tom*), fools (*tomfool, tomnoddy*). *Tom-cat*, for *Tom the cat*, in a child's book of 1760 (cf. *Reynard*), has replaced earlier *gib-cat* (from *Gilbert*). *Tom and Jerry* are the chief characters in Egan's *Life in London* (1821). *Tomboy* was orig. applied to an unmannerly boy. *Tom Tiddler's ground* is also in dial. *Tom Tickler's* (*Tinker's*) *ground*. With *tomtit* cf. *jackdaw, magpie*, etc., and see *jack* for similar groups of senses. With *Tom Thumb* cf. F. *Petit Poucet*, Ger. *Däumling* (dim. of *daumen*, thumb).

> Jack and Tom and Will and Dick shall meet and censure me and my government (James I).
>
> A thoughtless young fool,
> Bassanio, a lord of the Tomnoddy school
> (*Ingoldsby*).
>
> [Soho] was not the crowded haunt of every hungry Tom, Dick, and Harriet that it is to-day (*Sunday Times*, Apr. 11, 1919).

tomahawk. NAmer. Ind. (Virginia), spelt *tomahack* by Capt. John Smith, with many vars. in the Ind. dials. Its burial was emblematic of a sworn peace. Cf. *pipe of peace*.

toman [*hist.*]. Pers. gold coin nominally worth 10,000 dinars. Pers. *tūmān*, ten thousand, of Tatar origin.

tomato. Earlier (17 cent.) *tomate*, F. Sp. Port., from Mex. *tomatl*. App. altered on *potato*. Known in Europe from 16 cent.

tomb. F. *tombe* (now only poet.), Late L. *tumba*, from G. *τύμβος*, funeral mound; cf. It. *tomba*, Sp. *tumba*; ? cogn. with L. *tumulus*.

tombac. EInd. alloy of copper and zinc. F., Port. *tambaca*, Malay *tambāga*, copper.

tombola. It., lottery, from *tombolare*, to tumble, fall upside down.

tome. F., L., G. *τόμος*, part of volume, from *τέμνειν*, to cut. Cf. *section*.

tomentose [*biol.*]. From L. *tomentum*, wadding, cogn. with *tumēre*, to swell.

Tommy. See *Tom*. *NED*. quotes *Tommy Atkins* from Sala (1883) and *Tommy* from Kipling (1893). For origin of the nickname see *Thomas*. Sense of food, orig. bread only (mil.), is app. via witticism *Tommy Brown* (see *brown*). *Tommy-rot* is 19 cent. (c. 1880).

> The "Tommy shop"—an establishment where you can run for a week "on the slate" (*Daily Chron.* Aug. 1, 1919).

to-morrow. See *to-day*.

tompion[1]. Watch or clock by *Thomas Tompion*, watchmaker temp. Anne.

tompion[2]. Plug fitting mouth of cannon. Also *tampion, tampkin*. F. *tampon*, nasalized form of *tapon*, bung, of Teut. origin and cogn. with *tap*[1]. For vars. cf. *pumpkin*.

tom-tom. Urdu *tam-tam* or Malay *tong-tong*, of imit. origin. Cf. *pom-pom*.

-tomy. Late L., G. *-τομία*, from *τέμνειν*, to cut.

ton[1]. Weight. Var. of *tun* (q.v.), differentiation of sense appearing only in 17 cent. Cf. F. *tonne*, in both senses, also dim. *tonneau*, cask, used also in giving *tonnage* of ship, which was orig. calculated in terms of Bordeaux wine-tuns (see *rummage*). Hist. *tonnage* (*and poundage*) was levied on every tun of wine.

ton[2]. F., tone.

tonality [*art jargon*]. After F. *tonalité*, from *ton*, tone.

tondo [*art*]. Circular painting, carving in circular setting, etc. It., for *rotondo*, round.

tone. F. *ton*, L., G. *τόνος*, stretching, tension, esp. as mus. term, from *τείνειν*, to stretch. In some senses immediately from L. *tonus*. See also *tune*. For application to colour cf. use of *light and shade* in music. Physiol. sense is perh. direct from G. Hence med. *tonic*. *Tonic stem* of a F. verb is that in which the accent is on the stem in F. & L., with the result that in OF. we have variation of vowel (*je treuve, nous trouvons; je lieve, nous levons*, etc.), as still

sometimes in ModF. (*je meurs, nous mourons*; *je tiens, nous tenons*, etc.). *Tony* is US., for earlier *high-toned*.

tonga[1] [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Light cart. Hind. *tāngā*.

tonga[2]. Plant and drug (Fiji). Said to be arbitrary invention of one Ryder who first sent specimens to England.

tongs. AS. *tang, tange*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *tang*, Ger. *zange*, ON. *töng*; cogn. with G. δάκνειν, to bite. Pl. use is peculiar to E.

tongue. AS. *tunge*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *tong*, Ger. *zunge*, ON. *tunga*, Goth. *tuggō*; cogn. with L. *lingua*, OL. *dingua* (cf. *tear*[1]). In many fig. senses, from shape. *Tongue in cheek* is mod. (*Ingoldsby*).

tonic. See *tone*.

to-night. See *to-day*.

tonite. Explosive. From L. *tonare*, to thunder.

tonitrual. Late L. *tonitrualis*, from *tonitrus*, thunder.

tonka bean. Negro name in Guiana. Erron. *tonquin bean*.

tonneau. Of motor-car. F., cask. See *ton, tun*.

tonsil. From L. *tonsillae* (pl.).

tonsorial. From L. *tonsorius*, from *tonsor*, from *tondēre, tons-*, to shear, clip, ult. cogn. with G. τέμνειν, to cut.

tonsure. F., L. *tonsura*, from *tondēre, tons-* (v.s.).

tontine. From *Tonti*, Neapolitan banker, who introduced this method of insurance in France (17 cent.).

Tony [*hist.*]. Port. soldier (*Daily News*, June 29, 1917). For *Antonio*. Cf. *Tommy, Sammy*, etc.

too. Stressed form of *to*; cf. Ger. *zu* in both senses. Orig. idea is that of addition, superfluity.

homines nimium sermone blandi: verie faire spoken men; too too smooth tongued, or meale mouthed (Morel, 1585).

tool. AS. *tōl*, from a Teut. verb, to make, prepare, which appears in *taw*[1], with agent. suffix as in *shovel, ladle*. Connection of slang to *tool*, drive (c. 1800), is not clear.

toot. Du. *tuiten, toeten*; cf. Ger. *tuten*, "to blow, or wind, the horn, as post-boys do" (Ludw.), ? of imit. origin; ? but cf. Ger. *tute, tüte, düte*, horn-shaped bag, of LG. origin.

tooth. AS. *tōth* (for **tanth*). Aryan; cf. Du. *tand*, Ger. *zahn* (OHG. *zand*), ON. *tönn*, Goth. *tunthus*, L. *dens, dent-*, G. ὀδούς, ὀδόντ-, Sanskrit *danta*, Welsh *dant*. Prob. a pres. part., eater (cf. L. *edere*, to eat). Fig. senses often allude to teeth as natural weapon. With current *toothcomb*, for *smal tooth comb*, cf. to *comb out*.

The army behind the front is being tooth-combed of all men fit for the fighting-line (*Daily Chron.* Jan. 25, 1918).

tootle. Frequent. of *toot*.

tootsy, tootsicum. Baby word for foot (19 cent.), prob. evolved from *toddle*.

In this, my unenlightened state,
To work in heavy boots I comes,
Will pumps henceforward decorate
My tiddle toddle tootsicums?
(Gilbert, *Ben Polter*).

top[1]. Summit, etc. AS. *top*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *top*, Ger. *zopf*, queue of hair, ON. *toppr*, tuft of hair. The hair sense is perh. the earliest and appears in F. dim. *toupet*, "a tuft, or topping" (Cotg.). See also *tuft*. Prevailing E. sense appears in many phrases, e.g. *top and bottom, top to toe*, to *top and tail* (onions), etc. *Over the top* (of the parapet) is characteristic of the British soldier's dislike for heroics. *Top* is common in naut. lang., e.g. in *top-gallant*, in which the second element has intens. force; cf. naut. use of *royal* (sail), and Du. *bramzeil*, top-gallant, ? from LG. *bram*, display; cf. also cogn. F. *gaillard* used for the fore and after castles of a ship. *Topknot* may be folk-etym. for AF. dim. *topinet*, crest; a *topynet de j basinet*, crest of a helmet, is mentioned in the Earl of Derby's travelling accounts (14 cent.). Fig. use of *top-sawyer* is due, according to Grose, to the fact that in Norfolk saw-pits the *top-sawyer* received twice the wages of the *bottom-sawyer*. (*Up to the*) *top-hole* is a recent variation on earlier *top-notch*.

At this moment the Canadians went over (*Press Ass.* Nov. 13, 1916).

top[2]. For spinning. Cf. Du. dial. *top, dop*, the latter the earlier form, app. cogn. with Ger. *topf*, pot, used in dial. for top (v.i.); also F. *toupie*, "a gig, or casting-top" (Cotg.), OF. *topet, toupin*, etc., from Teut. App. the orig. *top* was the hollow humming-top. F. *sabot*, wooden shoe, also means "a top, gig, or nun to whip, or play with" (Cotg.), hence *dormir comme un sabot*, to sleep like a top.

der topf-kreusel [*-kreisel*] *oder kreusel-topf, damit ein knabe spielet*: a top wherewith a boy plays. *Den topf, oder dopf, treiben oder peitschen*: to scourge, or whip, your top (Ludw.).

topaz. F. *topaze*, L., G. τόπαζος, of obscure origin; ? cf. Sanskrit *tapas*, heat, fire.

tope[1]. Mango grove. Tamil *tōppu*, Telugu *tōpu*.

tope[2]. Dome-shaped Buddhist shrine or tumulus. Hind. *tōp*, Sanskrit *stūpa*.

tope[3]. Verb, whence *toper*. F. *toper*, to accept the stake in gambling, hence to clinch a bargain and "wet" it. Cf. synon. It. *toppare*, Sp. *topar*, and It. *toppa*, done! also Ger. *topp*, from F. Of imit. origin, from striking hands together in token of bargain. Cf. *swap*.

tope[4]. Small kind of shark. According to Ray (1686) a Corn. name.

> Mr Adams, a member of the City of London Piscatorial Society has caught a 33¾ lb. tope at Margate (*Ev. News*, Aug. 15, 1918).

topee. See *sola*.

top-gallant [*naut.*]. See *top*[1].

Tophet. Heb. *tōpheth*, name of place near *Gehenna* (q.v.), where the Jews sacrificed to strange gods (*Jer.* xix.), later used for deposit of refuse and taken as symbol of torment. Trad. derived from *tōph*, timbrel, used in worship of Moloch.

topiary [*gard.*]. Clipping of shrubs into fantastic shapes. L. *topiarius*, from G. τόπια, pl. of τόπιον, dim. of τόπος, place. Cf. F. *topiaire*, "the making of images in, or arbors of, plants" (Cotg.). Currency is due to Evelyn.

topic. From L., G. τὰ τοπικά (neut. pl. of τοπικός), title of work by Aristotle on (κοινοὶ) τόποι, commonplaces, pl. of τόπος. Current sense of *topical* (song) is late 19 cent.

topography. Late L., G. τοπογραφία, from τόπος, place. Cf. *toponomy*, study of place-names, from ὄνομα, name.

topple. From *top*[1], orig. sense being to fall as being *top-heavy*.

topsy-turvy. Earlier (16 cent.) *-tirvy*, *-tervy*, e.g. *topsy-tyrvy* (Palsg.). Perh. for orig. **top-so-tirvy*, which would have a parallel in earliest form of *upside-down* (q.v.). Second element app. from obs. *terve*, to turn, usu. in compd. *over-terve*, with which cf. AS. *tearflian*, to roll, app. a derivative of the unrecorded simplex (cf. OHG. *zerben*, to rotate). In early works often misprinted *-turn-* (v.i.), unless this is a similar formation from *turn*. A 17 cent. spelling *topside totherway* is an etymologizing guess.

> The furious waves
> All topsie turned by th' Aeolian slaves
> (Sylv. *Jonas*).

toque. F., cf. It. *tocca*, Sp. *toca*, Port. *touca*, all used of form of head-dress. Common (as *tock*, *tuck*) in Hakl. and Purch., of Turkish or Moorish cap, turban, which suggests Eastern origin.

tor[1] [*west country*]. AS. *torr*, tower, rock, L. *turris*; cf. OWelsh *twrr*, pile, heap, Gael. *torr*, hill, mound, from L. via AS.

tor[2]. In *alley-tor*. See *taw*[2].

Torah. Mosaic law, Pentateuch. Heb. *tōrāh*, direction, instruction.

torch. F. *torche*, OIt. *torchio*, VL. **torculum*, from *torcēre* (*torquēre*), to twist, a torch being made of twisted tow; cf. It. *torcia*, "a torch or a linke" (Flor.), Sp. *antorcha*, Port. *tocha*. Connection with *torquēre* seems to be certified by synon. ME. & OF. *tortis*, MedL. *torticius*. *Handing on the torch* is allusive to the G. torch-race, λαμπαδηδρομία.

> Et quasi cursores vitai lampada tradunt
> (Lucret. ii. 79).

torchon. F., lit. duster, dish-cloth, from *torcher*, to wipe, from *torche* (v.s.), in sense of handful of twisted straw. Cf. *chiffon*.

toreador. Sp., from verb *torear*, from *toro*, bull, L. *taurus*.

toreutic. G. τορευτικός, from τορεύειν, to work in relief.

torment. OF. (*tourment*), L. *tormentum*, orig. warlike implement worked by twisting, for **torquementum*, from *torquēre*, to twist.

tormentil. Plant. F. *tormentille*, MedL. *tormentilla*, prob. from med. virtues against some sort of pain.

tornado. E. perversion, after Sp. *tornar*, to turn, of Sp. *tronada*, from *tronar*, to thunder L. *tonare*. Where Peter Mundy, who knew the origin of the word (v.i.), has *tronado*, the log of the ship he sailed in has *turnatho*.

> The ternados, that is thundrings and lightnings (Hakl.).

> "Tronados" in Portugues signifieth only thunder, but is a name given by them for all the fowle weather...by reason of the greate and frequent thunder among the rest (Peter Mundy, 1628).

torpedo. L., numbness, also "a fish that hath the nature to make the handes of them that touche it to be astonyed, though he doe it with a long pole" (Coop.), from *torpēre*, to be torpid. Applied (18 cent.) to a land-mine and (c. 1800) to a drifting sea-mine.

> T. They write here one Cornelius-son hath made the Hollanders an invisible eel to swim the haven at Dunkirk and sink all the shipping there. P. But how is't done? C. I'll show you, sir. It is an automat, runs under water with a snug nose, and has a nimble

tail made like an auger, with which tail she wriggles betwixt the costs [ribs] of a ship and sinks it straight (Ben Jonson, *Staple of News*, iii. 1).

torpid. L. *torpidus*, from *torpēre* (v.s.). The *Torpids*, Lent races at Oxf., were earlier the clinker-built boats used in the races, and these boats were orig. the second, i.e. slower, boats of each college.

The little gentleman...did not join with the "Torpids," as the second boats of a college are called (*Verdant Green*).

torque. From L. *torques*, twisted collar, from *torquēre*, to twist.

torrefy. F. *torréfier*, from L. *torrefacere*, from *torrēre* (v.i.) and *facere*.

torrent. F., L. *torrens*, *torrent-*, orig. pres. part. of *torrēre*, to burn, hence to boil, bubble, etc. Cf. *burn*[1, 2] and see *estuary*.

Torricellian [*phys.*]. Of *Torricelli*, It. physicist (†1647).

I went to y^e^ Philosophic Club, where was examined y^e^ Torricellian experiment (Evelyn, 1660).

torrid. L. *torridus*, from *torrēre*, to parch, etc., ult. cogn. with *thirst*.

Quinque tenent caelum zonae: quarum una corusco
Semper sole rubens, et torrida semper ab igni
(*Georg.* i. 233).

torsion. F., L. *tortio-n-*, from *torquēre*, *tort-*, to twist.

torsk. Fish. Norw. & Sw., ON. *thorskr*; cf. Ger. *dorsch* (from LG.); cogn. with Ger. *dürr*, dry.

torso. It., stalk, cabbage-stump, trunk of body without head and arms. L., G. *θύρσος*, thyrsus, wand.

tort [*leg.*]. F., MedL. *tortum*, lit. twisted, from *torquēre*, *tort-*. Cf. relationship of *wrong* to *wring*.

White had suffered damage by reason of defendants' tortious and wrongful acts
(Mr Just. Astbury, Apr. 30, 1920).

torticollis [*med.*]. Crick in neck. ModL., from *collum*, neck (v.s.). Cf. earlier F. *torticolis*.

tortilla [*Mex.*]. Cake. Dim. of Sp. *torta*. See *tart*[2].

tortoise. Earlier (14–15 cents.) *tortu*, *tortuce*, *tortose*, etc.; cf. F. *tortue*, Sp. *tortuga*, representing Late L. *tortuca*, ? twisted (see *tort*), ? from crooked feet of SEurop. variety. The sibilant ending of *tortoise* may be due to *tortu's-shell*. But the naming of the animal from so inconspicuous a feature as the feet seems unnatural, and some of the SEurop. forms in *tar-* (e.g. It. *tartaruga*, Sicilian *tartuca*) suggest *-a-* as orig. vowel, with a later assim. to L. *tortus*.

tortuous. F. *tortueux*, L. *tortuosus*, from *torquēre*, *tort-*, to twist.

torture. F., L. *tortura* (v.s.). For sense-development cf. *torment*.

torula [*biol.*]. ModL. dim. from *torus* (v.i.).

torus [*arch.* & *biol.*]. L., lit. bed, hence cushion, bulge, etc.

torve [*archaic*]. OF., L. *torvus*, "cruell and sturdy in lookes, grimme, sterne, terrible, fell" (Coop.).

Tory. "One who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state and the apostolical hierarchy of the Church of England" (Johns.). Ir. *tóraidhe*, *tóraighe*, pursuer (in compds. only), from *tóir*, pursuit. Orig. applied (c. 1650) to dispossessed Irishmen who became freebooters, rapparees. Hence, by Parliamentarians, to rebel Irish, papist soldiers of Charles I. Pol. nickname (cf. *Whig*) dates from 1679–80, when the "Exclusioners" used it of the supporters of the Duke of York, afterwards James II. Definitely established as name of one of the two great parties at the Revolution (1689). See also *Conservative*.

tosh [*school slang*]. *NED.* quotes from 1892. Perh. from same word used at some schools (1879 in author's recollection) for penis. A parallel will occur to those familiar with schoolboy lang.

toss. From c. 1500. ? Cf. Norw. dial. *tossa*, to spread, strew. Earliest in ref. to the sea (Tynd. *Matt.* xiv. 24, where Wyc. has *throwen*). In current senses the upward motion is emphasized as compared with *throw*, *cast*, *fling*.

tot[1]. Small child. Earliest (1725) in Sc. ? Cf. ON. *tuttr*, as nickname for dwarf, whence Dan. *tommel-tot*, Tom Thumb. ? Hence also sense of very small glass (cf. *tallboy*).

tot[2]. To reckon up. From earlier noun *tot*, short for *total*. Perh. partly due to obs. *tot*, to mark an item as paid in sheriff's accounts, which is L. *tot*, so much.

He [Admiral Seymour] had the names of all the Lordes, and totted them whome he thought he might have to his purpose
(*Privy Council Acts*, 1548–9).

total. F., Scholastic L. *totalis*, from *totus*, all. *Totalizator*, machine for registering bets (*pari mutuel*), is after F. *totalisateur*.

tote [*US.*]. To carry, transport. From 17 cent. (Virginia). Cotg. has *tauter*, "to lay a roller &c. under a heavy thing, the better to remove it," and the existence

of an OF. word in Virginia would not be unnatural.

He took around with him on his rambles...old Uncle Mesrour, his executioner, who toted a snicker-snee (O. Henry).

totem. NAmer. Ind. (Algonkin) *aoutem*, hereditary emblem, recorded in F. 1609, the *t-* being supposed to represent the final sound of a possess. pron. (cf. Shaks. *nuncle* for *mine uncle*). Extended use in anthropology (*totemic*, *totemism*) is app. due to Lubbock.

tother [*dial.*]. See *the, that, other*.

Thei crieden the toon to the tother (Wyc. *Is.* vi. 3).

totter. From c. 1200, orig. to swing, esp. from gallows. ? Ult. ident. with dial. *tolter* and Du. *touteren*, to swing. ? Cf. AS. *tealtrian* and *tilt*[2].

I have made a pair of galows at the waterside wher I fere me some woll towter tomorrow (Sir T. Howard, 1512).

She fattens them up 'till they're fitted for slaughter, Then leaves them at Tiburn to tittar and tauter (*Rump Song*, c. 1653).

Troy nods from high and totters to her fall (Dryden, *Aen.* ii. 384, for L. ruit alto a culmine Troia, ii. 290).

toucan. SAmer. bird. F. (16 cent.), Sp. *tucan*, Tupi (Brazil) *tucana*, Guarani (Brazil) *tucān*, perh. from cry. But it is a curious fact that the EInd. hornbill is also called *toucan*, which has been taken to be Malay *toucan*, carpenter, from the bird's hammering trees with its bill. For a similar puzzle cf. *cayman*.

touch. F. *toucher*; cf. It. *toccare*, Sp. *tocar*. Prob. from an imit. *toc*, ground-sense being to strike; cf. *tocsin* and F. *toquer*, to touch, knock, a Norm.-Pic. form. Chief senses are developed in F. *Touch and go* is app. from some catching game of the "touch wood" type; ? cf. *tip and run*. With *touchstone* cf. F. *pierre de touche*. With *touched*, crazy, cf. earlier *tainted in one's wits*, and see *taint*.

He [the Duke of Wharton] has touch'd the Duke de Ripperda for three thousand pistoles (*British Journal*, Apr. 30, 1726).

touchy. Altered on *touch*, with suggestion of sensitiveness, from archaic *tetchy*, earlier also *titchy*, aphet. for OF. *entechié, entichié*, from *teche*, quality, characteristic, of obscure origin, ? ident. with ModF. *tache*, stain, and ult. with *token*. *Entechié* had also in OF. pejorative sense, as though *mal entechié*, ill-conditioned, and this sense passed into E.

Si estoit [Aucasins] entechiés de bones teches, qu'en lui n'en avoit nule mauvaise (*Aucassin et Nicolete*, 13 cent.).

chatouilleux à la poincte: quick on the spurre; hence also, tichie, that will not endure to be touched (Cotg.).

tough. AS. *tōh*. WGer.; cf. Du. *taai*, Ger. *zäh*. US. sense of street ruffian was perh. suggested by noun use of *rough*.

toupee [*archaic*]. F. *toupet*, top-knot of periwig. See *top*[1].

tour. F. (OF. *torn*), from *tourner*, to turn (q.v.). In 17 cent. esp. of the *grand tour*, through France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy, as conclusion of gentleman's education. Hence *tourist* (c. 1800). F. *tour* has also sense of feat, trick, etc., as in *tour de force*.

tourmaline [*min.*]. F., ult. Sinhalese *toramalli*, cornelian; cf. Ger. *turmalin*, Du. *toermalijn*, It. Sp. *turmalina*.

tournament. OF. *tourneiement, tournoiement*, from *tourneier* (*tournoyer*), from *tourner*, to turn. Cf. F. *tournoi*, from the same verb, whence E. *tourney*.

tourniquet. F., from *tourner*, to turn.

tournure. F., shape, bearing, etc., from *tourner*, to turn. Cf. *contour*.

tousle, touzle. Frequent. of archaic *touse*, to pull, worry, whence dog-name *Towzer*; cogn. with *tease* (q.v.) and with Ger. *zausen*, "to towze, tew, tug, lug, pull, tumble or rustle, one about the hair" (Ludw.). Cf. *wolle zausen*, "to towse wool" (*ib.*).

tout. Orig. to peep, look out for, in which sense obs. *toot*, AS. *tōlian*, occurs earlier. The latter form survives in *Toothill*.

tow[1]. Unworked fibre. In AS. only in compds. *towcræft*, spinning, *towhūs*, spinning-house. Identity of Ger. *werg*, tow, with *werk*, work, suggests connection of *tow* with *taw*[1], *tool*, etc., as being raw material for work.

tow[2]. Verb. AS. *togian*, to draw. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *togen*, OHG. *zogōn*, ON. *toga*; cogn. with Ger. *ziehen*, to draw, L. *ducere*, also with *tie, tug, taut*. Here belongs Sc. *tow*, rope, esp. for hanging, with which cf. naut. Ger. *tau*, rope (from LG.). As noun esp. in phrase *in tow*, often fig.

toward(s). AS. *tōweard* (see *-ward*). In AS. also as adj., whence common ME. sense of promising, docile, "towardly" (opposite of *froward*); hence, favourable, as still in *un-*

toward. The *-s* of *towards* is the adv. genitive as in *against, thence*, etc.

The exceeding greatness of his power to us-ward who believe (*Eph.* i. 19).

towel. Archaic F. *touaille*, of Teut. origin; cf. Du. *dweil*, ON. *thvegill*, OHG. *dwahila*, from *dwahan*, to wash, cogn. with AS. *thwēan*, to wash, *thwēal*, washing. So also It. *tovaglia*, Sp. *toalla*, from Teut. In OF. & ME. also as part of attire (v.i.).

De touailles sont entorteillies lour [the Bedouins'] testes, qui lour vont par desous le menton (Joinville).

Hir [Hate's] heed y-writhen was, y-wis,
Full grymly with a greet towayle
(*Rom. of Rose*, 160).

tower. F. *tour*, L. *turris*, G. *τύρσις*; cf. It. Sp. *torre*, also Ger. *turm*, possibly an early loan from OF. AS. had also *torr*, from L. (see *tor*[1]). Hence verb to *tower, towering* (ambition, etc.), orig. of hawk (v.i. and see *pitch*[2], *pride*). *Towering passion* was revived by Scott from Shaks. (*Haml.* v. 2).

Like a falcon towring at full pitch ore the trembling fowle (Glapthorne, *Hollander*, iv. 1, 1640).

town. AS. *tūn*, enclosure, court; later, homestead (cf. F. *ville*, town, L. *villa*, country-house). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *tuin*, garden, Ger. *zaun*, hedge, ON. *tūn*, enclosure, farmhouse; cogn. with AS. *tȳnan*, to fence. Hence *-ton* in place-names; ult. cogn. with Celt. *-dunum* (e.g. *Lyon-s* = *Lugdunum*), whence *-don* in place-names. Cf. Welsh *Dinas*. For the fence as characteristic of early Teut. settlements, Kluge quotes "Sēo [Bamborough] wæs ǣrost mid hegge betȳned and thǣræfter mid wealle" (*AS. Chron.* 547). Sense of homestead survives in Sc. It is a good example of the possibilities of sense-development that a word which once meant a yard should now be spec. used of the vastest of all cities. At Oxf. and Camb. contrasted with *gown* (with *townee* cf. *bargee*). The latest compd. of *town* is *town-planning* (1906).

toxic. MedL. *toxicus*, from G. *τοξικόν*, arrow poison, from *τόξον*, bow (v.i.).

toxophilite. Devotee of archery. From Ascham's *Toxophilus* (1545), lover of the bow (v.s.), coined on *Theophilus*.

toy. App. Du. *tuig*, earlier *tuygh*, "arma, artium instrumenta, armamenta, impedimenta, ornamenta" (Kil.), cogn. with Ger. *zeug*, stuff, implements, frippery, etc., AS. *sulh-getēog*, agricultural implements, late ON. *tȳgi*, tool, equipment; cf. Du. *speeltuig*, Ger. *spielzeug*, toy, plaything. Common from c. 1530 both as noun and verb with abstract and concrete senses—dalliance, fun, whim, etc., trifle, plaything, knick-knack, implement, etc. But the *NED.* points out that its isolated occurrence in ME. (1303) in sense of amorous dalliance raises difficulties in the way of origin and sense-development. To this may be added the fact that *Toy(e)*, presumably connected, has been a not uncommon surname since 12 cent. (Aldwin Toie, *Pipe Rolls*, Devon). My own conjecture is that two separate words have got mixed up.

nugae: fables, trifles, toyes (Coop.).

I look upon Birmingham as the great toy-shop of Europe (Burke, 1777).

trabeated [*arch.*]. Irreg. (for **trabate*) from L. *trabs*, beam.

trace[1]. Track, vestige, etc. F., from *tracer*, VL. **tractiare*, from *tractus*, a drawing along, from *trahere, tract-*, to draw; cf. It. *tracciare*, "to trace, to track, to follow by the footing" (Flor.), Sp. *trazar*. Senses have been influenced by (prob. unrelated) *track* (q.v.). *Tracery* (arch.) was introduced by Wren, who describes it as a masons' term.

trace[2]. Of horse. ME. *trays*, OF. *trais*, pl. of *trait*, "a teame-trace, or trait" (Cotg.), L. *tractus* (v.s.). For adoption of pl. cf. *bodice, truce*, etc.

Ful hye upon a chaar of gold stood he,
With foure white boles in the trays
(Chauc. A. 2138).

tracheo- [*anat.*]. From Late L. *trachia*, G. *τραχεῖα* (sc. *ἀρτηρία*), fem. of *τραχύς*, rough.

trachyte [*geol.*] Gritty volcanic rock. F., from G. *τραχύς*, rough.

track. F. *trac*, "a track, tract, or trace" (Cotg.), ? of Teut. origin and cogn. with Du. *trekken*, to draw, pull, which supposes ground-sense to have been mark made by what is dragged along, ? or from a hunting-cry **trac* (cf. Sp. Port. *traque*, sharp report, Port. *traquejar*, to pursue). For sense-development cf. *trace, trail*, with which it is mentally associated. Railway *track*, to *make tracks*, are US., also to *die (fall) in one's tracks*, i.e. on the spot where one is wounded. The *beaten track* is after F. *chemin battu*.

tract[1]. Space. L. *tractus*, "a drawyng in length, a space, a countrey, a region, a coast" (Coop.), from *trahere*, to draw.

tract[2]. Pamphlet. Short for *tractate* (15 cent.), L. *tractatus*, from *tractare*, to handle, treat of, frequent. of *trahere*, *tract-*, to draw. Orig. treatise, spec. current sense dating from c. 1800. The *Tracts for the Times* (1833–41) were started by Newman. Hence *tractarian* (cf. *Oxford movement*).

tractable. L. *tractabilis*, from *tractare* (v.s.). Cf. F. *traitable*, whence archaic E. *treatable*.

tractarian, tractate. See *tract*[2].

traction. MedL. *tractio-n-*, from *trahere*, *tract-*, to draw. Cf. *tractor*.

trade. A LG. word, track, course, cogn. with *tread*. Introduced (14 cent.) by Hanse Merchants. Current sense has developed via that of regular course, occupation. Cf. obs. *common trade*, thoroughfare (*Rich. II*, iii. 3). So also *trade-wind* (17 cent.) had orig. nothing to do with commerce, but was evolved from obs. to *blow trade* (Hakl.), i.e. on one steady course. *Trade union* is 19 cent., *tradesman* still being used locally for artisan. *The Trade*, spec. that of the publican, has been used since 1914 of the submarine service.

> A "tradesman," in Scotland, implies one who works with his hands at any handicraft trade; whereas in England, it means a shopkeeper (Sinclair, 1782).

tradition. F., L. *traditio-n-*, from *tradere*, to hand over, *trans* and *dare*, to give.

> Some new-comers into honourable professions learn the tricks before the traditions (Mayor of Scarborough, on the bombardment of that fortress, Dec. 16, 1914).

traduce. L. *traducere*, to lead across; hence, to lead along as a spectacle, "to slaunder, to defame" (Coop.). Also, to translate, whence F. *traduire* (cf. Ger. *übersetzen*). Hence *traducian* (theol.), believer in transmission of sin from parent to child.

traffic. F. *trafic*, It. *traffico*, from *trafficare* (early 14 cent.); cf. Sp. Port. *traficar*. A Mediterranean word of uncertain origin. ? VL. **traficare*, from *trans* and *facere* (cf. *transigere*, to transact), ? or Arab. *taraffaqa*, to seek profit. Now often with sinister suggestion.

tragacanth. Medicinal gum. L., G. *τραγάκανθα*, from *τράγος*, goat, *ἄκανθα*, thorn.

tragedy. F. *tragédie*, L., G. *τραγῳδία*, from *τράγος*, goat, *ᾠδή*, song, the connection with the goat being variously explained. With loss of *-co-* in L. *tragicomoedia*, for *tragico-comoedia* (Plautus), cf. *heroi-comic* (s.v. *hero*).

tragelaph. Myth. animal, antelope. L., G. *τραγέλαφος*, from *τράγος*, goat, *ἔλαφος*, deer.

tragopan [*ornith.*]. L., G. *τραγόπαν*, some Ethiopian bird, from *τράγος*, goat, *Πάν*, Pan. Adopted by Cuvier for horned pheasant.

trail. OF. *trailler*, to tow, ? VL. **tragulare*, from *tragula*, a sledge, drag-net (Pliny), cogn. with *trahere*, to draw. Cf. AS. *træglian*, Du. LG. *treilen*, app. of L. origin; also Sp. *tralla*, Port. *tralha*, rope, tow-line. Senses correspond gen. with those of cogn. F. *traîner* (see *train*), while some meanings run parallel with those of *track* and *trace*[1], which also start from the dragging idea.

train. F. *train*, from *traîner*, to drag (behind one), OF. *traïner*, VL. **traginare*, from *trahere*, to draw; cf. It. *trainare*, "to traine, to traile, to draggle or draw along the ground" (Flor.), Sp. *trajinar*, to convey. Some senses correspond with those of cogn. *trail* (q.v.), and of Ger. *zug*, from *ziehen*, to draw. OF. had also *traïne* (fem.). The railway *train* is for earlier *train* (series) *of carriages* (*waggons*). To *train*, drill, educate, etc. (whence ModF. *entraîner*, Ger. *trainieren*), is app. from gardening, the earliest sense in which it is recorded, but perh. influenced also by F. *mettre en train*, to set in train, set going. *Train-band* (hist.) is for *trained band*.

train-oil. For earlier *train*, Du. *traan*, lit. tear (cf. Ger. *träne*), used also of exudations, in which sense it has been borrowed by many Europ. langs. Adoption of a Du. word is due to activity of Hollanders in early whale-fishery.

> Two Holland ships which came to make traine oyle of seales (Purch.).
>
> *traan* (*gesmolten walvisch-spek*): whale-oyl, trane oyl (Sewel).
>
> *thran*: trane, blubber, fish-oil (Ludw.).

trait. F., line, stroke, feature, p.p. of OF. *traire*, to draw (in ModF. to milk), VL. **tragere*, for *trahere*. Cf. Ger. *zug*, stroke, feature, from *ziehen*, to draw.

traitor. OF. *traitour*, L. *traditor-em*, from *tradere*, to hand over, *trans* and *dare*; cf. It. *traditore*, Sp. *traidor*. ModF. *traître*, L. nom. *traditor*, is due to frequent vocative use (cf. *fils*). See *treason*.

trajectory. From L. *traicere*, *traject-*, to cast across, from *trans* and *jacere*. Prop. the path of any body moving under action of given forces, but given spec. sense by artillerists.

tram. Of LG. origin; cf. archaic Ger. *tram*, LG. *traam*, balk, handle of barrow, etc., Fris. *trame*, beam, rung of ladder. From c. 1500 in sense of shaft of barrow, also wooden frame for carrying or dragging. Sense of vehicle, first in mining, is app. evolved from *tram-road*, in which the *trams* were heavy wooden rails on which the coal-trams were run. Cf. Ger. *prügelweg*, road made on swampy ground with transverse logs, "corduroy" road, lit. cudgel-way. *Tram-car* is for earlier *tramway car*. The persistence of the *Outram* (†1805) myth is due to its inclusion in Smiles' *Life of George Stephenson* (cf. *beef-eater*).

To the amendinge of the highewaye or tram, from the west ende of Bridgegait, in Barnard Castle, 20s. (*Will*, 1555).

tram: a rafter or joist (Ludw.).

trammel. First (14 cent.) in sense of large fishing-net, trammel-net; cf. F. *trémail*, It. *tramaglio*, Sp. *trasmallo*, all explained as three-mesh, from L. *macula*, mesh. If this is right, I regard *trammel*, clog, hindrance, as a separate word and belonging to *tram* (q.v.), the most elementary form of clog being a stout staff (v.i.).

tramaiolus: baculus collo canis appensus, ne per ea loca currat, quibus nocere posset...nos *tramail* vocamus non solum rete, sed etiam quodvis pedicae genus (Duc.).

cep: the stock of a tree, or plant; also, a log, or clog, of wood; such a one as is hung about the neck of a ranging curre (Cotg.).

trämel: a leaver, bar, pole, stick, club (Ludw.).

tramontane. It. *tramontana*, "the north, the northern wind" (Flor.), *tramontani*, "those folkes that dwell beyond the mountaines" (*ib.*), from L. *transmontanus*, from *trans*, across, *mons*, *mont-*, mountain. Cf. *ultramontane*.

tramp. App. nasalized form of a Teut. verb, to tread, which appears in Ger. *treppe*, stairs, the modification being perh. imit.; cf. relationship of *stamp*, *step*. So also Ger. *trampen*, Norw., Sw. *trampa*, Dan. *trampe*, Goth. *anatrimpan* (*Luke*, v. 1). With *tramp* (17 cent.), for one "on the tramp," and later naut. sense (c. 1880), cf. *scamp*[1]. *Tramp*, *trample* occur as vars. in Wyc. (*Prov.* vi. 13).

trance. F. *transe*, deadly anxiety, orig. passage from life to death, from *transir*, to perish, lit. to go across (now only to chill), L. *transire*, with which cf. poet. F. *trépasser*, to die. Chauc. has it both in F. & E. sense.

tranquil. F. *tranquille*, L. *tranquillus*, from *trans* and an element cogn. with *quies*.

trans-. L. *trans*, across, often *tra-* in compds.; orig. pres. part. of a lost verb which appears in *intrare*, *penetrare*. In many geog. and hist. compds., e.g. *transalpine*, *transpadane* (L. *Padus*, Po), *transrhenane* (L. *Rhenus*, Rhine), etc. Cf. *cis-*.

The object of a translator of poetry is transvaluation (*Times Lit. Sup.* Nov. 20, 1919).

transact. From L. *transigere*, *transact-*, to achieve, come to agreement, etc., from *agere*, to do, drive. Cf. F. *transaction*, compromise, agreement by mutual concession, the earliest sense in E. See *intransigent*.

transcend. L. *transcendere*, to climb beyond, from *scandere*. Mod. sense of *transcendent-al*, beyond experience, is due to Kant, and owes its E. vogue to Emerson.

transcribe. L. *transcribere*, to copy, from *scribere*, to write. Much older (13 cent.) is *transcrit* (from OF.), now restored to *transcript*.

transect. To cut across, from L. *secare*, *sect-*, to cut.

transept. First (16 cent.) as AL. *transeptum*, common in Leland, who perh. coined it from L. *septum*, *saeptum*, hedge, etc., from *saepire*, to enclose. ? Or a pedantic perversion of *transect* (cf. *sept*).

transfer. F. *transférer* or L. *transferre*, from *ferre*, to bear.

transfigure. L. *transfigurare*, from *figura*, form; cf. *transform*, *metamorphosis*. Orig. and chiefly Bibl.

transfix. OF. *transfixer*, from L. *figere*, *fix-*, to fix.

transform. F. *transformer*, L. *transformare*, from *forma*, shape. Cf. *metamorphosis*.

transfuse. See *fuse*[1].

Transfusion of the blood is a late anatomical invention experimented by the Royal Society (Phillips).

transgress. F. *transgresser*, from L. *transgredi*, *-gress-*, from *gradior*, I step. Cf. *trespass*.

transient. From pres. part. of L. *transire*, from *ire*, to go.

transit. L. *transitus*, from *transire* (v.s.). Older is *transitory* (Chauc.). *Transitive* is L. *transitivus*, passing over (Priscian).

translate. Archaic F. *translater*, from L. *transferre*, *translat-*, to bear across (cf. Ger. *übersetzen*). From 13 cent. also in lit. sense, e.g. *translation of Elijah*, as still spec. of transfer of bishop.

transliterate. Coined (? by Max Müller) from L. *littera*, letter.

transmigration. Late L. *transmigratio-n-* (see *migrate*). Wyc. uses *transmigration* for the Babylonish captivity. With *transmigration of souls* cf. *metempsychosis*.

transmit. L. *transmittere*, from *mittere*, to send.

transmogrify. From 17 cent. (*transmografy*), app. arbitrary perversion of *transmigure*, ? altered, after *transfigure*, from *transmigrate*.

The soul of Aristotle was said to have been transmigured into Thomas Aquinas (*NED.* 1687).

transmute. L. *transmutare*, from *mutare*, to change.

transom. ME. *traunson*, *traunsom*. Earliest E. sense, common in 15 cent. wills and inventories, is bolster. App. a corrupt. of F. *traversin*, cross-piece, bolster (cf. *Stemson*, *Stenson*, *Stimpson*, for *Stevenson*), with ending perh. affected by F. *sommier*, transom, mattress, lit. beast of burden (see *sumpter*); in fact the earliest record (1459) is *transomer*. Earlier still occur, app. in the same sense, AF. *traversin* (*Black Prince's Will*) and AL. *transversia* (*Joan of Kent's Will*).

I bequethe to Richard Jaxson, my son, a ffetherbed, ij trawnsoms, a matras, ij pelowes, iiij payer of schetes (*Will of Agas Herte*, of Bury, 1522).

I bequethe to Jone Jaxson my dowghter a fetherbed, a matras, a bolster, ij pelowes, iiij payer of schetes (*ib.*).

traversin: a crosse-beame, or peece of timber in a ship, &c., also, a bed-boulster (Cotg.).

transparent. F., from pres. part. of MedL. *transparēre*, to show through, from *parēre*, to appear.

transpire. F. *transpirer*, to perspire, from L. *spirare*, to breathe. Hence fig. to ooze out.

transpontine. F. *transpontin*, from L. *trans* and *pons*, *pont-*, bridge. In E. spec. of the "Surrey side" and its theatres once famous for lurid melodrama. Nonce-sense in quot. 2, from L. *pontus*, sea, is not given by *NED.*

The Americans are shocked and amazed...at the disclosure of this fantastic transpontine villainy (*Westm. Gaz.* March 2, 1917).

She [an American writer] has investigated her subject with typical transpontine enthusiasm (*Times Lit. Sup.* Apr. 15, 1920).

transport. F. *transporter*, L. *transportare*, from *portare*, to carry. The *transportation* of criminals, orig. to Amer. "plantations," dates from 17 cent. For fig. sense cf. *ecstasy*, to *be carried away*, etc.

transpose. F. *transposer*. See *pose*. Cf. *metathesis*.

transubstantiation. MedL. *transubstantiatio-n-*, transmutation, from *substantia*, substance. Current sense from Reformation.

transvase. F. *transvaser*, to pour from one vessel, *vase*, into another.

transverse. L. *transversus*, from *vertere*, *vers-*, to turn.

trap[1]. Snare. AS. *træppe*; cf. obs. Du. *trappe*; also MedL. *trappa*, F. *trappe*, It. *trappola*, Sp. *trampa*. Of Teut. origin and cogn. with Ger. *treppe*, stair (cf. *tramp*). The simplest form of trap is a pitfall giving to the tread. *Trap-door* is in Chauc. Sense of vehicle is for earlier *rattletrap*, used disparagingly of a rickety vehicle, article of furniture, etc. It is uncertain whether *traps*, portable articles, belongs here (? the trapper's outfit) or is short for *trappings*, paraphernalia (v.i.).

trap[2]. Chiefly in *trappings* of horse. Var. of F. *drap*, cloth, for which see *drab*, *draper*.

Grett horses trapyd with velvet to the ground (Machyn's *Diary*, 1550–63).

trap[3] [*min.*]. Sw. *trapp*, staircase (see *trap*[1]), the rock being named from its stair-like appearance.

trapeze. F. *trapèze*, L., G. τραπέζιον, dim. of τράπεζα, table. Cf. *trapezoid*, suggesting a trapezium. The *trapeze* is named from its shape ▽.

trappings. See *trap*[2].

Trappist. F. *trappiste*, Cistercian monk of reformed order established (1664) by abbot of *La Trappe* (Orne).

trapse, traipse [*colloq.*]. App. from obs. *trape* (Johns.), to trudge, loaf (see *tramp*), was developed a noun *trapes*, slattern, which in its turn was used as verb (cf. *coax*).

trash. From 16 cent. App. earliest sense was broken twigs, etc., as still in dial. and in WInd. *cane-trash*. Hence used for rubbish of any kind. Cf. Norw. *trase*, rag, Norw. dial. *tras*, trumpery, ON. *tros*, rubbish.

Who steals my purse, steals trash (*Oth.* iii. 3).

trass, tarras [*geol.*]. Volcanic earth used for cement. Du. *tras*, earlier *tarrasse*, OF. *terrace*, It. *terracia*, from *terra*, earth.

traumatic [*med.*]. L., G. τραυματικός, from τραῦμα, wound.

travail. F., work, earlier also toil, suffering, whence *en travail*, in child-birth suffering, with which cf. *in labour*. From verb *travailler*, cogn. with It. *travagliare*, Sp. *tra-*

bajar. This is usu. derived from Late L. *trepalium* (6 cent.), an instrument of torture, conjectured to have been an ingenious arrangement of three stakes (L. *palus*). An alternative, and better, etym. is from VL. **trabaculum*, dim. of *trabs*, beam, whence F. *travail*, "the frame whereinto farriers put unrulie horses, when they shooe or dresse them" (Cotg.). Cf. obs. E. *trave*, *travail*, similarly used. This makes an equally good starting-point for the series of senses. That of (orig. toilsome) journeying, which appears early in AF. and is peculiar to E., is now (since 17 cent.) differentiated by the spelling *travel*.

> And she sproong, as a colt doth in the trave
> (Chauc. A. 3282).

> Having travailed about 2 leagues, about noone wee returned to the point (Hakl. xi. 176).

> Some cut hoops, others laboured upon the sailes and ship, every man travelling for his life (*ib.* 413).

travel. See *travail*.

traverse. F. *traverser*, VL. *traversare*, for *transversare*, from *vertere*, *vers-*, to turn. For leg. sense, to oppose, deny, frustrate, cf. sense-development of *thwart*[1].

travertin-e. Limestone. F. *travertin*, It. *travertino*, earlier *tivertino*, "a kind of stone to build withall" (Flor.), L. *Tiburtinus*, of *Tibur*, Tivoli.

travesty. First as adj., p.p. of F. *travestir*, It. *travestire*, to disguise, from L. *trans* and *vestire*, to clothe.

trawl. Prob. var. of *trail* (q.v.). This suits the sense, and the vowel has a parallel in *brawl*[1] (q.v.). *Trail*, *trailnet* are found for *trawl*, and *trawl* is recorded for *trail* of a gun (v.i.) earlier than first *NED.* record (1768) of *trail* in that sense.

> The train of artillery within the Tower, consisting of fifty pieces of brass ordnance, mounted on trauling carriages
> (Chamberlayne, *Present State of England*, 1692).

tray[1]. Utensil. ME. *trey*, AS. *trīg*, ult. cogn. with *tree*, as being of wood.

tray[2], **trey**. Three at cards, also (ven.) third branch of stag's horn. OF. *trei*, back-formation from *treis* (*trois*), L. *tres*, three. For first sense cf. *deuce*.

treachery. F. *tricherie*, OF. also *trecherie*, from *tricher*, to cheat, for which see *trick*[1]. Spelling and sense partly due to association with *treason*.

treacle. OF. *triacle*, antidote against venom, L. *theriaca*, "triakle" (Coop.), from G. *θηριακός*, from *θηρίον*, dim. of *θήρ*, wild beast; cf. It. *triaca*, "a remedie against poyson, called treacle" (Flor.), Sp. *triaca*, also Arab. *tiryāk* (7 cent.). Later used of many pharmaceutical compounds, and, in E. only, of unrefined molasses. For sense-development cf. *syrup*. John Clerk, treacler and tuthdragher, i.e. druggist and dentist, was a freeman of York in 1422.

> Payd for ij boxes of conserves, tryacle, and souger candy, xd. (*Stonor Let.* 1424).

> There is no more triacle [Wyc. gumme, resyn, *Vulg.* resina] at Galaad (Coverd. *Jer.* viii. 22).

tread. AS. *tredan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du, *treden*, Ger. *treten*, ON. *trotha*, Goth. *trudan*. Hence *treadle*, with agent. suffix as in *ladle*, *shovel*; *treadmill*, invented (1822) by William Cubitt of Ipswich.

treason. OF. *traïson* (*trahison*), L. *traditio-n-*, from *tradere*, to hand over, from *trans* and *dare*, to give. Hist. definition dates from Statute of Treasons (1350–51).

treasure. F. *trésor*, L., G. *θησαυρός*, ? from *τιθέναι*, to put, lay up. Replaced AS. *goldhord* (*Matt.* vi. 21). For intrusive *-r-*, due to assim., cf. *partridge*. This does not appear in It. Sp. *tesoro*. *Treasure trove*, OF. *trové* (*trouvé*), with ending lost as in *costive*, *defile*[2], *signal*[2], etc., corresponds to MedL. *thesaurus inventus* (12 cent.). See *trover*.

treat. F. *traiter*, L. *tractare*, "to handle, to touch, to intreate, to use or exercise, to order or governe" (Coop.), frequent. of *trahere*, to draw, drag. All senses develop naturally from that of handling. That of dealing kindly with, entertaining (15 cent.), appears in mod. *school treat*, etc. *Treatise* is OF. *traitis*. With *treaty*, F. *traité*, cf. *tractate*. It was orig. synon. with *treatise*, current sense springing from that of discussion, negotiation, as still in to *be in treaty for*.

> At after soper fille they in tretee
> What somme sholde this maistres gerdoun be
> (Chauc. F. 1219).

treble. OF., L. *triplus*, for *triplex*, three-fold; cf. *double*. Mus. sense app. from the soprano being the third part added in early contrapuntal music to the melody (see *tenor*).

trebuchet [*hist.*]. Missile war-engine. F. *trébuchet*, trap, balance, in OF. war-engine, from *trébucher*, to stumble, from L. *trans* and OHG. *buc*, trunk of body (cf. Ger. *bauch*, belly). Also used for cucking-stool.

trecento [*art*]. It., for *mil trecento*, 14 cent. Cf. *cinquecento*.

tree. AS. *trēow*. Aryan, though not found in Du. & Ger. (*boom, baum*); cf. OSax. *trio*, ON. *trē*, Goth. *triu*, G. δρῦς, oak, Pol. *drwa*, wood, Welsh *derwen*, oak, Sanskrit *dru*, tree, wood. Formerly used of wood (whence obs. adj. *treen*), as still in naut. *tre(e)-nail, cross-tree*, etc., and in *boot-tree, roof-tree, saddle-tree, swingle-tree*, etc.; also (already in AS.) for the Cross, Rood. *Up a tree* is US., of the hunted animal. With *tree-calf* (book-binding), from tree-like markings, cf. *tree-agate*.

trefa, trifa [*Jew.*]. Meat which is not *kosher* (q.v.). Heb. *ṭ'rēphāh*, from *ṭāraf*, to tear (*Lev.* xvii. 15).

trefoil. AF. *trifoil*, L. *trifolium*, from *tri-* (q.v.) and *folium*, leaf.

trek [*SAfr.*]. Du. *trekken*, to draw, drag, hence journey by ox-waggon.

trellis. F. *treillis*, "a trellis; a lattice before a doore, hole, or window; a grate set thick with crosse-barres of wood" (Cotg.), OF. *treliz*, VL. **trilicius*, for *trilix, trilic-*, "tissue made of three threades of divers colours" (Coop.), rendering G. τρίμιτος (see *dimity, samite*). Later form and sense affected by association with F. *treille*, lattice, railing, trellised vine, L. *trichila*, bower, summer-house.

tremble. F. *trembler*, VL. *tremulare*, from *tremulus*, from *tremere*, to quake, tremble.

tremendous. From L. *tremendus*, to be feared, from *tremere* (v.s.). For application to size cf. *enormous, monstrous*.

tremolo [*mus.*]. It., L. *tremulus*, from *tremere* (v.s.).

tremor. OF. *tremour* (archaic F. *trémeur*), L. *tremor-em* (v.s.). Cf. *tremulous*, from L. *tremulus*.

trenail [*naut.*]. See *tree*.

trench. First (14 cent.) as noun, OF. *trenche* (*tranche*, slice), from *trencher* (*trancher*), to cut, app. VL. **trincare*, for *truncare*, from *truncus*, trunk. The alteration of the vowel may be due to L. *trinus*, three at a time, ? thus, to cut in threes. Current senses of noun correspond rather to those of F. *tranchée*, orig. p.p. fem. To *trench upon* (cf. to *cut into*) may be of mil. origin or refer to altering of boundary trenches. Hence also *trenchant, trencher*, F. *tranchoir* (OF. *trencheoir*), wooden platter on which food was cut (cf. Ger. *teller*, plate, F. *tailloir*, from *tailler*, to cut). With *trencher*, college-cap, cf. *mortar-board*. *Trencher-man*, one who "plays a good knife and fork," is ironic after *bowman, spearman*, etc.

> He's a very valiant trencher-man, he hath an excellent stomach (*Much Ado*, i. 1).

trend. AS. *trendan*, to roll, revolve, cogn. with *trundle*, and with Dan. *omtrent*, about, Sw. dial. *trind*, round. In current use it is a naut. metaphor, occurring passim in Hakl. and Purch. of the gen. run or direction of the coast. Cf. also dial. *trendle, trindle*, used of many round objects and implements.

trental [*eccl.*]. Series of thirty masses. Church L. *trentale*, from VL. **trenta*, thirty, for *triginta*.

Trentine [*hist.*]. Of Council of *Trent* (16 cent.), L. *Tridentum*, city in the *Trentino* (Tyrol). Cf. *Nicene*.

trepan[1] [*surg.*]. F. *trépan*, MedL. *trepanum*, G. τρύπανον, from τρυπᾶν, to bore.

trepan[2]. To kidnap. First (17 cent.) as noun (*trapan*), a decoy, swindler. A cant word app. connected with *trap*[1]. Its contemporary synonym was *cony-catch*.

> Abetting sham-plots and trapans upon the government and its friends (North's *Examen*).

trepang. Sea-slug, bêche-de-mer. Mal. *trīpang*.

trephine. Improved *trepan*[1]. For *trafine*, coined (1628), after *trepan*[1], by its inventor, Woodall, "*a tribus finibus*, from the three ends thereof." Borrowed by F., whence current spelling.

trepidation. L. *trepidatio-n-*, from *trepidare*, to hurry, be agitated. Cf. *intrepid*.

trespass. OF. *trespasser* (*trépasser*, to pass away, die), MedL. *transpassare*, to pass across. For sense-development cf. *transgress*. Leg. sense, peculiar to E., reverts to etym. sense, but originated as a spec. use of gen. sense of offence.

tress. F. *tresse*, from *tresser* (OF. *trecier*), to weave, plait; cf. It. *trecciare*. The forms point to a VL. **trectiare* or **trictiare*, of obscure origin. ? Or rather from G. τρίχα, three-fold.

trestle. OF. *trestel* (*tréteau*), VL. **transtellum*, dim. of *transtrum*, cross-beam, from *trans*, across.

tret. Only in archaic *tare and tret*. Orig. allowance of 4 lb. in 104 lb. on goods sold by weight. AF., F. *trait*, pull (of the scale), from OF. *traire*, to pull, L. *trahere*. The allowance compensated for the number of

"turns of the scale" which would result from weighing the goods in smaller quantities. *Trait* is still so used in F. (v.i.), and *draft, draught*, had a similar sense in ME.

Un poids en équilibre ne trebuche point, si on n'y ajoûte quelque chose pour le trait. Les petits poids ne reviennent pas aux grands à cause du trait (Furetière, 1727).

On appelle trait ce qui emporte l'équilibre d'une balance et la fait trébucher. Pour certaines marchandises où l'on pèse très juste, le vendeur accorde par facture une réduction de tant pour cent ou par pesée qu'on appelle trait (Glauser and Poole, *French Commercial Correspondence*, 1902).

trews. Ir. *trius*, Gael. *triubhas*, from obs. E. *trouse*, trousers (q.v.).

trey. See *tray*[2].

tri-. L., from *tres*, three, or G. τρι-, from τρεῖς, three, τρίς, thrice.

triad. L., G. τριάς, τριάδ-, group of three.

trial. AF., from *try* (q.v.).

trialogue. MedL. *trialogus*, mistakenly coined on *dialogus* (see *dialogue*).

triangle. F., L. *triangulum*, from *angulus*, corner. In mil. lang. (hist.) of three halberds to which soldier was tied when flogged.

triarchy. G. τριαρχία, triumvirate. Cf. *monarchy*, etc.

triassic [*geol.*]. Through Ger., from G. τριάς, triad, because divisible into three groups.

tribe. L. *tribus*, ? from *tri-* and root of verb to *be* as in L. *fu-* and in G. φυλή, tribe. Orig. applied to the three divisions of the early Romans. Cf. F. *tribu*, It. *tribù*, Sp. *tribu*, all learned words.

tribrach [*metr.*]. L., G. τρίβραχυς, three short. Cf. *amphibrach*.

tribulation. Church L. *tribulatio-n-*, from *tribulare*, to oppress, from *tribulum*, threshing-machine, cogn. with *terere*, *tri-*, to rub, pound.

tribune. L. *tribunus*, "a protectour of the commons" (Coop.), from *tribus*, tribe. Hence L. *tribunal-e*, judgment seat, of which latest (war) sense is naturally not in *NED*. This was replaced in MedL. by *tribuna*, whence F. & E. *tribune*, platform, rostrum, etc.

tribute. L. *tributum*, from *tribuere*, to give, assign, etc., app. from *tribus*, tribe, though the nature of the connection is not clear. Hence *tributary*.

trice. To pull, now only naut. Du. *trijsen*, to hoist; cf. Dan. *trisse*, naut. Ger. *trissen*, both from Du. or LG., also F. *drisse*, halyard, of Teut. origin. Hence *in a trice*, earlier *at* (*with*) *a trice*, at one pull.

Sometime thy bedfelowe is colder than is yse,
To him then he draweth thy cloathes with a trice (*NED*. 1515).

triceps. Muscle. Cf. *biceps*.

trichi. Short for *Trichinopoli* (cheroot), Madras.

trichinosis. From ModL. *trichina*, intestinal worm, from G. τρίχινος, hairy, from θρίξ, τριχ-, hair.

tricho-. From G. θρίξ, hair (v.s.).

trichotomy. Tripartite division. Coined on *dichotomy*, from G. τρίχα, triply.

trick. First (c. 1400) as noun. ONF. *trique*, from *triquier* (*tricher*), to cheat, of doubtful origin; ? VL. **triccare*, for *tricari*, "to trifle, to dallie, to jest and toy with trifling wordes" (Coop.). Verb in E. is from noun. The word has developed many senses not known in F., and it is doubtful whether they all belong here, e.g. archaic *trick*, to adorn, deck out, suggests OF. *estricqué*, "pranked, decked, neat, fine, spruce, trickt up" (Cotg.), p.p. of OF. *estriquer*, to array, put in order, orig. to level corn with a "strike." To *trick*, sketch, a coat of arms, may be Du. *trekken*, to draw (for change of vowel cf. *trigger*), and naut. *trick at the wheel* (*oar*) is prob. also Du. *trek*, pull, spell, etc. In fact Du. *trek*, *trekken* have so many senses in common with *trick* that the possibility of Du. or LG. origin must be allowed for F. *tricher* (OF. also *trechier*).

Nay soft, I pray ye, I know a trick worth two of that (1 *Hen. IV*, ii. 1).

trickle. Orig. (14 cent.) of tears. ? For *strickle*, frequent. of *strike* (q.v.), which in AS. & ME. has also the sense of flow. The loss of *s-* would be due to the word being regularly preceded by *tear-s*.

And whan this abbot hadde this wonder seyn,
His salte teeris trikled [*vars.* trekelede, striked, strikled] doun as reyn (Chauc. B. 1863).

triclinium [*antiq.*]. Couch round three sides of table. L., G. τρικλίνιον, dim. of τρίκλινος, from κλίνη, couch (cf. *clinic*).

tricolour. F. *tricolore* (sc. *drapeau*), adopted at Revolution, Late L. *tricolor*, from *color*, colour. The arrangement of the colours (blue, white, red) dates from 1794.

tricorne. Three-cornered hat. F., L. *tricornis*, from *cornu*, horn.

tricot. F., from *tricoter*, to knit, ? ult. from Ger. *stricken*, to knit.

tric-trac. Form of backgammon. F., imit. of clicking noise made by pieces. Also called *tick-tack*.

tricycle. F., orig. (1827) of a three-wheeled horse-vehicle. Cf. *bicycle*.

trident. F., L. *tridens, trident-*, from *dens*, tooth.

Tridentine. As *Trentine* (q.v.).

triduum. Three days' prayer. L., from *tri-* and *dies*, day. Cf. It. Sp. *triduo*.

triennial. From L. *triennium*, from *annus*, year. Cf. *biennial*, etc.

trierarchy [*hist.*]. G. τριηραρχία, office of *trierarch*, commander of a *trireme* (q.v.).

trifa. See *trefa*.

trifid [*biol.*]. L. *trifidus*, cleft in three, from root of *findere*, to cleave.

trifle. ME. & OF. *trufle*, mockery, deceit, var. of synon. OF. *trufe*; cf. It. *trufa*, "a cozening, cheating, conicatching" (Flor.), obs. Sp. *trufa*, "a gibe, a jesting, or jeering" (Minsh.). Orig. a lying or nonsensical story, ? later sense having been affected by *trivial*. The usual assumption that it is ident. with *truffle* (q.v.) has parallels in the somewhat similar use in F. of *nèfle*, medlar, *prune*, plum, *baie*, berry, *baguenaude*, bladder-nut, etc., and Cotg. gives "waternut" as one sense of *truffe*. If this is correct, the It. & Sp. may be from OF. For application to a sweetmeat cf. *fool*[2] (q.v.).

trifolium. L., cf. *trefoil*.

triforium [*arch.*]. MedL., used (12 cent.) by Gervase of Canterbury in ref. to Canterbury Cathedral. Revived in same application by 18 cent. antiquaries, but not used as gen. term till 19 cent. The usual explanation from L. *fores*, folding door, does not suit orig. sense. The word may be due to some mistake of Gervase.

trig[1] [*dial.*]. Nimble, trim, etc. ON. *tryggr*, trusty, firm, which, like so many adjs. applied to persons, assumed varied senses in E.

> The captain...slight and trig and trim
> (B. Grimshaw).

trig[2]. To check, prop. Back-formation from dial. *trigger*, brake, skid, etc. (v.i.).

trigger. Earlier (till c. 1750) *tricker*, Du. *trekker*, in gen. and spec. sense, from *trekken*, to pull.

triglyph. L., G. τρίγλυφος, from γλυφή, carving.

trigonometry. ModL. *trigonometria* (16 cent.), from G. τρίγωνον, triangle, -μετρία, measurement.

trilby hat. From Du Maurier's novel *Trilby* (1894).

trilith. Cromlech. G. τρίλιθον. Cf. *monolith*.

trill. It. *trillare*, of imit. origin.

trillion. F. (15 cent.) after *million*. Cf. *billion*, *quadrillion*, etc.

trilobite [*palaeont.*]. Extinct animal with three-lobed body. Coined (18 cent.) from G. λοβός, lobe.

trilogy. G. τριλογία, series of three tragedies performed at Athens at feast of Dionysus.

trim. AS. *trymman*, to arrange, make firm, from *trum*, firm, strong; but the verb, whence the noun and adj. are evolved, is not recorded between AS. and c. 1500, when it at once becomes very common and developes great variety of meanings. For very wide extension of lit. and fig. senses cf. *dress*, lit. to make straight. Orig. sense survives in naut. to *trim the ship, in fighting trim*, etc. Hist. *trimmer*, "one who changes sides to balance parties" (Johns.), was accepted by Halifax and his friends (1680–90) as meaning one who helps to keep the ship of state on an even keel.

trimeter [*metr.*]. L., G. τρίμετρος, from μέτρον, measure.

trine. L. *trinus*, from *tres*, three.

trinity. F. *trinité*, L. *trinitas*, triad, three together, from *trinus* (v.s.), with spec. sense in early Church L., after similar use of G. τριάς; cf. It. *trinità*, Sp. *trinidad*, Gael. *trionaid*, Welsh *trindod*, etc. *Trinity House* was founded at Deptford by Hen. VIII to regulate British shipping. With *Trinitarian* (17 cent.) cf. *Unitarian*.

trinket. From 16 cent., usu. in pl., in sense of implements, paraphernalia, "traps," etc., and also of small ornaments. App. ident. with ME. *trenket*, shoemaker's knife, ONF. *trenquet* (*tranchet*), from *trancher*, to cut (see *trench*). This curious transition of sense may be explained by the fact that ornamental knives were at one time a regular adjunct to female costume (see Chauc. A. 233), and also by association with *trick*, to decorate, etc. (cf. obs. *trinkle*, for *trickle*).

> Thy purse and eke thy gay gilt knives
> (*Lady Greensleeves*, 1584).

lormier: a worker in small yron, a maker of small yron trinkets, as nayles, spurres &c. (Cotg.).

trinomial [*math.*]. Coined from *tri-* after *binomial*.

trio. F., It., coined from *tre*, three, on analogy of *duo*.

triolet [*metr.*]. F., from *trio* (v.s.).

Triones [*astron.*]. L., plough-oxen.

trip. OF. *triper, treper*, to dance, skip, of Teut. origin, ult. cogn. with AS. *treppan*, to tread (see *tramp, trap*[1]). Spec. sense of causing to fall is E. only, and suggests rather a thinned form of *trap*[1] (cf. *bilk*). Sense of journey was orig. naut. (cf. to *trip the anchor*), as still in *trial trip*.

tripe. F., entrails (13 cent.); cf. It. *trippa*, Sp. *tripa*; of obscure origin; ? Arab. *therb*, entrails. At one time also applied to a coarse velvet with a surface like that of dressed tripe (cf. *frill*).

triphthong. Coined from *tri-* after *diphthong*.

triple. F., L. *triplus*. See *treble*. Hence *triplet, triplicate*.

tripod. L. *tripus, tripod-*, G. τρίπους, from πούς, ποδ-, foot. Cf. *trivet*.

tripos. L. *tripus* (v.s.) altered on G. words in *-os*. At Camb. orig. a B.A. who, seated on a tripod, conducted a satirical dispute (cf. *wrangler*) with candidates for degrees; corresponding to the Oxf. *terrae filius*. The (math.) *Tripos* list was orig. printed on the back of a set of humorous verses composed by the *Tripos*.

> Mr Nicholas, of Queens' College, who I knew in my time to be Tripos (Pepys, Feb. 26, 1660).
>
> The Senior Proctor calleth up the Tripos, and exhorteth him to be witty, but modest withall (*NED.* 1665).

triptych. From *tri-*, after *diptych*.

triquetrous [*biol.*]. From L. *triquetrus*, three-cornered.

trireme [*hist.*]. Galley with three banks of oars. F. *trirème*, L. *triremis*, from *tri-* and *remus*, oar.

trisagion [*eccl.*]. G. (τὸ) τρισάγιον, the Eucharistic hymn, neut. of τρισάγιος, from τρίς, thrice, ἅγιος, holy.

trisect. Coined from *tri-*, after *bisect*.

Trismegistus. Epithet of Hermes (q.v.).

tritagonist. G. τριταγωνιστής, actor playing third part. Cf. *protagonist*.

trite. L. *tritus*, p.p. of *terere*, to rub. For sense-development cf. *terse*.

tritoma. Plant. From G. τρίτομος, thrice-cut. Cf. *atom*.

Triton. L., G. Τρίτων, sea-deity, son of Poseidon.

triturate. From Late L. *triturare*, from *tritura*, from *terere, trit-*, to rub, pulverize.

triumph. F. *triomphe*, L. *triumphus*, cogn. with G. θρίαμβος, hymn to Bacchus. Orig. L. sense of processional entry of victorious general survives in *triumphal arch* (*progress*).

triumvir [*hist.*]. L., usu. in pl. *triumviri*, back-formation from *trium virorum*, genitive of *tres viri*, three men. Esp. Pompey, Caesar, Crassus (60 B.C.), Caesar, Antony, Lepidus (43 B.C.).

triune. From *tri-* and L. *unus*, one.

trivet. AS. *trefet*, L. *tripes, triped-*, tripod, from *pes*, foot. Hence *as right as a trivet*, ? because a three-legged article will stand firm on any surface.

trivial. L. *trivialis*, "common, used or taught in high wayes, of no estimation" (Coop.), from *trivium*, cross-roads, "also where common recourse of people is" (Coop.), from *tri-* and *via*, way. Influenced also by MedL. *trivium*, three (grammar, logic, rhetoric) of the seven liberal arts.

-trix. L., fem. of *-tor*.

trochaic [*metr.*]. L., G. τροχαικός, from τρέχειν, to run. Cf. *trochee*, F. *trochée*, L., G. τροχαῖος.

troche [*pharm.*]. Shortened from *trochisk*, F. *trochisque*, L., G. τροχίσκος, small wheel, globule, lozenge, dim. of τροχός, wheel, from τρέχειν, to run.

trocho-. From G. τροχός, wheel (v.s.).

troglodyte. Prehistoric cave-dweller. L., G. τρωγλοδύτης, from τρώγλη, hole, δύειν, to get into.

troika. Vehicle. Russ. *troĭka*, from *troye*, set of three, *tri*, because drawn by three horses.

Trojan. L. *Trojanus*, from *Troja*, Troy.

> Gif we wil mene that they beeth stronge we clepeth hem Trojans (Trev. ii. 255).

troll[1]. Verb, with gen. suggestion of rotary motion, e.g. with ref. to gait, the bowl, a catch in singing, etc. In ME. (*Piers Plowm.*) to saunter. ? OF. *troller* (*trôler*), "hounds to trowle, raunge, or hunt out of order" (Cotg.), Ger. *trollen*, to run with short steps, ? like a *troll*[2]. In angling sense perh. another word, *trowell*, "rotula" (*Manip. Voc.*), OF. *troul, trouil* (*treuil*), reel, winch, ? ult. from G. τροχός, hoop, from τρέχειν, to run; cf. Welsh *troell*, "wheel, reel, pulley, windlass" (Spurrell), *troelli*, "to twist, wind" (*ib.*), ? from E. It may be noted that the senses of *troll* are very similar to those of *trundle* (q.v.), and may all have started, like that word, from the name of a circular object, small wheel.

troll[2]. Goblin. ON. *troll*, supernatural giant (also *trolldōmr*, witchcraft), whence Sw. *troll*, Norw. Dan. *trold*, now dwarfish imp.

Introduced, like other words from Norse myth. (*rune*, *norn*, etc.), by mod. antiquaries, but in pop. use (*trow*) in Orkneys and Shetlands from Scand. times.

trolley. ? From *troll*[1]. Orig. vehicle suited to narrow Yarmouth "rows." For local and obscure origin cf. *bogie*, *lorry*, *tram*.

trollop. I suggest this is simply *troll*[1]*-up*, a nickname like *gad-about*. Cf. *startup*, formerly used of an upstart, and now also, like *Trollop*, a surname. So also Du. *klimop*, ivy, lit. climb-up.

trombone. It., augment. of *tromba*, trump[1] (q.v.).

tromometer. For measuring tremor, G. τρόμος, of earth.

tronage [*hist.*]. Due for offic. weighing by the *tron*, still in Sc. use, OF. *trone*, L. *trutina*, G. τρυτάνη.

tronk [*SAfr.*]. Prison. Cape Du., from Port. *tronco*, trunk, used for stocks.

troop. F. *troupe*, "a troope, crue, rout, rabble, throng, or multitude of people, etc." (Cotg.); cf. It. *truppa*, Sp. *tropa*, Late L. *troppus*, flock, ? of Teut. origin and cogn. with *thorp* (q.v.), ? or connected with L. *turba*. Ult. identity of *thorp* and *turba* is possible. *Trooper*, man and horse, first appears (1640) in Sc. *Trooping the colour*(*s*) is from *troop* in sense of drum-beat, "assembly."

tropaeolum [*bot.*]. Named (1737) by Linnaeus from G. τρόπαιον, trophy, the leaf suggesting a shield and the flower a helmet.

trope. F., L., G. τρόπος, from τρέπειν, to turn.

tropho-. From G. τροφή, from τρέφειν, to nourish.

Trophonian [*myth.*]. Of Τροφώνιος, builder of temple of Apollo, at Delphi, afterwards associated with cave in Boeotia, entry into which deprived of power of ever smiling again.

trophy. F. *trophée*, L., G. τρόπαιον, neut. of τροπαῖος, putting to flight, from τροπή, turning, defeat, from τρέπειν, to turn. Orig. a memorial set up on the battle-field.

tropic. L., G. τροπικός (sc. κύκλος, circle), pertaining to the "turning" of the sun at the solstice, from τρέπειν, to turn.

trot[1]. Of horse. F. *trotter*, OHG. *trottōn*, cogn. with *tread*; cf. It. *trottare*, Sp. *trotar*, MedL. *trottare*, also from OHG. The E. verb must, as is shown by surname *Trotter*, be much older than dict. records (*Piers Plowm.*).

trot[2]. Old woman, hag. ? From *Dame Trote of Salerno*, *Trotula Salernitana*, famous 11 cent. doctoress and witch, often referred to in medieval literature.

troth [*poet.*]. Phonetic var. of *truth*; cf. *trow*.

troubadour. F., Prov. *trobador*, from *trobar*, to find, corresponding to F. *trouvère*, *trouveur*, medieval poet, It. *trovatore*, Sp. *trovador*. See *trover*.

trouble. F. *troubler*, OF. *torbler*, VL. **turbulare*, frequent. of *turbare*, to disturb, from *turba*, disorder, throng, G. τύρβη.

trough. AS. *trog*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. ON. *trog*; ult. cogn. with *tray*[1], *tree*.

trounce. ? From *traunce*, earlier form of *trance* (q.v.), which in OF. & ME. had the sense of "extreme fear, dread, anxiety, or perplexity of mind" (Cotg.). For vowel cf. obs. *trance*, to prance, etc., which has a 16 cent. var. *trounce*, and see *jounce*. This suggestion suits the first recorded sense (see quot. 1), which seems to have passed via that of tormenting (see quot. 2) to the current sense of thrashing.

> The Lorde trounced [*Vulg.* perterruit] Sisara and all his charettes...with the edge of ye swerde before Barak (*Judges*, iv. 15, 1551).
>
> Lord Jhese Christ, when he was i-pounst and i-pilate,
> Was ner so i-trounst, as we have been of years late (*Respublica*, iii. 3, 1553).

troupe. F., troop (q.v.).

trousers. Lengthened from obs. *trouse* (*trews*), spec. used (16 cent.) of close-fitting breeches of Irish. Ir. Gael. *triubhas*, ident. with OF. *trebus* (13 cent.), Late L. *tubraci*, later *tibraci*, derived by Isidore (7 cent.) from *tibia*, thigh, *braccae*, breeches. It may however be of Teut. origin, "thigh breeches"; cf. OHG. *deohproh* in *Cassel Gloss.* (8 cent.). In current sense from c. 1800 (see *sans-culotte*).

> Under no circumstances whatever shall any preacher be allowed to occupy the pulpit who wears trousers (*Trust-deed of Bethel Chapel, Cambridge St., Sheffield*, 1820).

trousseau. F., dim. from *trousse*, bundle, truss (q.v.).

trout. AS. *trūht*, Late L. *tructus*, *tructa*, from G. τρώκτης, gnawer, also name of some fish, from τρώγειν, to gnaw; cf. F. *truite*.

trouveur. F., poet, from *trouver*, to find. *Trouvère* is the OF. nom. Cf. *troubadour* and see *trover*.

trover [*leg.*]. Finding and appropriating personal property. Cf. *treasure trove* (q.v.). OF. *trover* (*trouver*), to find; cf. It. *trovare*, Sp. *trovar*; of obscure, though much discussed, origin.

trow [*archaic*]. AS. *trēowian*, to trust, believe, from *trēow*, faith, belief, cogn. with *true*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *trouwen*, Ger. *trauen*, ON. *trūa*, Goth. *trauan*.

trowel. F. *truelle*, Late L. *truella*, for *trulla*, dim. of *trua*, ladle, etc.

troy weight. From weight used at fair of *Troyes* (Aube). Many medieval towns had their standard weights and coins.

truant. F. *truand*, "a common beggar, vagabond, rogue, a lazie rascall" (Cotg.), of Celt. origin; cf. Welsh *truan*, wretched, Gael. *truadanach*, vagabond, earlier E. sense (13 cent.) of *truant*. For current spec. sense cf. to *play the wag*, i.e. the rascal (see *wag*).

faire l'eschole buissoniere: to play the truant, or seeke birds nests when he should be at schoole (Cotg.).

truce. Orig. pl. of *trewe*, AS. *trēow*, fidelity, agreement, etc., cogn. with *true*. For form cf. *bodice* (q.v.). Use of pl., already in AS., is perh. due to the word being used to render L. pl. *induciae*. Sing. was also in use till 16 cent. Cf. F. *trève*, Sp. *tregua*, Late L. *treuga*, from cogn. Goth. *triggwa*.

Si la guerre dure sanz peas ou trieus (*John of Gaunt's Reg.* 1372–76).

Mene tyme were truyse [*orig.* induciae] i-take for two yere (Trev. ii. 413).

I conceive that ye prepared to have ridden with me this day of trewe (*Plumpton Let.* 1486–87).

truck[1]. Barter, whence the *Truck Acts*, against payment in goods, to *have no truck with*, colloq. *truck*, rubbish, and US. sense of garden produce. F. *troquer*, "to truck, chop, swab, scorse, barter, change" (Cotg.); cf. It. *truccare*, Sp. *trocar*, MedL. *trocare* (13 cent.). Origin unknown. Analogy of *swap* suggests connection with Gasc. *truc*, blow, *truca*, to strike, but quot. 1, if reliable, points to ult. connection with *trudge*.

truccare: to truck, to barter, to change ware for ware, to swab. Also to trudge, to skud, or pack away (Flor.).

I hae no trokings wi' night-birds (*Kidnapped*, ch. xxix.).

truck[2]. Vehicle (18 cent.), orig. small wooden wheel, as still in naut. *truck*, disk of wood at mast-head. Short for earlier *truckle* (q.v.).

Our naval organisation must be revised from truck to keelson (*Obs.* June 15, 1919).

truckle. Orig. ' grooved wheel, sheave of pulley. AF. *trocle*, L. *trochlea*, G. τροχιλία, from τρόχος, hoop, wheel, from τρέχειν, to run. Esp. in *truckle-bed* (also called *trundle-bed*), a small bed on castors for use of inferior or servant, which could be run under the great bed of the master; hence to *truckle under*, occupy a subordinate position. See *truck*[2].

The troucle is called *trochlea* vel *rechamus* (Coop. s.v. *chelonia*).

So all to bed. My wife and I in the high bed in our chamber, and Willett [the maid] in the trundle-bed by us (Pepys, Oct. 9, 1667).

There wife and I lay, and in a truckle-bed Betty Turner and Willett (*ib.* June 11, 1668).

truculent. L. *truculentus*, from *trux*, *truc-*, fierce.

trudge. From 16 cent., also *tredge*, *tridge*, orig. in sense of starting off. ? Connected with Du. *trekken*, to march, trek, earlier *trecken*, "proficisci" (Kil.), *trucken*, cogn. with ON. *tregga*, whence synon. dial. *trig*, esp. in to *trig it*, *trig the country*. See quot. 1 s.v. *truck*[1]. For variation of vowel cf. *trundle*. Another possibility is that *trudge* represents F. *trousser* (*bagage*) with the same phonetic change as in *forge*[2], *grudge* (q.v.); cf. archaic to *pack*, be off, trudge. This view is supported by the fact that *truss*, F. *trousser*, occurs earlier in same sense. No doubt mod. sense has been affected by *tread*, *tramp*.

As for all other, let them trusse and packe (Skelton).

trudgen stroke [*swim.*]. Introduced (c. 1868) by *John Trudgen*.

true. AS. *getrēwe*, from *trēow*, faith. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *getrouw*, Ger. *treu*, ON. *tryggr*, Goth. *triggws*, all (as orig. *true*) with sense of faithful, trustworthy, true-hearted. For later sense of veracious cf. a *faithful report*. In this sense *true* has gradually superseded *sooth*, corresponding in sense to Ger. *wahr*, L. *verus*. A *true-lover's knot* was earlier (14 cent.) simply *true-love*, much used in ornamentation. *Truism* is first quoted by *NED.* from Swift.

truffle. From F. *truffe*, app., by metath., from L. *tubera*, pl. of *tuber*, "a puffe growyng on the ground like a mushrome" (Coop.). For adoption of neut. pl. as fem. sing. cf. F. *feuille*, L. *folia*, *lèvre*, L. *labra*, *arme*, L. *arma*, etc. See also *trifle*. Cf. It. *tartuffo*, "a kinde of meate, fruite or roote of the nature of potatoes, called traffles" (Flor.), app. L. *terrae tuber*. From a dim. of this comes Ger. *kartoffel*, potato, dissim. for earlier *tartoffel* (still in dial.).

trull. From c. 1500. Ger. *trulle*, ? cogn. with *troll*[2], of which MHG. form was used as term of contempt, and ult. with *droll*. Cf. synon. Rouchi (Valenciennes) *droule*, archaic F. *drôlesse*, harlot, fem. of *drôle*, rascal.

Trulliberian. From *Parson Trulliber* (*Joseph Andrews*, ii. 14).

In the Common Room the Fellows spent lives of Trulliberian luxury (Goldwin Smith, *Oxford*).

trump[1]. Trumpet, by which it is now replaced exc. poet., e.g. *last trump*. F. *trompe*; cf. It. *tromba*, Sp. *trompa*, OHG. *trumba*; ? of imit. origin (cf. *drum*), ? or ult. akin to *triumph*. For dim. *trumpet*, F. *trompette*, cf. *cornet*[1].

A clamorous trumpeter of his owne praises (*NED.* 1599).

trump[2]. At cards. Earlier *triumph*, on double sense of which Shaks. plays (v.i.). Cf. F. *triomphe*, "the card-game called ruffe, or trump; also, the ruffe, or trump at it" (Cotg.), It. *trionfo*, "a trump at cards, or the play called ruff or trump" (Flor.). Hence to *be a trump*, a "brick." In ModF. *trump* is *atout*, to all. Here belongs to *trump up*, perh. with a leaning on *trump*[1] (cf. to *drum up recruits*) and on *trumpery*.

Now turn up your trump, your heart—hearts is trump, as I said before (Latimer, *Sermon on the Card*, 1529).

She, Eros, has
Pack'd cards with Caesar, and false-play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's triumph (*Ant. & Cleop.* iv. 12).

trumpery. Orig. deception, guile, hence "something of less value than it seems" (Johns.). F. *tromperie*, from *tromper*, to cheat, perh. from *trompe*, trump[1]. Cf. Du. *fluiten*, to play the flute, deceive, F. *piper*, to pipe, deceive, ? all orig. fowling metaphors. For *trumpery* as adj. cf. *paltry*.

trumpet. See *trump*[1].

truncate. From L. *truncare*, from *truncus*, trunk. For app. replacement of this verb in Romanic by **trincare* see *trench*.

truncheon. F. *tronçon*, dim. of *tronc*, trunk, L. *truncus*. Orig. E. & ModF. sense is fragment, esp. of spear-shaft.

tronson: a truncheon, or little trunk; a thick slice, luncheon, or peece cut off (Cotg.).

trundle. Phonetic var. of earlier *trendle*, *trindle*, AS. *trendel*, ring, circle, from *trendan*, to turn, trend (q.v.). In 16 cent. of a small massive wheel, esp. in *trundle-bed* (see *truckle*). Cf. OF. *trondeler*, "to trundle as a ball." (Cotg.), of cogn. Teut. origin, which has app. influenced the E. word.

trunk. F. *tronc*, L. *truncus*. Sense of chest is due to primitive method of "digging out" a box from a tree-trunk; cf. F. *tronc*, poor-box in church. With *trunk-hose* (surviving in the *trunks* of boxing costume) cf. Ger. *strumpf*, stocking, orig. stump, trunk, and sense-development of *stocking*; also OF. *triquehouse*, gaiter, from *trique*, thick club. *Trunk-sleeves* occurs earlier (temp. Hen. VIII). In *trunk* of elephant there is confusion (? due to archaic *trunk*, tube) with *trump*[1], earlier used in same sense.

trompe: a trump, or trumpet; also, the snowt of an elephant (Cotg.).

trunnion. Knob at side of cannon by which it rested on its carriage. F. *trognon*, stock, stump, ? from OF. *tron*, var. of *tronc*, trunk.

truss. F. *trousse*, bundle, package, etc., from *trousser*, "to trusse, tucke, packe, bind or girt in, plucke or twitch up" (Cotg.), OF. *torser*; cf. Prov. *trosar*, MedL. *trossare*. Of obscure origin, perh. from L. *thyrsus*, staff, used for tightening ligature; cf. F. *bâcler*, to pack, from *baculus*, staff. In surg. sense from 16 cent.

trust. ON. *traust*, whence verb *treysta*, giving ME. *trest*, *trist*, later assimilated to noun; cogn. with *trow*, *true*; cf. Du. *troosten*, Ger. *trösten*, to comfort, Goth. *trausti*, covenant. Ground-sense is that of confidence, security. Commerc. *trust* is chiefly US.

try. F. *trier*, to sift, sort, separate good from bad, as still in whaling, to *try* (*out*) *blubber*, metallurgy, etc.; hence, to test, prove. Cf. Prov. & Catalan *triar* (? from F.), MedL. *triare*. ? Late L. *tritare*, to triturate, thresh corn, from *terere*, *trit-*. Leg. sense was developed in AF. *Trysail* is from the naut. manoeuvre called *trying*, earliest in to *lie a-try*, with one sail, with which cf. to *lie a-hull*, with no sails. *Trial* is AF.

trypograph. From G. τρυπᾶν, to pierce.

tryst. Earlier *tristre* (c. 1225), *treste* (13 cent.), hunting station to which the game was driven; hence, hunting rendez-vous. Cf. OF. *tristre*, *terstre*, *triste*, MedL. *trista*. Archaic F. *tistre* (*titre*), with one *-r-* lost by dissim., survives as term of ven. The fact that the word is only E. & F. (? Norm.) makes Norse origin likely, and ON. *treysta*, to trust, rely, has been suggested, but, in the absence of evidence as to exact orig. sense, this remains a conjecture only.

tsar. Now usual spelling of *czar* (q.v.), of hist. interest only now (July 1918) that the last bearer of the title has been murdered.

tsetse. Fly. From Bechuana lang. of SAfr.

Tsung-li-yamen. Chin. Foreign Office, lit. general management bureau.

tuatara. New Zeal. lizard. Maori, from *tua*, on the back, *tara*, spine.

tub. First in Chauc. Of Du. or LG. origin; cf. Du. *tobbe*, LG. *tubbe*; ? cogn. with Ger. *tobel*, bowl-shaped valley. With *tub-thumper* cf. earlier *tub-preacher*, *pulpit-thumper*. In *Rump Songs* (1639–61) are repeated allusions to preachers standing in (*not* on) a tub and the frontispiece depicts the same.

> A bricklayer, called Henry Daunce, sett a tub to a tree, and therein he preached divers Sondayes (Wriothesley, *Chron.* 1538).

tuba. L., trumpet, cogn. with *tubus* (v.i.).

tube. F., L. *tubus*. The *Twopenny Tube* was the title of an article by H. D. Browne in the *Londoner* (June 30, 1900), describing a trial trip in the Central London Railway before it was opened to the public.

> The tube-journey can never lend much to picture and narrative: it is as barren as an exclamatory O! (George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, 1866).

tuber. L., hump, swelling, cogn. with *tumēre*, to swell. Hence *tubercle*, *tuberculosis*, the latter orig. applied to any disease connected with formations of tubercles, current sense dating from Koch's discovery of the tubercle-bacillus (1882).

tuberose. Plant with tuberous root. L. *tuberosa*, fem. of *tuberosus*, tuberous (v.s.), but often misunderstood as *tube-rose*.

tuck[1]. To gather in folds; earlier, to tug, snatch, and spec. to dress cloth by stretching it on the tenter-hooks (hence name *Tucker*). App. ident. with AS. *tūcian*, to ill-treat (for shortened vowel cf. *suck*), cogn. with Ger. *zucken*, to tug, snatch, intens. of *ziehen*, to pull, and ult. with *tug*, *tie*, etc. Hence *tucker*, frill, as in *best bib and tucker* (1737). From sense of gathering up and putting away, "tucking in," comes *tuck-shop* and Austral. *tucker*, provender.

tuck[2] [*archaic*]. In *tuck of drum*. F. *toquer*, north. form of *toucher*, to touch (q.v.); cf. *tocsin*. Hence archaic *tucket*, flourish of trumpets.

tuck[3] [*hist.*]. Straight sword. F. *estoc*, "a rapier, or tucke" (Cotg.), whence It. *stocco*, "a tuck, a short sword" (Flor.), from LG. *stocken*, to stick, pierce, cogn. with Ger. *stock*, stick. The E. word is from F. dial. var. *étoc*.

tucker. See *tuck*[1].

tucket. See *tuck*[2].

tucutucu. Burrowing rodent (Patagonia). Native, from grunt.

Tuesday. AS. *Tīwesdæg*, day of *Tīw*, corresponding to ON. *Týr* (whence *týsdagr*), cogn. with OHG. *Zio* (whence Ger. dial. *zistag*), and with L. *deus*, G. Ζεύς, Δι-, OIr. *dia*, Sanskrit *dyaus*, *div*, heaven. This ancient Teut. divinity was taken as corresponding to Mars, hence *Tuesday* for L. *Martis dies* (whence F. *mardi*). Du. *dinsdag*, Ger. *dienstag* belong to *Thinxus*, Late L. epithet of the same god, *Mars Thinxus*, from Lombard *thing*, public assembly, etc. (see *thing*).

tufa [*geol.*]. It. *tufo*, *tufa*, from L. *tofus*. Earlier (16 cent.) is synon. *tuff*, via F. *tuf*, "a kind of white sand, or soft and brittle stone" (Cotg.).

tuft. F. *touffe*, with excrescent *-t* (cf. *graft*[1]), prob. of Teut. origin, cogn. with *top*[1] (see *toupet*), and ult. with Ger. *zopf*, "a tuft or tuffet" (Ludw.). Also, ornamental tassel formerly worn at the univs. by titled students, whence *tuft-hunter* (18 cent.), toady to the aristocracy. See also *toff*.

tug. ME. *toggen*, intens. formation from AS. *tēon*, corresponding to Ger. *ziehen* (*zog*, *gezogen*), to pull. See *tie*, *tow*[1], *tuck*[1]. Athletic *tug of war* (1876) is a curious example of the way in which the phrase of a minor writer will sometimes become a permanent addition to the lang. (see *Greek*, and cf. *diddle*, *Grundy*).

tuism. Coined (? by Coleridge) from L. *tu*, thou, after *egoism*.

tuition. AF. *tuycioun*, OF. *tuicion*, L. *tuitio-n-*, from *tueri*, to look after. For sense-development cf. *tutor*.

> Humbly desiring pardon of your honour for my tediousness, I leave your lordship to the tuition of the Almighty (Hakl. xi. 378).

tulip. From 16 cent. Cf. F. *tulipe* (earlier *tulipan*), It. *tulipano*, Sp. *tulipán*, Ger. *tulpe*, Du. *tulp*, etc., all from *tul(i)band*, vulg. Turk. pronunc. of Pers. *dulband*, turban, which the shape of the flower suggested. Addison has *tulipomania*, the subject of Dumas' *Tulipe noire*. *Tulip wood* is from the *tulip-tree*, a NAmer. magnolia, with tulip-shaped flowers.

> *tulipan*: the delicate flower called a tulipa, tulipie, or Dalmatian cap (Cotg.).

tulle. From *Tulle* (Corrèze). Cf. *jean*, *cambric*, etc.

tulwar. Hind. *talwār*, sabre.

tumble. Frequent. from AS. *tumbian*, to dance, etc., early sense surviving in *tumbler*, acrobat. Cf. Du. *tuimelen*, Ger. *tummeln*, to bustle, *taumeln*, to reel, Sw. *tumla*, Dan. *tumle*, to tumble, roll. F. *tomber*, of LG. origin, has kept to one spec. sense and influenced the E. word. The wide extension of the word (e.g. Rum. *tumbă*, somersault, Calabrian *tummare*, to go head over heels) points to an orig. imit. *tum(b)* of the *flop*, *bump* type. The glass called a *tumbler* was orig. round-bottomed so that it could not be put down till empty. Slang to *tumble to* is, I believe, for *understumble*, a slang perversion of *understand*, which I remember in use nearly fifty years ago. This is further complicated in riming slang into *do you Oliver* (sc. *Cromwell*)?

> You unde[r]stumble me well, sir, you have a good wit (*Misogonus*, i. 4, c. 1550).

tumbrel. OF. *tomberel* (*tombereau*), a tip-cart, esp. for dung, from *tomber*, to fall. Esp. of the carts in which victims were taken to the guillotine during the Reign of Terror. Hist. E. sense of instrument for punishment, app. cucking-stool, is found in early 13 cent., but is unknown in F.

tumid. L. *tumidus*, from *tumēre*, to swell. Cf. *tumour*, F. *tumeur*, L. *tumor-em*; *tumefaction*, from L. *tumefacere*, to make to swell. See *thumb*.

tummy. Infantile for *stomach*. See *s-*.

tump. Mound. A dial. word (WMidl.) in use at the Front. Welsh *twmp*, ? cogn. with L. *tumulus*; ? cf. Sicilian *timpa*, hill, a pre-Roman word.

> *tump of ground*: tumulus (Litt.).

tumult. F. *tumulte*, L. *tumultus*, from *tumēre*, to swell.

tumulus. L., "a hillock, a knap, a tump" (Litt.), from *tumēre* (v.s.).

tun. Var. of *ton* (q.v.). AS. *tunne*; cf. Du. *ton*, Ger. *tonne* (OHG. *tunna*), ON. *tunna*; also, from Teut., F. *tonne*, MedL. *tunna*, Gael. Ir. *tunna*. Prob. a seafaring word of LG. origin, adopted early by other Europ. langs. Orig. large cask, application to weight (*ton*) appearing in late ME.

tund [*Winchester school slang*]. L. *tundere*, to beat.

tundra [*geog.*]. Treeless steppe of NRuss. Lapp, orig. compd., *tun-tur*, marsh plain.

> [We] came to a playne called Correapin Tundra (Purch. xii. 258).

tune. Phonetic var. (14 cent.) of *tone* (q.v.), with later differentiation of sense.

> To be knocked on the head at the tune of 3*s*. 6*d*. a week (Defoe, *Colonel Jack*).

tungsten [*chem.*]. Sw., heavy stone.

tunic. F. *tunique*, L. *tunica*, used of various garments. Of Semit. origin and ult. ident. with G. χιτών.

tunnel. OF. *tonel* (*tonneau*), dim. of *tonne*, tun (q.v.), with ground-sense of cylindrical shape. Earliest E. sense, tunnel-net for partridges, is F. fem. *tonnelle*. Chief current sense has been developed in E. and borrowed, with other railway-words, by F.

> Le railway, le tunnel, le ballast, le tender,
> Express, trucks et wagons; une bouche française
> Semble broyer du verre ou mâcher de la braise
> (J. P. G. Viennet, 1855).

tunny. From F. *thon*, "a tunnie fish" (Cotg.), Prov. *ton* or It. *tonno*, L., G. θύννος.

tup [*dial.*]. Ram (Johns.). ? Transferred use of Norw. Sw. *tupp*, cock, cogn. with *top*[1], in sense of crest. The word must be much older than dict. records (14 cent.), as *Tupper*, *Tupman* are well-established surnames and *John Tupp*, "carnifex," was a freeman of York in 1317.

tupelo. Tree. NAmer. Ind.

Tupi [*ling.*]. One of the two chief native langs. of Brazil. Cf. *Guarani*.

Tupperism. In style of *Martin Tupper*, author of *Proverbial Philosophy* (1838–42).

tu quoque. L., thou also, "you're another."

Turanian [*ling.*]. Group of Asiat. langs. (Ural-Altaic) which are neither Aryan nor Semitic. From Pers. *Turān*, realm beyond the Oxus, contrasted with *Irān*, Persia. The chief Turanian literature is in Finnish and Magyar. Pol. and ethn. applied esp. to the Turks (v.i.).

> The pan-Turanian camarilla is incorrigible (*Obs*. Feb. 22, 1920).

turban. Pers. *dulband*. In most Europ. langs., the *-r-* for *-l-* appearing first in Port. Earlier E. forms were *tolipan*, *tulban*, etc. See *tulip*.

turbary [*leg.*]. Right of cutting turf or peat. OF. *tourberie*, from *tourbe*, turf (q.v.), peat. Cf. MedL. *turbaria*.

turbid. L. *turbidus*, from *turba*, crowd, disturbance. See *troop*.

turbine. F., L. *turbo*, *turbin-*, whirlwind, reel, spindle, etc., from *turbare*, to disturb (v.s.).

turbit. Pigeon. App. from L. *turbo*, top[2] (v.s.).

turbot. F. (12 cent. *tourbout*), prob. of Scand. origin, "thorn butt[1]"; cf. synon. Ger. *dornbutt*, and Norw. *pigvar*, turbot, from *pig*, thorn. Cf. *halibut*.

turbulent. F., L. *turbulentus*, from *turba*, crowd, disturbance.

Turco. F. slang for Algerian infantry soldier. Sp. It., Turk.

Turcoman [*ethn.*]. Branch of Turkish race inhabiting Turkestan. Pers. *turkumān*, one like a Turk, from *māndan*, to resemble. Cf *Mussulman*.

turd. AS. *tord*, with Du. & ON. cognates. Occurs passim in Wyc. where *AV*. has *dung*.

turdiform [*ornith.*]. From L. *turdus*, thrush.

tureen. Earlier *terreen*, F. *terrine*, "an earthen pot, or pan" (Cotg.), from *terre*, earth. Mod. spelling perh. due to some fancied connection with *Turin*. Cf. *cayenne*, *paduasoy*, etc.

turf. AS. *turf*, sod, peat. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *turf*, OHG. *zurba* (replaced by LG. *torf*), ON. *torf*; cogn. with Sanskrit *darbha*, tuft of grass. OF. *tourbe* is from Teut. (see *turbary*). The other langs. have not the sense of greensward. With *the Turf* (18 cent.) cf. *the boards*.

turgid. L. *turgidus*, from *turgēre*, to swell.

Turk. Cf. F. *Turc*, It. Sp. *Turco*, MedL. *Turcus*, Late G. Τοῦρκος, Arab. *turk*; of obscure origin. "Probably the name *Turk* appears first in E. in connexion with the Third Crusade, 1187–92" (*NED*.). It was also used vaguely for Moslem (*Collect for Good Friday*), and for brutal individual, as still playfully. With *Grand* (*Great*) *Turk* (15 cent.) cf. *Great Mogul*. See also *Turki*.

turkey. Short for *Turkey-cock* (*-hen*), orig. applied (16 cent.) to the guinea-fowl, which was often imported through Turkish territory, and later transferred to the Amer. bird. For vague use of the word cf. *Indian* in *Indian corn* (also called *Turkey wheat*), and F. *dindon*, *dinde*, turkey, for earlier *coq* (*poule*) *d'Inde*. See early list of Europ. names below. Horne Tooke, whose father was a poulterer, used to describe him as an "eminent Turkey (i.e. Levant) merchant."

gallina Africana, *Numidica*, *Indica*: *Al.* Indianisch oder Kalekuttisch [of Calicut] oder Welsch Hun. *B.* [*Du.*] Calkoensche oft Turckische Henne. *G.* [*F.*] geline ou poulle d'Inde, ou d'Afrique. *It.* gallina d'India. *H.* [*Sp.*] pavon de las Indias. *An.* cok off Inde (A. Junius).

Turki [*ling.*]. Pers. *turkī*, Turkish, applied also to the lang. of the Eastern Turks, Turcomans. *Turkic* is also used in a wider sense, while *Turkish* is applied to the lang. of the Ottoman Turks (v.i.).

The Turkish tongue is loftie in sound, but poore of it selfe in substance. For being originally the Tartarian, who were needie ignorant pastors, they were constrayned to borrow their termes of state and office from the Persians, of religion from the Arabians, as they did of maritime names from the Greekes and Italians (George Sandys, 1610).

Turkoman. See *Turcoman*.

turmeric. Earlier (16 cent.) also *tarmaret*, archaic F. *terre mérite*, MedL. *terra merita*, app. a fanciful name for the powdered root of *curcuma*. It may, however, be folk-etym. for some Eastern word.

turmoil. From early 16 cent. as noun and verb, to agitate, disquiet. ? For unrecorded **turmel*, OF. *trumel*, disturbance, tumult, altered like AF. *troboil*, trouble, or associated with *moil*, to drudge, for which it is used in dial. Godef. conjectures for *trumel* the sense of gambling only, but see quot. below, which means that the man sent crazy by love desires fighting, quarrel and turmoil.

Qu'amors desvee
Desirre mellee
Hutin et trumel (Godef.).

turn. AS. *turnian*, *tyrnan*, L. *tornare*, "to turne or worke with the wheele as turners doe" (Coop.), from *tornus*, lathe, G. τόρνος, carpenter's compasses. Replaced native *thrawan* (see *thrawn*), *wendan* (see *wend*). Senses were reinforced in ME. by F. *tourner*; cf. It. *tornare*, Sp. *tornar*, also Ger. *turnen*, to do gymnastics. The very wide senses, largely developed in F. *tour* (OF. *tourn*), *tourner*, start from a handicraft metaphor, which is still apparent in a *well-turned phrase* (*pair of ankles*). A *turncoat* was orig. one who attempted to hide the badge of his leader or party. *Turnpike*, also used for *turnpike road*, was orig. a revolving barrier armed with pikes or spikes, used as a mil. defence. *Turnsole*, plant and dye, is F. *tournesol*, Prov. *tournasol*, turn sun (cf. *heliotrope*).

An exceedingly well-turned-out damsel in a dark blue tailormade (*Daily Chron.* Mar. 19, 1920).

turnip. Earlier (16 cent.) *turnepe*, compd. of obs. *neep*, AS. *nǣp*, L. *napus*, "navew or turnepe, long rapes" (Coop.). First element may be *turn*, from symmetrical shape.

turpentine. Earlier (14 cent.) *terebinthine*, OF., L. *terebinthina* (sc. *resina*), exudation of the *terebinth* (q.v.). Colloq. *turps*.

turpinite. Explosive. From name, *Turpin*, of F. inventor. Cf. *lyddite*.

turpitude. F., L. *turpitudo*, from *turpis*, base.

turquoise. F., "a turqueise or Turkish-stone" (Cotg.), because brought from *Turkestan*.

turret. OF. *tourete* (replaced by *tourelle*), dim. of *tour*, tower (q.v.). Nav. sense from 1862.

turtle[1]. Dove. Now usu. replaced by *turtle-dove*. AS. *turtla* (m.), *turtle* (f.), dissim. (cf. *marble*) of L. *turtur*, of imit. origin, from coo of dove (cf. *bulbul*).

turtle[2]. Sea-tortoise. Sailors' corrupt. of F. *tortue*, tortoise (q.v.), assimilated to *turtle[1]*, in the same illogical way as F. *langouste*, kind of lobster, becomes *long oyster* (see also *alligator pear*). The word appears to belong to the Bermudas (v.i.), the form *turckle*, found in the same records, being app. due to the turtle's neck being compared to that of a turkey (Purch. xix. 284). Quots. below are earlier than first *NED.* record (1657). Naut. to *turn turtle*, allusive to the helplessness of the turtle when on its back, was earlier (Marryat) to *turn the turtle*.

> One turtle (for so we called them) feasted well a dozen messes (William Strachy, describing the Bermudas, 1609, in Purch. xix. 24).

> The tortoise, which they [the Bermuda settlers] call a turtle (Norwood's *Summer Islands*, 1622, in Purch. xix. 190).

Turveydropian. Of *Mr Turveydrop*, model of deportment (*Bleak House*). Cf. *Chadbandian, Pickwickian, Pecksniffian*, etc.

Tuscan. F., It. *Toscano*, Late L. *Tuscanus*, of the *Tusci*, or Etruscans. Name of simplest of five ancient orders of architecture and of the purest It. lang. For *tuscan hat* cf. *leghorn*.

tush. Natural exclamation of impatience, earlier also *twish*. Cf. *tut*. *Tushery*, romantic literature in pseudo-archaic lang., was coined by R. L. Stevenson.

tusk. ME. *tusc*, metath. of AS. *tūx*, var. of *tūsc*, whence archaic *tush*; cf. Fris. *tosk*, LG. *tusk*; ? ult. cogn. with *tooth*. The early voyagers rarely use *tusk* in ref. to the elephant, but usu. speak of "elephant's teeth," while the Ivory Coast is called by them the *Tooth Coast*.

tussle. Frequent. of dial. *touse* (see *tease, ousle*).

tussock. From 16 cent., tuft of hair, with vars. *tusk, tush*, suggesting ult. identity with *tusk*; but it is hard to trace the connection.

> *tuske of heer*: monceau de cheveulx (Palsg.).

> *tushe of heyres*: crinetum; *tushe of thornes*: dumetum; *tushe of trees*: arboretum (*Manip. Voc.*).

tussore. Hind. *tasar*, coarse brown silk.

tut. Natural exclamation of contempt. Cf. *tush*.

> *bat*: a worde of reproche, as tush, tut (Coop.).

tutelar. L. *tutelaris*, from *tutela*, guardianship, from *tutus*, safe, from *tueri*, to regard, see to. Cf. *tutelage*.

tutor. F. *tuteur*, guardian, L. *tutor-em*, from *tueri* (v.s.). Orig. sense survives at univs. For later sense-development cf. *tuition* and *governess*.

tutti frutti. It., all fruits.

tutty. Oxide of zinc. F. *tutie*, Sp. *tutía*, Arab. *tūtiyā*, prob. of Pers. origin; cf. Sanskrit *tuttha*, blue vitriol.

tu-whit, tu-whoo. Imit. of owl's cry (*Love's Lab. Lost*, v. 2).

twaddle. From c. 1800 for earlier *twattle*, in *twittle-twattle* (c. 1550), a "vile word" (Johns.), variation on *tittle-tattle* (q.v.).

> So home, and with my wife, late twatling at my Lady Pen's (Pepys, July 25, 1666).

twain. AS. *twēgen* (m.), which in ME. became merely an alternative for *two* (q.v.), esp. when following the noun.

twang. Imit., the *-w-* expressing the bowstring element which is absent from the percussive *tang[2]*. Hence *twangle*.

twank [*dial.*]. Imit. of sound which begins with a *twang* and ends like a *spank*.

twankay. Green tea. Chin. *Taung-kei*, dial. form of *Tun-ki*, name of stream where orig. grown.

tway-blade. Plant. From obs. *tway*, apocopated form of *twain*.

tweak. From c. 1600. App. for earlier *twick*, AS. *twiccian*, cogn. with *twitch* (q.v.).

tweed. Originated (c. 1830) in a misreading of *tweel* (*Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvi.), Sc. form of *twill* (q.v.), helped by natural association with the river *Tweed*, which runs through a region where the fabric is made.

tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum. From *tweedle*, imit. of sound of pipe, the phrase being

first used (1725) in ref. to two rival musicians (v.i.).

Some say compared to Bononcini
That Mynheer Handel's but a ninny;
Others aver that he to Handel
Is scarcely fit to hold a candle.
Strange all this difference should be
'Twixt Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee! (Byrom).

tweeny [*colloq.*]. For *between-maid*, assisting both cook and housemaid.

tweezers. "The etymology of *tweezers* can best be made clear by starting from F. *étui*, a case, of doubtful origin. This became in E. *etwee*, or *twee*, e.g. Cotg. explains *estui* (*étui*) as 'a sheath, case, or box, to put things in; and (more particularly) a case of little instruments, as sizzars, bodkin, penknife, etc., now commonly termed an ettwee.' Such a case generally opens book-fashion, each half being fitted with instruments. Accordingly we find it called a surgeon's 'pair of twees,' or simply 'tweese,' and later a 'pair of tweeses.' The implement was named from the case, and became *tweezers* by association with *pincers*, *scissors*, etc." (Weekley, *Romance of Words*, ch. ix.). For change of sense cf. F. *boussole*, compass, It. *bossola*, orig. little box, and see *bodkin*. For double pl. (*tweeses*) cf. *quinces*.

I did give him [a young man leaving for the Indies] "Lex Mercatoria," and my wife [gave him] my old pair of tweezers (Pepys, Dec. 15, 1667).

Twelfth-night. Eve of *Twelfth-day*, Epiphany, twelfth day after Christmas. Both are found in AS.

twelve. AS. *twelf*, from *two*, with second element as in *eleven* (q.v.). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *twaalf*, Ger. *zwölf* (OHG. *zwelif*), ON. *tōlf*, Goth. *twalif*; for relation to *two* cf. also L. *duodecim*, G. δώδεκα. Compd. *twelvemonth* occurs in AS.; cf. ON. *tōlfmānuthr*. The jury were formerly called the *twelve men* (see also *Meas. for Meas.* ii. 1).

twenty. AS. *twēntig*, from *two* (*twain*) and *-ty* (q.v.). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *twintig*, Ger. *zwanzig*, ON. *tuttugu*, Goth. *twaitigjus*.

twice. ME. *twīes*, AS. *twiges*, adv. formation from *twiga*, *twiwa*, twice, cogn. with *two*. Cf. *once*, *thrice*.

twiddle. App. imit. of motion which suggests both *twirl* and *fiddle*, in sense of trifling, aimless movement.

twig[1]. Noun. AS. *twig*, cogn. with *two*, with orig. sense of dividing, forking; cf. Du. *twijg*, Ger. *zweig*.

hop the twig: weglaufen (Ebers, 1793)

twig[2]. Verb. 18 cent. slang, of obscure origin. ? Ident. with dial. *twick*, to pinch, nip (see *tweak*, *twitch*).

twilight. Formed in ME., with prefix *twi-*, cogn. with *two*, which enters into many obs. compds.; cf. LG. *twelecht*, whence is imitated Ger. *zwielicht*, replacing MHG. *zwischenlicht*, between-light, with which cf. AS. *twēonelēoht*, Norw. Dan. *tusmörke* (between murk). *Twilight of the gods* comes, via Ger. *Götterdämmerung* (? Wagner), from ON. *ragnar rökkr*, altered from earlier *ragnar rök*, judgment of the gods.

twill. Short for obs. *twilly*, AS. *twilīc*, formed from *twi-* (v.s.) after L. *bilix*; cf. Ger. *zwilch* (OHG. *zwilīh*), "linnen woven with a double thread" (Ludw.), and see *drill*[4], *dimity*. See-also *tweed*.

twin. AS. *twinn*, twofold, twin, cogn. with *two*, with suffix as in L. *bini*, two at a time. With ME. *twinling* cf. Ger. *zwilling*, twin, OHG. *zwiniling*, Du. *tweeling*; also G. δίδυμος, two-fold, twin, from δίς, twice, cogn. with δύο, two.

twine. AS. *twīn*, cogn. with *two*; cf. Du. *twijn*, Ger. *zwirn*, ON. *twinni*. So also F. *dédoubler*, to untwine.

I twyne threde, I double it with the spyndell: je retors (Palsg.).

twinge. First as verb, to wring, pinch. AS. *twengan*, usu. regarded as cogn. with Du. *dwingen*, Ger. *zwingen*, ON. *thvinga*, all meaning to oppress, but *NED.* doubts connection.

twinkle. AS. *twinclian*, frequent. of **twincan*, whence archaic *twink*, to wink, sparkle, etc.; cogn. with Ger. *zwinken*, *zwinkern*. With *twinkling*, moment, cf. AS. *beorhthwīl*, lit. bright-while.

And the devyll...shewed hym all the kyngdoms of the erth even in the twyncklynge of an eye (Tynd. *Luke*, iv. 5).

twirl. Of late appearance (c. 1600), replacing (? under influence of *whirl*) ME. *tirl* (still in dial.), earlier *trill* (Chauc.), cogn. with Norw. Sw. *trilla*, Dan. *trille*.

girer: to veere, or turne with the wind, to twirle, whirle, or wheele about (Cotg.).

twist. In ME. as noun and verb, in AS. only in compd. *mæst-twist*, stay of mast. Cogn. with *two* and *twine*. Du. *twist*, Ger. *zwist*, discord, strife, represent another sense-aspect.

I twyste threde, I twyne threde: this terme is northren; declared in *I twyne* (Palsg.).

Twist like plough-jobbers and swill like tinkers (Motteux' *Rabelais*, v. 5).

twit. Earlier *twite*, aphet. for obs. *atwite*, to reproach, AS. *ætwītan*, to reproach with, from *at* and *wītan*, to blame, cogn. with *wīta*, punishment, as in hist. *bloodwite* (q.v.) and dial. to *bear the wite*. Cf. Ger. *verweisen*, "to reproach, upbraid, to cast, hit, or twit in the teeth with" (Ludw.), Du. *verwijten*, Goth. *fraweitan*, all cogn. with *wit*, knowledge, with sense-development like that of L. *animadvertere*, to censure, punish, lit. turn the mind to.

I twyhte one, I caste hym in the tethe, or in the nose: je luy reprouche (Palsg.).

twitch[1]. To jerk, etc. Earliest (12 cent.) in compd. *totwitch*. Cogn. with *tweak*, dial. *twick*, Du. *twikken*, Ger. *zwicken*, *zwacken*, "to pinch, twitch, nip" (Ludw.).

twitch[2]. Grass. Dial. var. of *quitch* (q.v.).

twite. Mountain-linnet. Imit. of cry.

twitter. Imit., cf. Du. *kwetteren*, Ger. *zwitschern*, *zwitzern*.

twizzle. To twirl. Dial. formation on *twist*, *twirl*.

two. AS. *twā*, fem. and neut., replacing masc. *twain*, AS. *twēgen*. Aryan; cf. OSax. *twēne*, *twō*, *twē*, OHG. *zwēne*, *zwō*, *zwei*, ON. *tveir*, *tvær*, *tvau*, Goth. *twai*, *twōs*, *twa*, L. *duo*, G. δύο, OIr. *dá*, Russ. *dva*, Sanskrit *dva*. In Du. & Ger. the current form is the neut. (*twee*, *zwei*), but in some Ger. dials. one still says *zwene männer*, *zwo frauen*, *zwei kinder*. The prevalence of the neut. is due to the practice, found in AS. & OHG., of using it in ref. to words of different gender. It will be noticed that most E. words in *tw-* are related to *two*. Contemptuous 19 cent. *twopenny-halfpenny* is an elaboration of 16 cent. *twopenny*. A further variation is *penny-farthing* (Kipling).

-ty. In numerals. AS. *-tig*; cf. Du. *-tig*, Ger. *-zig*, ON. *tigr*, Goth. *tigus*, the two latter not suffixed; cogn. with *ten* (q.v.).

Tyburn tree [*hist.*]. Gallows (mentioned in 12 cent.) at *Tyburn*, at junction of Oxford St. and Edgware Rd.

Tychonic [*astron.*]. Of *Tycho Brahe*, Dan. astronomer (†1601). Cf. *Copernican*.

Tycoon. Title by which the Shogun of Japan was described to foreigners. Jap. *taikun*, from Chin. *ta*, great, *kiun*, prince.

tyke. ON. *tīk*, bitch; hence, contemptuous northern name for dog. As applied to Yorkshiremen "perh. orig. opprobrious, but now accepted and owned" (*NED.*). Cf. *Hampshire hog*, *Suffolk dumpling*.

They [the Scots at Pinkie] stood very brave and braggart, crying, "Come here, hounds! Come here, tykes" (W. Patten, 1548).

Yorkshire-Tike: a Yorkshire manner of man (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

tympanum. L., drum, wheel for raising weights, face of pediment, G. τύμπανον, cogn. with τύπτειν, to strike. Cf. *tympany*, morbid swelling, turgidity, from MedL., G. τυμπανίας, dropsy.

Tynwald [*hist.*]. Annual gathering of authorities in Isle of Man. From ON. *thingvöllr*, assembly ground (see *thing*). Cf. place-names *Dingwall*, *Tinwald*, *Tingwall*.

Many English holiday-makers attended the 1000-years-old Tynwald ceremony in the Isle of Man on Saturday (*Daily Chron.* July 7, 1919).

Tyoorkish [*ling.*]. Turano-Mongol lang. spoken by some tribes of Russia and Siberia.

type. F., L., G. τύπος, impression, from τύπτειν, to strike. First (15 cent.) in fig. sense of symbol, etc. (cf. *typify*). Printing sense from 18 cent. For sense-development cf. *stamp*.

typhlitis [*med.*]. From G. τυφλόν, blind gut, neut. of τυφλός, blind.

typhoid. Of the nature of *typhus*, Late L., G. τῦφος, vapour, stupor, from τύφειν, to smoke.

Typhon. G. Τυφῶν, giant, father of the winds, buried under Mount Etna (v.i.), personification of τυφῶν, whirlwind.

typhoon. Combined from Arab. *tūfān*, hurricane, which is prob. G. τυφῶν (v.s.), and Chin. *tai fung*, dial. form of *ta fēng*, big wind. The Arab. word was adopted (16 cent.) via Urdu, and the Chin. name was assimilated to it, current spelling being due to *Typhon*.

A cruell storme called the tuffon, fearefull even to men on land (Purch. 1608).

typhus. See *typhoid*.

tyrant. F. *tyran*, L., G. τύραννος, absolute ruler, with degeneration of sense in Europ. langs. (cf. *despot*). For spurious *-t*, which does not appear in the derivatives, cf. *peasant*, *pheasant*, etc.

The tyrant of the Chersonese
Was freedom's best and bravest friend;
That tyrant was Miltiades!
Oh! that the present hour would lend
Another despot of the kind! (*Isles of Greece*).

tyre. Prevalent incorr. spelling of *tire*[3] (q.v.).

Tyrian. Of *Tyre*, esp. in *Tyrian purple*.

tyro. Incorr. spelling of *tiro* (q.v.).

Tyrtaean. Of Τυρταῖος, martial poet of the Spartans (7 cent. B.C.).

Tzigane. Hung. gipsy. F., Magyar *czigány*, cogn. with *Zingari* and Ger. *Zigeuner*, "an egyptian or gipsy" (Ludw.).

U-boat. For Ger. *unterseeboot*, undersea boat.

> The U-boats could not stow prisoners. So they reverted to the practice of the Middle Ages (*Times Lit. Sup.* Jan. 8, 1920).

ubiety. "Whereness." Coined, on *ubiquity*, from L. *ubi*, where.

ubiquity. F. *ubiquité*, coined from *ubique*, wherever, everywhere. Cowper uses *ubiquarian* (*Tirocinium*, 266) for *ubiquitous*.

> ***ubiquitarians***: a late sect holding that Christs body is every where as well as his divinity (Blount).

udal [*hist.*]. Freehold tenure anterior to feudalism still in force in Orkneys (see Scott's *Pirate*). ON. *ōthal*; cf. AS. *æthelu*, lineage, produce, OSax. *ōthil*, OHG. *uodal*; cogn. with *atheling*.

udder. AS. *ūder*. Aryan; cf. Du. *uier* (earlier *uder*), Ger. *euter*, ON. *jūgr*, L. *uber*, G. *οὖθαρ*, Sanskrit *ūdhar*. A word from the nomadic or pastoral period. For relation of L. *-b-* to Teut. dental cf. *beard*, *red*.

udometer. Rain-gauge. From L. *udus*, damp.

ugh. Natural exclamation of disgust.

ugly. ON. *uggligr*, from *uggr*, fear; cogn. with *awe*; cf. Goth. *ōgan*, to fear. The pugil. *ugly customer* preserves orig. sense.

Ugrian [*ling.*]. Finnic. From name of a tribe of N. Russia. Cf. *Ural-Altaic*.

uhlan. Ger. *ulan*, lancer, Pol. *ulan*, Tatar light horseman, Turk. *oghlan*, young man, Tatar *oglan*, son, child. Hence F. *hulan*, E. *ewe lamb* (slang of the Great War).

> When they are called to the Chan [of the Crim Tatars], he heares them, the soldans, tuians, ulans, marzies...and principall Tartars being present (Purch. xiii. 481, *Transl. of Broniovius*).

> Our men went through the uhlans like brown paper (Sir P. Chetwode, 1914).

ukase. Russ. *ukaz*, edict, esp. imperial (now, Leninite), from *kazat'*, to indicate (in Serb. to speak, in Czech to preach), whence *ukazat'*, to command; cf. *pokazat'*, to show.

ulcer. F. *ulcère*, L. *ulcus*, *ulcer-*, "a boyle, a sore, a botch" (Coop.), cogn. with G. *ἕλκος*, sore, wound.

ulema. Corporation of Moslem doctors of sacred law. Arab. *'ulemā*, pl. of *'ālim*, learned, from *'alama*, to know. Cf. *alma*.

ullage. "What a cask lacks of being full" (Phillips). Prov. *ulhage*, from *ulhar*, to fill up; cf. synon. OF. *ouillage*, *ouiller*; from L. *oculus*, eye, in sense of bung-hole; cf. F. dial. (S.W.) *uyet*, funnel for cask filling.

ulmic [*chem.*]. From L. *ulmus*, elm.

ulnar [*anat.*]. Of the *ulna*, L., smaller bone of fore-arm, cogn. with *ell*, *elbow*.

ulotrichian [*ethn.*]. Woolly-haired. From G. *οὐλόθριξ*, from *οὖλος*, whole, thick, fleecy, *θρίξ*, *τριχ-*, hair.

ulster. For *Ulster overcoat*. Orig. long frieze coat as worn in *Ulster*. Cf. *inverness*.

ulterior. L., compar. from *ultra*, beyond.

ultimate. From Late L. *ultimare*, to come to an end, from *ultimus*, superl. of *ulterior*. *Ultimatum*, earlier also *ultimat*, comes, via F., from "diplomatic Latin."

ultimo. Abl. of L. *ultimus* (sc. *mensis*). Cf. *proximo*.

ultimogeniture. Borough English (q.v.). Opposite of *primogeniture* (q.v.).

ultra-. L., beyond. Cf. F. *outre*, *outrage*. Hence mod. *ultra*, extremist, *ultraism*, *ultraist*, these perh. suggested by *altruism*, *altruist*.

ultramarine. Orig. adj. qualifying *blue*. Altered from It. *oltra marino*, foreign. from overseas, applied to lapis lazuli. Now replaced by *over-sea* in gen. sense.

ultramontane. F. *ultramontain* (14 cent.), beyond the mountains, esp. the Alps. Connotation varies according to the position of the speaker or writer, but current sense usu. refers to belief in Papal authority. F. *ultramontanisme* is 18 cent.

ultra vires. L., beyond powers.

ultromotivity. Power of spontaneous movement. From L. *ultro*, spontaneously. Cf. F. *de son propre mouvement*, of one's own accord.

ululate. From L. *ululare*, "to houle as a dog or wolf doth" (Coop.), of imit. origin.

umbel [*bot.*]. Earlier *umbella*, L., "the round tuft or hed of fenell, or other herbes, wherein the seede is" (Coop.), also a sun-shade, dim. of *umbra*, shadow.

umber. "Somewhat a sad yellow colour used by painters" (Blount). F. *terre d'ombre*, It. *terra d'ombra*, shadow earth, a pigment used for shading; cf. Sp. *sombra*, umber, lit. shadow.

umbilical [*anat.*]. Of the navel, L. *umbilicus*, cogn. with G. *ὀμφαλός*, and ult. with *navel* (q.v.).

umbles [*archaic*]. Entrails of deer. See *humble-pie*.

umbo. L., central boss (of shield, etc.), cogn. with *umbilical* and with *nave*[1].

umbraculum [*bot.*]. L., from *umbra*, shade.

umbrage. F. *ombrage*, "an umbrage, a shade, a shadow; also, jealousie, suspition, an incling of; whence *donner ombrage à*, to discontent; make jealous of, or putte buzzes into the head of" (Cotg.). Perh. orig. a term of horsemanship, as in F. *cheval ombrageux*, a horse apt to take fright at its own shadow. See also *dudgeon*[2].

umbrella. Archaic It. *ombrella* (now *ombrello*), dim. of *ombra*, shade, L. *umbra*, used in sense of L. *umbella* (see *umbel*). Orig. as defence against sun (cf. F. *ombrelle*), the first rain-umbrella used by a man in London having been trad. carried (c. 1760) by Jonas Hanway, the famous traveller and philanthropist (†1786). But women used them from c. 1700. The use in Italy of *umbrellaes* is mentioned by Coryat (1611).

> Here [at Marseilles] we bought umbrellos against the heat (Evelyn).
>
> Blest was the prophet [Jonah] in his heavenly shade,
> But ah! how soon did his umbrella fade!
> (*Epitaph*, 1684).
>
> The young gentleman borrowing the umbrella belonging to Will's Coffee-house, in Cornhill, of the mistress, is hereby advertised, that to be dry from head to foot on the like occasion, he shall be welcome to the maid's pattens
> (*Female Tatler*, Dec. 12, 1709).

Umbrian. Of *Umbria*, province of Italy. Name of school of painters and of Italic dial. akin to L.

umiak. See *oomiak*.

umlaut [*ling.*]. Ger., from *um*, around, *laut*, sound. Coined (18 cent.) by Klopstock.

umpire. For ME. *noumper*, OF. *nomper* (*non pair*), not equal (see *peer*[1]), third (or extra) man called in when arbitrators disagreed. For loss of *n*- cf. *apron*, *auger*, etc.; for ending cf. archaic *rampire* for *ramper* (*rampart*); for sense cf. Sp. *tercero*, "the third, a broaker, a mediator" (Percyvall) Montaigne uses similarly *personne tierce*, rendered by Florio *stickler* (q.v.); *tierz*, arbitrator, occurs in an AF. proclamation of the Earl of Gloucester (1258). Cf. also *arbiter*. The form used in quot. 2 is remade on *un-* and L. *par*, equal, peer. The abstract noun in quot. 3 is a curious formation.

> Arbitratores that tyme named, if thei myghten accordyn, and ellys of anoonpier (*Paston Let.* i. 14).
>
> The seide arbitrours might not accorde, an ye as unpar have yeven your decree rightwysly and indifferently (*Coventry Leet Book*, 1464).
>
> The matter betwyxt my servant and John Forest is put to iiij men, and the owmpreght of you
> (*Plumpton Let.* temp. Hen. VII).

umpty, umpteen. Army slang to disguise number of division, brigade, etc. Cf. *iddy-umpty*, colloq. for the Morse *dot-and-dash* notation.

> One who served with umpty squadron through the battle of the Somme (*An Airman's Outings*).

un [*colloq.*]. As in *good un to go*. Preserves correct pronunc. of *one* (q.v.). Also, in old southern dial., from AS. *hine*, acc. of *he* (see *him*).

un-[1]. Prefixed to adjs., and nouns and advs. derived from them. AS. *un-*. Aryan; cf. Du. *on-*, Ger. *un-*, ON. *ō-*, *ū-*, Goth. *un-*, L. *in-*, G. *ἀ-*, *ἀν-*, Sanskrit *an-*, *a-*. Often in euph. coinages, e.g. *untruth*, lie, *unworthy*, rascally, *unrest*, brigandage; cf. *dis-* (e.g. *disease*), *in-* (e.g. *infamous*). Thus *unsavoury* is euph. for *disgusting*, also orig. euph. In some cases (*uncouth*, *ungainly*, *unkempt*, *unruly*) the simplex is not in use exc. as a nonce-word.

> During the recent war the lot of her [Ireland's] uninvaded, unconscribed, unbombed, and uncouponed people was almost that of the spoilt children of Europe (*Daily Chron.* June, 1919).

un-[2]. Prefixed to verbs. AS. *un-*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *ont-*, Ger. *ent-* (OHG. *ant-*), Goth. *and-*; cogn. with L. *ante*, G. *ἀντί* (see *answer*).

unaneled [*archaic*]. See *anele*.

unanimous. From L. *unanimus*, from *unus*, one, *animus*, mind.

unbend. In fig. use from the bent bow. Thus to *unbend*, i.e. become almost straight, is not logically the opposite of *unbending*, rigidly straight.

unberufen. Ger., unsummoned, exclamation propitiating Nemesis.

unbosom. Cf. to *make a clean breast*.

uncanny. Sc., "dangerous, incautious, mischievous, untender, careless" (*Sc. Dict.* 1818). See *canny* and cf. synon. Ger. *unheimlich*, lit. unfamiliar. Cf. also *uncouth*.

uncate [*bot.*]. From L. *uncus*, hook.

unchancy. Sc., from orig. sense of *chance* (q.v.). For synon. *wanchancy* see *wanton*.

uncial. L. *uncialis*, as in Late L. *litterae unciales*, "letters an ynche long" (Coop.), used by Jerome and applied to a character resembling a capital used in early MSS. See *inch*[1], *ounce*[1].

uncinate [*bot.*]. L. *uncinatus*, from *uncus*, hook.

uncle. F. *oncle*, VL. *aunclus*, for *avunculus*, "the unkle on the mothers side" (Coop.), dim. of *avus*, grandfather. Introduced into

most Teut. langs. in place of native word (e.g. AS. *ēam*, Ger. *oheim*), which is also ult. cogn. with L. *avus*. The pawnbroker as (helpful) uncle is found in E., F., Ger., Norw. Dan.

unco. Sc. form of *uncouth* (q.v.), esp. in *unco guid*, unnaturally righteous.

unconscionable. See *conscience*. Chiefly as echo of Charles II's famous apology.

> He apologized to those who had stood round him all night for the trouble which he had caused. He had been, he said, a most unconscionable time dying (Macaulay).

unconventional. A 19 cent. epithet for a certain type of affectation.

> It is not difficult to be unconventional when your unconventionality is but the convention of your set (Somerset Maugham).

uncouple. Orig. of hounds, from *couple* (q.v.), in etym. sense.

uncouth. AS. *uncūth*, unknown, from p.p. of *cunnan*, to know. For sense-development cf. *strange*, *outlandish*. Chauc. has it in the sense of rare, splendid (A. 2497 and *House of Fame*, iii. 189). Cf. dial. *unkid*, in which *-kid* is the p.p. of AS. *cȳthan*, to make known.

> *uncowth*: extraneus, excoticus (*Prompt. Parv.*).

> The most uncouth accident that ever befell unto poore men (Purch. xiv. 98).

unction. L. *unctio-n-*, from *ungere*, *unct-*, to anoint. For fig. senses of *unctuous* cf. "oily," and for degeneration cf. *bland*. With *extreme unction*, after F. *extrême-onction*, cf. *in extremis*.

undate [*bot.*]. From L. *unda*, wave.

undé [*her.*]. F. *ondé*, waved (v.s.).

undecennial. From L. *undecim*, eleven, after *septennial*, etc. Cf. *undecagon*, with G. second element.

under. AS. *under*, under, among, second sense surviving in *under the circumstances*. Com. Teut.; cf. Ger. *unter*, Du. *onder*, ON. *undir*, Goth. *undar*; cogn. with L. *inter*, *infra*, which correspond to the two Teut. senses. Often, like *over*, used with adj. force, e.g. *under jaw*, *under dog*, *underlinen*, etc.

undergrad. Short for *undergraduate*, univ. student *in statu pupillari*.

> The audience was chiefly composed of undergraduates and undergraduettes (the latter from Girton and Newnham) (*Obs.* Nov. 23, 1919).

underhand. Orig. adv., prob. from gambling trick; cf. F. *sous main*. The opposite of *above-board*.

> *tenir sous main*: to keep in secret, in private, in a corner, in hugger-mugger (Cotg.).

underhung. "Having the underjaw projecting beyond the upper jaw" (Goldsmith, *Animated Nature*).

underlie. In fig. sense from geol.

underling. See *-ling*. In *Piers Plowm.* (B. vi. 47).

undermost. See *-most*.

underneath. See *beneath*, *nether*.

underpin. From obs. *pin*, to fill in joints.

understand. AS. *understandan*, lit. to stand among. The sense-development is obscure, but cf. G. *ἐπίστασθαι*, lit. to stand upon, Ger. *verstehen*, corresponding to AS. *forstandan*, to understand, lit. to stand before; also OHG. *antfristōn*, to interpret, with double prefix. *Understandings*, euph. for legs, is 19 cent.

understrapper. ? Orig. a barber's assistant.

> I [a charlatan] shall have occasion now and then for some understrapper to draw teeth for me, or to be my toad-eater upon the stage (T. Brown, 1701).

understudy [*theat.*]. To study a part so as to be able to replace another actor if necessary. Cf. *study* (*Mids. N. Dream*, i. 2).

undertake. Cf. Ger. *unternehmen*, AS. *underniman*, F. *entreprendre*. An *undertaker* was orig. a contractor, projector, etc. For specialization of sense, from c. 1700, cf. *stationer*. *Funeral-undertaker* was the orig. description in current sense.

> *undertakers*: were such as were employed by the Kings purveyors, as their deputies, and such as undertake any great work, as draining of fens, &c. (Blount, *Law Dict.* 1691).

underwrite. Transl. of *subscribe* (q.v.); cf. Ger. *unterschreiben*, "to subscribe, underwrite, or sign" (Ludw.). It occurs in *Piers Plowm.* in orig. sense. Now esp. to sign a marine insurance policy.

undies [*neol.*]. For *underclothing*. Cf. *nighty* for *nightgown*.

undine. ModL. *undina*, from *unda*, wave. Popularized by the Ger. romance *Undine* (1811) by La Motte Fouqué.

undo. For spec. sense of bringing destruction upon cf. *defeat*.

undose [*biol.*]. L. *undosus*, from *unda*, wave.

undulate. From L. *undulare*, from *undula*, dim. of *unda*, wave.

unearth. ? Orig. from fox-hunting, ? or treasure-seeking. Cf. F. *déterrer*.

unexceptionable. From spec. sense of *exception* (see *except*).

unfortunate. In noun sense in Grose (18 cent.).

unfrock. From *frock* in spec. sense of priestly garb.

ungainly. Orig. unfit, improper. From ME. *ungein*, from ON. *gegn*, convenient, etc., cogn. with *gegna*, to meet, suit, and with *again*. For sense-development cf. *untoward*.

ungual. From L. *unguis*, nail, talon.

unguent. L. *unguentum*, from *unguere*, to anoint. Cf. F. *onguent*.

ungulate. From L. *ungula*, hoof, talon, dim. of *unguis*, nail.

unhand. In theat. sense, *Unhand me, villain*, etc., an echo of Shaks.

> Unhand me, gentlemen.
> By Heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that lets [= hinders] me (*Haml.* i. 4).

unhealthy. Euph. (Great War) for region specially exposed to fire.

unhinged. For fig. sense see *hook*.

> Airy subtleties in religion which have unhinged the brains of better heads (Sir T. Browne).

uni-. From L. *unus*, one. Cf. *mono-*.

Uniate. Member of Oriental Christian Church acknowledging Papal supremacy. Russ., from L. *unus*, one.

unicorn. L. *unicornis*, from *uni-* and *cornu*, horn. Cf. synon. G. μονόκερως. The Bibl. *unicorn* (*Deut.* xxxiii. 17) is a mistransl. of Heb. *re'ēm*, aurochs, and is altered to *wild-ox* in *RV*.

uniform. F. *uniforme*, L. *uniformis*, from *uni-* and *forma*, form. Mil. sense is for *uniform coat* (*dress*). Hence *uniformity*, in 17 cent. esp. of rel. conformity.

unify. F. *unifier*, Late L. *unificare*, from L. *unus*, one; cf. It. *unificare*, Sp. *unificar*.

Unigenitus [*hist.*]. L., only begotten, init. word of bull directed by Clement XI against Jansenism (1713).

union. F., L. *unio-n-*, from *unus*, one. Also of workhouse supported by several parishes. The *Union Flag* (incorr. *Jack*) symbolizes the union of England, Scotland and Ireland by combining the crosses of St George, St Andrew and St Patrick. *Unionist*, as party title, came into use after Gladstone's Home-Rule bill (1886). See also *trade*.

> The unionist principle that the better workers must not discredit the worse by exceeding them in efficiency (Herbert Spencer).

unique. F., L. *unicus*, from *unus*, one. Sense has strengthened in E.

unison. F. *unisson*, L. *unisonus*, from *uni-* and *sonus*, sound; cf. It. *unisono*, Sp. *unisón*.

unit. Shortened from *unity*. Cf. *defile*[2].

Unitarian. Ending perh. suggested by *Arian*, with which it is almost synon. Not in Johns.

> *unitarians*: a numerous sect holding one God without plurality or distinction of persons (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

unite. From L. *unire*, *unit-*, from *unus*, one. *The United States* is for earlier (1777) *The States* (Adams).

unity. F. *unité*, L. *unitas*, from *unus*, one; cf. It. *unità*, Sp. *unidad*. The *dramatic unities* (of time, place, action) appear in 17 cent. F.

universe. F. *univers*, L. *universum*, neut. of *universus*, lit. turned to one, from *vertere*, *vers-*, to turn. L. *universitas*, whole, the state in gen., the world, was also used of a corporation or organized body, mod. sense of *university* being tinged with the idea of universal learning. The first univ. was prob. that of Salerno.

unkempt. Lit. uncombed, from p.p. of AS. *cemban*, to comb (q.v.). Cf. *uncouth*.

> *hure*: a staring, horrid, unkembed, or ill-kept, pate of haire (Cotg.).

unless. For *on less*, earlier *on lesse that*; cf. F. *à moins que*.

unloose. Here *un-* has purely intens. force, as in one sense of *unravel*.

unmentionables. Cf. *inexpressibles* and Calverley's *crurum non enarrabile tegmen* (*Carm. Saec.*). In Hotten also *unutterables*, *unwhisperables*.

unmuzzle. Fig. sense dates from Shaks. Used 1865 by Gladstone of politician no longer restrained by offic. position.

> Ay, marry, now unmuzzle your wisdom (*As You Like It*, i. 2).

unorthodoxy. See *doxy*[2].

> Calvin made roast meat of Servetus for his unorthodoxy (T. Brown).

unpaid, great. The voluntary magistrates as distinguished from stipendiary magistrates.

unquestionably. In philology usu. in ref. to some hazy recollection of an amateur theory propounded in the "correspondence column."

> Dreyfus has nothing to do with "tripod." It comes unquestionably from the city of Trêves (*Obs.* Dec. 31, 1916).

> "Odds" is unquestionably a corruption of "orts" (*Daily Chron.* Feb. 27, 1918).

unready. In hist. application to Ethelred II preserves fuller orig. sense. Cf. AS. *ungeræd*, ill-advised.

unreliable. A word coined by Coleridge, to which ignorant objections are often made. De Quincey suggests, "as more correct English," *unrelyuponable*.

unruly. From obs. *ruly*, from *rule*. Cf. *uncouth*, *unkempt*.

> These notable examples of justice have since held us in much better termes of ruly obedience (Purch. xvi. 67).
>
> The tongue can no man tame; it is an unruly evil (*James*, iii. 8).

unsex. ? A Shaks. coinage.

> Come, you spirits
> That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here (*Macb.* i. 5).

unsoaped. First in Dickens. Cf. *unwashed*.

> The unsoaped of Ipswich brought up the rear (*Pickwick*, ch. xxiv.).

unspeakable. Orig. unutterable, ineffable (1 *Peter*, i. 8), now usu. disparaging, e.g. the *unspeakable Turk* (Carlyle, *Daily News*, Nov. 28, 1876).

unstrung. Now usu. felt as mus. metaphor, but perh. orig. of bow (see *string*).

until. For *unto*, with substitution of northern *till*[2] (q.v.).

untim(e)ous [*archaic*]. From Sc. *tim(e)ous*, a leg. term coined on *righteous*. App. revived by Scott.

unto. For **und-to*, with first element cogn. with OSax. *und*, OHG. *unz*, Goth. *und*, and with *un-*[2].

untoward. See *toward*, and for sense cf. *froward*, for which it is a kind of euph., like *untruth* for *lie*.

untruth. In sense of lie app. due to Dogberry. But in Chauc. (B. 687) in sense of unfaithfulness.

> Moreover, they have spoken untruths (*Much Ado*, v. 1).

unvarnished. An echo of *Oth.* i. 3.

unwashed. Used by Shaks. of artisans (v.i.), now esp. in the *great unwashed*, the rabble.

> Another lean, unwash'd artificer (*King John*, iv. 2).

unwieldy. From obs. *wieldy*, of which orig. sense was powerful, capable of wielding.

> Ther was greet showvyng, bothe to and fro,
> To lifte hym up, and muchel care and wo,
> So unweeldy was this sory, palled goost (Chauc. H. 53).
>
> *unwieldy*: inhabilis (Litt.).

unwritten law. Orig. law approved by practice or judicial decision, though not in statute form. Applied to right of private vengeance in US.

up. AS. *upp*, *ūp* (adv.). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *op*, Ger. *auf*, ON. *upp*, Goth. *iup*; cogn. with *over* and with G. *ὑπό*. To get *the upper hand* is from wrestling.

> *uppish*: rampant, crowing, full of money (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).
>
> An absolutely up-to-the-moment drama (*Advt.* Dec. 1918).

upas. Malay, poison. The use of the Javan poison tree, *pōhun ūpas*, for poisoning darts is described by Friar Odoric (14 cent.), but the fable of its deadly influence first appeared in the *London Magazine* (1783), and was popularized by Erasmus Darwin in his *Loves of the Plants* (1789). For a similar myth cf. *juggernaut*.

upbraid. App. from *up* and *braid* (q.v.), with idea of "taking up (sharply)." Cogn. ON. *bregtha*, Dan. *bebreide* have the same fig. sense. A parallel form *unbraide* is common in Tudor E.

upheaval. Fig. sense is from geol., in which it is the opposite of *subsidence*.

upholster. First as noun, for *upholdster*, from *upholder*, in ME. a broker, used in *Piers Plowm.* of the traders of Cornhill. For lengthened *upholsterer* cf. *fruiterer*, *caterer*, etc. For mod. limitation of sense cf. *stationer*, *undertaker*. Current sense perh. affected by Ger. *polstern*, to pad, cushion, etc., cogn. with *bolster*.

> *upholdere that sellyth smale thyngis*: velaber (*Prompt. Parv.*).
>
> *upholstar*: frippier (Palsg.).
>
> *upholster*: tapetiarius, plumarius (Litt.).

uphroe, euphroe [*naut.*]. Kind of block. Du. *juffrouw*, lit. young woman, maiden. See *gasket*.

upon. AS. *uppon*, up on.

upright. AS. *ūpriht*. For fig. sense cf. cogn. Ger. *aufrecht*, *aufrichtig*.

uproar. Du. *oproer*, from *op*, up, and *roeren*, to stir, which is cogn. with AS. *hrēran*, to move, Ger. *rühren*, to stir, ON. *hrōra*. So also Ger. *aufruhr*, "an uproar, sedition, tumult" (Ludw.). Unconnected with *roar* (q.v.), though the two have been associated. See also *rearmouse*.

> Ther was a gret up-rore and showtyng at ys sermon (Machyn's *Diary*, 1550–63).

upset. ME. *upsetten* means to set up, fix. Mod. sense seems to be due to obs. *overset*, to capsize.

upshot. ? Orig. in sense of target, thing shot at (archery).

> I [aye] there's the but; whose h[e]art-white if we hit,
> The game is our's. Well we may rage and rove
> At Gloster, Lancaster, Chester, Faukenbridge,
> But he is the upshot (*Look about you*, 1600).

upside-down. For ME. *up-so-down*, up as though down. Cf. *topsy-turvy* and F. *sens dessus dessous*, where *sens* is for *sen*, *s'en* (Cotg.), app. for *si en*. See quot. s.v. *amiss*.

> And he turnyde upsadoun the bordis of chaungeris (Wyc. *Matt.* xxi. 12).
>
> *s'en dessus, dessoubs*: upside-downe, topsie turvy (Cotg.).

upstart. ME. has *startup* in same sense, still surviving as surname. A *Stephen Stertup* is mentioned in the *Pipe Rolls* (12 cent.). Shaks. uses both forms (*Much Ado*, i. 3, 1 *Hen. VI*, iv. 7).

upward(s). See *up* and *-ward*. Often misused in sense of nearly, approaching.

> I am a very foolish, fond old man,
> Fourscore and upward (*Lear*, iv. 7).

uraemia [*med.*]. From G. οὖρον, urine, αἷμα, blood.

uraeus [*antiq.*]. Head-dress of Egypt. kings. G. οὐραῖος, from οὐρά, tail.

Ural-Altaic [*ling.*]. Finno-Ugrian. From *Ural* and *Altai* mountains. The chief langs. of the group are Finnish and Magyar (Hung.).

uranium [*chem.*]. Discovered (1789) by Klaproth and named after the planet *Uranus* in compliment to Herschel (v.i.).

urano-. From G. οὐρανός, heaven, also (myth.) the father of Saturn, and given as name to planet discovered by Herschel (1781). Cf. *Urania*, muse of astronomy.

urban-e. L. *urbanus*, "of a citie, dwelling in a citie, civile, curteise" (Coop.), from *urbs*, city. For sense of *urbane*, the older form, cf. *civil* and the contrasted *boorish*, *churlish*. For differentiated spelling and sense cf. *human-e*.

urceolate [*bot.*]. From L. *urceolus*, dim. of *urceus*, pitcher.

urchin. ME. *irchoun*, orig. hedgehog, then, goblin, small boy, ONF. *herichun* (*hérisson*), VL. **(h)ericio-n-*, for *ericius*, cogn. with G. χήρ, hedgehog. The sea-urchin is also in F. *oursin*, as though from *ours*, bear (cf. *ourson*, bear-cub), and this may have affected the E. word. Wyc. (*Is.* xiv. 23) has *irchoun* (*Vulg. ericius*), where Coverd. has *otter* and *A V. bittern*!

> *herisson de mer*: the sea urchin; a fish whose outside somewhat resembles the land-urchin (Cotg.).

Urdu [*ling.*]. Hindustani, the lingua franca of India, a mixture of the vernaculars descended from Sanskrit with the langs. of various invaders (Arab., Pers., Mongol). For *zabān-i-urdū*, language of the camp, horde (q.v.).

> *Urdu-zabán*, camp language, is the proper name of Hindustani, formed in the armies of the Mogul Emperors (Max Müller).

urea [*chem.*]. From G. οὖρον, urine.

ureter, urethra [*anat.*]. From G. οὐρεῖν, to urinate.

urge. L. *urgēre*, cogn. with G. εἴργειν, to shut, compress, and ult. with *wrick*.

uric [*med.*]. From G. οὖρον, urine.

Urim and Thummim [*Bibl.*]. Ornaments of high-priest's breastplate (*Ex.* xxviii. 30). Heb., lights and perfections.

> Pones autem in rationali judicii doctrinam et veritatem, quae erunt in pectore Aaron (*Vulg. Ex.* xxviii. 30).

urine. F., L. *urina*, cogn. with G. οὖρον.

urman [*geog.*]. Tract of coniferous forest in Siberia. Of Tatar origin.

urn. F. *urne*, L. *urna*, orig. vessel of burnt clay; ? cogn. with *urere*, to burn.

urochs. See *aurochs*.

Ursa Major, Minor [*astron.*]. L., Greater (Smaller) Bear.

ursine. L. *ursinus*, of the bear, *ursus*.

Ursuline. Order of nuns (founded 1537) named from *St Ursula* of Cologne.

urticate [*med.*]. To sting like a nettle, L. *urtica*.

urubu. Black vulture. Native Central Amer. name.

urus. See *aurochs*.

us. AS. *ūs* (dat.); cf. Du. *ons*, Ger. *uns*, ON. *oss*, Goth. *uns*. AS. had also acc. *ūsic* (cf. OHG. *unsich*, Goth. *unsis*).

use. The noun is archaic F. *us* (in *us et coutumes*), L. *usus*, from *uti*, *us-*, to use. The verb is F. *user* (in ModF. to wear out, use up), VL. **usare*, for *uti*. Leg. sense of benefit, enjoyment (of property, etc.) has been affected by OF. *ues*, profit, advantage, L. *opus*, but L. *usus* has this sense also, e.g. *pecuniam publicam in usus suos convertere*. Leg. *user* is the F. infin. (cf. *misnomer*, *rejoinder*, etc.). Pronunc. of *used to* (*ust*) is due to the *t-* of *to*.

usher. OF. *uissier* (*huissier*), door-keeper, from *uis* (*huis*), door, L. *ostium*; the F. word now only in leg. *à huis clos*, in camera. Sense of assistant-master, peculiar to E., is as old as the 14 cent., the *(h)ostiarius*

being duly provided for in the foundation deeds of Winchester.

usquebaugh [*archaic*]. Ir. *uisge beatha*, water of life. Cf. F. *eau-de-vie* and see *whisky*.

> The prime is usquebaugh, which cannot be made anywhere in that perfection; and whereas we drink it here in *aqua vitae* measures, it goes down there by beer-glassfuls, being more natural to the [Irish] nation (Howell, 1634).

usual. L. *usualis*, from *usus*, use, custom.

usucaption, usucapion [*leg.*]. L. *usucapio-n-*, from *usucapere*, to take by prescription, use.

usufruct [*leg.*]. L. *ususfructus*, "the use and profite of another mans goodes, with the consent of the owner, the stocke or substance being saved" (Coop.), from *usu*, abl. governed by *frui, fruct-*, to enjoy.

usurp. F. *usurper*, L. *usurpare*, from *usu*, by profit, and *rapere*, to seize.

usury[1]. Interest on money. From F. *usure*, L. *usura*, from *uti, us-*, to use, derive benefit from.

usury[2] [*neol.*]. Adaptation of F. *usure*, wear and tear, loss, from *user*, to wear out (see *use*).

> The usury of enemy strength has certainly been greater than last year (*Daily Chron.* Nov. 21, 1917).

ut [*mus.*]. Now usu. replaced by *do*. See *gamut*.

utensil. L. *utensilis*, from *uti*, to use. Hence also F. *outil*, tool, and *outillement*, tools, plant, utensils collectively.

uterus [*anat.*]. L., cogn. with G. *ὑστέρα*.

utility. F. *utilité*, L. *utilitas*, from *utilis*, useful, from *uti*, to use. E. *utilitarian*, F. *utilitaire* are 19 cent., dating from the *Utilitarian Society*, founded by Mill 1822–3. ? Coined by Bentham.

> I told my people that I thought they had more sense than to secede from Christianity to become Utilitarians (Galt, *Annals*, ch. xxxv.).
>
> I did not invent the word, but found it in one of Galt's novels, "The Annals of the Parish" (J. S. Mill).

uti possidetis. L., as you possess.

utmost. Double superl. from AS. *ūt*, out. See *-most*. For sense cf. *extreme*.

> Ne gǣst thū thanone, ǣr thū āgylde thone ytemestan [Wyc. last, Tynd. utmost] fēorthlinge (AS. *Gosp. Matt.* v. 26).

Utopia. Title of Sir T. More's imaginary country (1516), from G. *οὐ*, not, *τόπος*, place. Widely adopted in Europ. langs.

Utraquist [*hist.*]. Hussite sect claiming communion in both kinds, *sub utraque specie*.

utricle [*biol.*]. F., L. *utriculus*, dim. of *uter*, leather bag, wine-skin.

utter[1]. Adj. AS. *uttera*, compar. from *ūt*, out. *Uttermost* is for earlier *utmost* (q.v.).

utter[2]. Verb. ME. *uttren*, from adv. *utter*; cf. Ger. *äussern*, to utter, express, from *aus*, out; cf. "out with it." AS. had *ūtian*, to expel. To *utter base coin* is a figure something like that of "releasing" films (see *release*). The verb was formerly used of retailing (see *vent*[2]).

> They been gretely hurted and in grete damage in utterance and sellynge of their marchandise (*York Merch. Advent.* 1478).
>
> *debiter*: to sell, or utter by parcels, to passe away by retaile (Cotg.).

utterance [*archaic*]. F. *outrance*, as in *combat à outrance*, from *outre*, beyond, L. *ultra*. Chiefly as echo of *Macb.* iii. 1.

> This battle was fought so farre forth to the utterance, that, after a wonderfull slaughter on both sides, when that theyr swordes and other weapons were spent, they buckled togither with short daggers (Holinshed).

uvula [*anat.*]. ModL., dim. of *uva*, bunch of grapes.

uxorious. From L. *uxorius*, from *uxor*, wife.

v-. There are, apart from dial., no words in *v-* of AS. origin, exc. *vane, vat, vixen*, which are southern vars. of *f-* forms. On the obs. Cockney confusion between *w-* and *v-* see Messrs Weller passim, and cf. quot. below. Machyn's *Diary* (1550–63) has *wacabond, welvet, volsake, vomen*, etc., and in 1573 an inhabitant of Nottingham got into trouble for "becallyng the constabelles knaves and 'wellanttes'" (cf. *warmint* for *vermin*). See also *wear*[2].

> Villiam, I vants my vig....Vitch vig, sir? Vy, the vite vig in the vooden vig-box, vitch I vore last Vensday at the westry (Pegge, 1803).

V. Five. The Roman symbol for the number.

vac. For *vacation*. Recorded for 1709. Cf. *mob, cit*, etc., of same period.

vacant. F., from pres. part. of L. *vacare*, to be empty, *vacuus*. Cf. *vacancy, vacate, vacation*, the last used by Chauc. in sense of release from activity.

vaccine. L. *vaccinus*, from *vacca*, cow, used (1798) by Jenner in *variolae vaccinae*, cowpox. Hence *vaccination* (1800), adopted by F. and other langs., which replaced earlier inoculation (q.v.).

> The small pox is here [at Adrianople] entirely harmless by the invention of *ingrafting*, which is the term they give it (Lady M. Montagu, 1717).

vaccinium [*bot.*]. L., bilberry.

vacillate. From L. *vacillare*, "to wagge or waver, to be lewse" (Coop.).

vacuum. L., neut. of *vacuus*, empty. *Nature abhors a vacuum* was the early scientists' explanation of phenomena now known to be due to atmospheric pressure.

vade-mecum. L., go with me.

vagabond. F., L. *vagabundus*, from *vagari*, to wander.

vagary. Orig. (16 cent.) wandering, roaming, etc. Current sense via that of mental wandering, divagation. App. from L. *vagari*, to wander, though the nature of the borrowing is abnormal. In 17 cent. often *fegary*, *figary*.

> They long'd for a vagarie into the country (*Eastward Hoe*, iii. 2).

vagina [*anat.*]. L., sheath.

vagrant. ME. *vagaraunt*, AF. *wakerant*, very common in rules and enactments, OF. *walcrant*, *waucrant*, pres. part. of *walcrer*, to wander, app. of Teut. origin and cogn. with *walk*. Change of *w-* to *v-* is due to influence of *vagabond*.

> Que nulle soit trové wakeraunt apres Curfeu soné a Seynt Martin (*Lib. Albus*, 640).

vague. F., L. *vagus*, wandering. But in some senses, e.g. *into the vague*, *vague of waters*, it corresponds rather to F. *vague* in *le vague des cieux*, *terrain vague*, No-man's-land, which is L. *vacuus*, empty.

vail[1] [*archaic*]. To lower, descend. Aphet. for obs. *avale*, F. *avaler*, from *ad vallem*, to the valley, downhill (cf. *amount*).

> She charged us to strike our sailes for the King of Spaine and vail the bonnet according to the prerogative they had in these seas (Purch. xix. 137).

vail[2] [*archaic*]. Gratuity. Aphet. for *avail* (q.v.), in sense of profit, perquisite, esp. as received by servants.

vain. F., L. *vanus*, empty, vain. *Vainglory* (13 cent.) is adapted from MedL. *vana gloria*.

vair [*her.*]. Fur, orig. of grey and white squirrel. F., L. *varius*, "of divers colours or facions" (Coop.). Cf. *miniver*.

vakeel [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Agent, representative. Urdu *vakīl*, from Pers. Arab.

valance. App. a pl. form (cf. *bodice*) of unrecorded **valant*, from F. *avaler*, to descend (see *vail*[1]). Cf. F. *pentes*, "valance" (Cotg.), from *pendre*, to hang.

> Two pilloo coddes with the valandes (*Yorks Will*, 1512).

> A field-bed of walnut tree, with the canopy, valens, curtaines, and gilt knops (Hakl. xi. 33).

> Now are my valence up (Marston, *What you will*, iii. 1).

> I give and bequeath to Jane Colle a suite of wrought curtaines and vallance (*Will of Dame Mary Saunders, of Maplestead, Essex*, 1668).

> The valans of the [book-]shelves being of greene velvet, fring'd with gold (Evelyn).

vale. F. *val*, L. *vallis*; cf. It. Sp. *valle*. Now only poet., e.g. *vale of tears* (*misery*, etc.), or in place-names.

valediction. From L. *valedicere*, to say farewell, *vale*, imper. of *valēre*, to be strong, prosper.

valenciennes. Lace, from place of origin (Nord).

valentine. Orig. person of opposite sex chosen as sweetheart on day of *St Valentine* (Feb. 14), when birds were supposed to mate.

> For this was on Seynt Valentynes day
> Whan every bryd cometh ther to chese his make (Chauc. *Parl. Foules*, 309).

valerian. F. *valériane*; cf. It. Sp. MedL. *valeriana*, app. from pers. name *Valerius*; but some of the Ger. & Scand. forms of the name point rather to connection with the saga-hero *Wieland*.

valet. F., OF. *vaslet*, *varlet*, dim. of *vassal* (q.v.). Now usu. as short for *valet de chambre*, gen. sense of F. *valet*, "a groome, yeoman, or household servant of the meaner sort" (Cotg.), being represented by var. *varlet* (q.v.). This is a degeneration from the OF. sense of noble page, young squire, etc.

valetudinary. L. *valetudinarius*, "subject to sickenesse, often sicke, queasie" (Coop.), from *valetudo*, state of health, from *valēre*, to be well.

Valhalla. From ON. *Valhöll*, *Valhall-*, hall of those slain in battle. Cf. AS. *wæl*, slaughter, bodies of slain warriors, and poet. Ger. *wahlstatt*, battle-field. Kluge suggests connection with OHG. *wuol*, overthrow, AS. *wōl*, pestilence. *Valhalla* was introduced by 18 cent. antiquaries (cf. *norn*, *rune*, etc.). See also *Valkyrie*.

vali. Turk. governor. See *wali*.

valiant. F. *vaillant*, OF. pres. part. of *valoir*, to be worth, L. *valēre*. Orig. sense survives in F. *n'avoir pas un sou vaillant*.

valid. F. *valide*, L. *validus*, strong, from *valēre*, to be strong, well.

valise. F., It. *valigia*, "a male, a cloke-bag, a budget, a portmanteaw" (Flor.); cf. Sp. *balija*, MedL. *valesia* (13 cent.). Origin unknown. Synon. Ger. *felleisen*, as though leather-iron, is folk-etym.

Valkyrie [*poet.*]. One of twelve war-maidens hovering over battle-field and conducting the fallen to Valhalla. ON. *valkyrja*, dead chooser, with first element as in *Valhalla* (q.v.), second from stem of *kjōsa*, to choose. Cf. AS. *wælcyri(g)e*, sorceress. *Valkyrie* was introduced with *Valhalla*, both first in Gray's notes to his *Fatal Sisters* (1768).

valley. F. *vallée*, from *val*, vale; cf. It. *vallata*. Has largely replaced native *dean*[2], *dale*.

vallonia. See *valonia*.

vallota. Plant. From *Vallot*, F. botanist (†1671).

vallum. L., "a bulwarke or rampire" (Coop.), from *vallus*, stake, palisade.

valonia. Acorn used in tanning. It. *vallonia*, ModG. *βαλανία*, from G. *βάλανος*, acorn.

valour. F. *valeur*, worth, valour, L. *valor-em*, from *valēre*, to be worth, etc. Sense of value is common in ME.

valse. F. form of *waltz* (q.v.).

value. First (c. 1300) as noun. F., p.p. fem. of *valoir*, to be worth, L. *valēre*. Cf. *issue*. For sense-development cf. *esteem*. Current use in "intellectual" jargon is from lang. of painting.

> We apologize to Mr Wells for using the word "values," since he dislikes it (*Times Lit. Sup.* June 5, 1919).
>
> The hooligan sees none of the values of the stranger (H. G. Wells, *Obs.* Jan. 18, 1920).

valve. L. *valva*, leaf of folding-door, usu. in pl., ? cogn. with *volvere*, to roll.

vambrace [*hist.*]. Guard for fore-arm. Earlier *vaunt-brace*, F. *avant-bras*. Cf. *van*[1].

vamose, vamoose [*US.*]. Sp. *vamos*, let us go, from L. *vadere*. Cf. *absquatulate*, *skedaddle*.

vamp. ME. *vampey*, OF. *avanpié* (*avant pied*), part of foot-gear covering front of foot. Hence to *vamp*, patch (shoes), fig. to patch up (literary work, a mus. accompaniment, etc.). Cf. *vambrace*, *van*[1].

> *vampey of a hose*: avant pied (Palsg.).
>
> It being a new play, or an old one new vamped, by Shadwell (Pepys, Feb. 25, 1669).
>
> *vamp*: superior pars calcei (Litt.); *to vamp*: interpolo, refarcio (*ib.*).

vampire. F., Magyar *vampir*, found also in all the Slav. langs. Adopted by most Europ. langs., first in Ger. (1732), in an account of the Hungarian vampires. Such vars. as Russ. *upir*, Pol. *upior*, seem to point to Turk. *uber*, witch. Also applied to a SAmer. blood-sucking bat.

vamplate [*hist.*]. Hand-guard for tilting lance. From *plate*, with prefix as in *vambrace* (q.v.).

van[1] Short for *vanguard*, F. *avant-garde*, "the forward, or vaunt-guard, of an armie" (Cotg.). See *vambrace*, *vamp*, and cf. *vaunt-courier*.

van[2]. Vehicle. For *caravan* (q.v.). Cf. *bus*, *wig*, *loo*.

van[3] [*archaic & poet.*]. For *fan* (q.v.). Either a southern dial. var., or adopted from cogn. F. *van*, "a vanne, or winnowing sive" (Cotg.).

vanadium [*chem.*]. Named (1830) by Sw. chemist Sefström from ON. *Vanadīs*, one of the names of goddess Freyja.

Vandal. L. *Vandalus*; cf. AS. *Wendlas* (pl.), ON. *Vendill*, a Ger. tribe. As opprobrious epithet since Genseric's sack of Rome (455). Cf. *Goth*, *Hun*.

Vandyke. In *Vandyke beard* (*brown*, *collar*, etc.). From *A. Van Dyck*, Flem. painter (†1641). Cf. *Gainsborough hat*. Hence verb to *vandyke*, mark with deep indentations, like a Vandyke collar.

vane. Southern var. of obs. *fane*, AS. *fana*, flag. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *fano*, Ger. *fahne*, ON. *-fāni* (in *gunn-fāni*, gonfalon), Goth. *fana*. Cf. Ger. *wetterfähnlein*, "a fane or weather-cock, at the top of a steeple" (Ludw.).

vang [*naut.*]. Rope for steadying gaff. Var. of synon. *fang*, with sense of catch, or from cogn. Du. *vang*.

vanguard. See *van*[1].

vanilla. Sp. *vainilla*, dim. of *vaina*, pod, L. *vagina*, sheath.

vanish. Aphet. for obs. *evanish*, OF. *esvanir*, *esvaniss-* (*évanouir*), from VL. **exvanescere*, for *evanescere*, from *vanus*, empty.

vanity. F. *vanité*, L. *vanitas*, from *vanus*, empty.

> The name of that town is Vanity; and at the town there is a fair kept, called Vanity Fair (Bunyan).

van John. Univ. slang (? obs.) for *vingt-et-un*.

vanquish. OF. *vainquir*, *vainquiss-*, var. of *vaincre*, to conquer, OF. *veincre*, L. *vincere*.

vantage. Aphet. for *advantage* (q.v.), esp. in *coign* (q.v.) *of vantage* and in lawn-tennis.

vant-brace [*archaic*]. See *vambrace*.

vapid. L. *vapidus*, "that giveth an ill smacke, that casteth a vapour of an ill savour" (Coop.). Cf. *vappa*, "wyne that hath lost the vertue" (*ib.*).

vapour. F. *vapeur*, L. *vapor-em* (v.s.). With archaic *vapours*, hysteria, etc., from early physiology, cf. *humour*. With *vapour*, boast, etc., very common in 17 cent., cf. mod. to *gas*.

> You can do most things with the Briton if you do not approach him in the temper of a nursery governess with the vapours (L. Harcourt, Aug. 1918).

vapulatory. From L. *vapulare*, to be beaten.

vaquero. Sp., cow-boy, from *vaca*, cow, L. *vacca*.

Varangian [*hist.*]. Norse rover (9–10 cent.) reaching Constantinople via Russia, member of body-guard of Byzantine Emperors (see *Count Robert of Paris*). From MedL. *Varangus*, MedG. Βάραγγος, via Slav., from ON. *Væringi*, from **vār*, plighted faith (only in pl. *vārar*), cogn. with Ger. *wahr*, true, L. *verus*, OIr. *fír*.

varech. Sea-weed. F., from Scand., cogn. with *wreck*.

variance. OF., L. *variantia*, from *variare*, to vary (q.v.). This is in E. the oldest word of the group. With to *be at variance* cf. to *be at odds* and spec. sense of *difference*.

variant. In ling. applied to a parallel form, e.g. *burden, burthen, tone, tune*, while, in this Dict., *variation* is used for a (usu. playful) elaboration or imitation of phrase, e.g. to *confiscate the macaroon* (take the cake), *where Maggie wore the beads* (in the neck), etc.

varicose. L. *varicosus*, from *varix, varic-*, "a crooked veine swelling with melancholy bloud in the temples, belly, or legges" (Coop.), cogn. with *varus*, "that hath crooked legges; that hath spottes in the face" (*ib.*), whence L. name *Varus*.

variegate. From L. *variegare*, from *varius*.

variola [*med.*]. Smallpox. From L. *varius*. Cf. F. *variole, petite vérole*, and see *vair*.

variorum. L., of various (commentators), for *editio cum notis variorum*.

varlet. Archaic F., noble page, var. of OF. *vaslet*, valet (q.v.). For degeneration in E. cf. *knave*.

varnish. F. *vernis*; cf. It. *vernice*, Sp. *barniz*, MedL. *vernicium, vernix*, MedG. *βερνίκη*; also Ger. *firniss*, Du. *vernis*, Dan. *fernis*, etc., from F. Earliest (8 cent.) is Late L. *veronix*, of unknown origin. The *varnishing days* of the Royal Academy were instituted in 1809. With fig. sense cf. to *gloss*.

varsity. Aphet. for *university*.

> Wee'l down with all the versities
> Where learning is profest (*Rump Song*, c. 1640).

varsovienne. F. (sc. *danse*), from *Varsovie*, Warsaw.

vary. F. *varier*, L. *variare*, from *varius*, various. Cf. *vair*.

vascular. From L. *vasculum*, dim. of *vas*, vessel, vase.

vase. F., L. *vas* (v.s.), with sense restricted in E. In US. still usu. pronounced as by the author's father (†1920 aetat. 85).

> Her boudoir, a sweet place,
> For love or breakfast; private, pleasing, lone,
> And rich with all contrivances which grace
> Those gay recesses:—many a precious stone
> Sparkled along its roof, and many a vase
> (*Don Juan*, vi. 97).

vaseline. Trade-name coined (c. 1874) from Ger. *wasser*, water, G. *ἔλαιον*, oil, and *-ine*!

vassal. F., adherent, warrior; cf. It. *vassallo*, Sp. *vasallo*, MedL. *vassallus*, dim. of *vassus*. Of Celt. origin; cf. Welsh *gwas*, OIr. *fos*, Breton *goaz*, servant, and Gaulish *-vassus*, in names. See *valet, varlet, vavasour*. In OF. & ME. a complimentary term, e.g. *vasselage*, warlike prowess, is contrasted with *vilenie*.

vast. L. *vastus*, "great beyond measure, huge, sometyme desolate" (Coop.), cogn. with *waste* (cf. *devastate*). From 16 cent. and very popular in 17–18 cents., e.g. *vastly obliged*, etc. The extended *vasty* is an echo of Shaks. (1 *Hen. IV*, iii. 1).

vat. Southern var. of Bibl. *fat* (*Mark*, xii. 1). AS. *fæt*, cask. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *vat*, Ger. *fass*, ON. *fat*; cogn. with Ger. *fassen*, to hold, contain. For *v-* cf. *vane, vixen*.

Vatican. L. *Vaticanus* (sc. *collis, mons*), hill on which Papal palace stands. Cf. F. *Vatican*, It. Sp. *Vaticano*. The *Vatican* is theoretically an independent sovereignty.

> Whether the Sultan as Caliph, shall remain head of a Vatican area in Constantinople and keep a camouflage-sovereignty (*Obs.* Jan. 11, 1920).

vaticinate. From L. *vaticinari*, to prophesy, from *vates*, prophet, *-cinere* (*canere*), to sing.

vaudeville. F., earlier *vau-de-vire*, light popular song such as those ascribed to Olivier Basselin (15 cent.), inhabitant of the valley of *Vire* (Calvados).

Vaudois. F., MedL. *Valdensis*. See *Waldenses, voodoo*.

vault[1]. Noun. ME. *voute*, OF. *voute, volte* (*voûte*, arched roof), VL. **volta* (for *voluta*), from *volvere*, to turn. For restored *-l-* cf. *fault*. Cf. It. *volta*, "a vault, a cellar, an arche, a bent or bow" (Flor.).

vault[2]. Verb. F. *volter*, "to vault, or tumble; also, to bound, or curvet; also, to turn, or make turn" (Cotg.), from *volte*, It. *volta*, "the turne that cunning riders teach their horses" (Flor.). In E. applied to mode of mounting horse (v.i.), orig. connection with horsemanship appearing in gymn. *vaulting-horse*. Etym. as for *vault*[1]. See *Macb.* i. 7.

desultor: a vaulter that leapeth up and doune from an horse (Coop.).

vaunt. Partly aphet. for obs. *avaunt*, OF. *avanter*, to put forward, from *avant*, L. *ab ante*; partly F. *vanter*, to praise, extol (whence *se vanter*, to boast), OF. also *venter*, L. *venditare*, "to do any thing before men to set forth him selfe and have a prayse; to vaunt, to crake, to brag" (Coop.), lit. to push one's wares, frequent. of *vendere*, to sell. Cf. It. *vantarsi*, "to boast, to bragge, to glorie, to vante, to crake" (Flor.), where *vantare* is aphet. for *avantare*, "to brag, to boast, to glorie, to crake, to vaunt" (Flor.), from *avante*, before. The derivation usu. given, from Late L. *vanitare* (Augustine), disregards the hist. of the word, which has reached its present use via the reflex. sense (in OF. & ME.) of putting oneself forward, praising oneself.

Ki traïst altre, nen est dreiz qu'il s'en vant
(*Rol.* 3974).

Their maister wyll perchance avaunte hym selfe to be a good philosopher (Elyot, *Governour*, i. 167).

institor: a marchaunts factour. *Institor eloquentiae*: a marchant of eloquence, a vaunter or setter forth of eloquence (Coop.).

Charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up
(1 *Cor.* xiii. 4).

vaunt-courier [*archaic*]. Only as echo of *Lear*, iii. 2. F. *avant-coureur*, "a fore-runner, avant-curror" (Cotg.).

vavasour [*hist.*]. Feudal tenant ranking below baron. F. *vavasseur*, Merovingian L. *vassus vassorum*, vassal (q.v.) of vassals.

vaward [*archaic*]. Contr. of *vanward*, vanguard (see *van*[1]).

veal. OF. *veel* (*veau*), L. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus*, calf, orig. yearling, cogn. with G. ἔτος, year, and with *wether*. For adoption of F. name cf. *beef*, *mutton*, *pork*. As name for animal still in 18 cent.

vector [*math.*]. L., agent. noun from *vehere*, *vect-*, to carry.

Veda. One of the four sacred books of the Hindus. Sanskrit *veda*, knowledge, sacred book, cogn. with L. *vidēre*, E. *wit*. Hence *Vedic*, early Sanskrit.

vedette, vidette [*mil.*]. F., It. *vedetta*, "a watch towre, a prying or peeping-hole" (Flor.), from *vedere*, to see. For sense-development, with change of gender, cf. *spy*, *scout*, *sentry*, *sentinel*.

veer[1] [*naut.*]. To let out rope. Du. LG. *vieren*, esp. in *den schoot vieren*, "to veer the sheets" (Sewel), cogn. with OHG. *fieren*, to give direction to.

haler un chable: to veere a cable; or let it out, or let it runne out (Cotg.).

veer[2]. To turn. Also orig. naut., of the wind. Altered, after *veer*[1], from earlier *vire*, F. *virer* (12 cent.), "to veere, turne round, wheele or whirle about" (Cotg.); cf. It. *virare*, Sp. *virar*. Origin obscure. The same root appears in *environ* and *ferrule*. As OF. *virer* means also to direct, it may be from LG. *vieren* (see *veer*[1]). See *wear*[2].

vega [*geog.*]. Sp., fertile plain, ? VL. **vica*, from *vic-em*, turn, from rotation of crops.

vegetable. F. *végétable* (adj.), L. *vegetabilis*, from *vegetare*, "to quicken, to make lively and lusty" (Coop.), from *vegetus*, "quicke, sound, lusty, fresh, lively" (*ib.*), from *vegēre*, to be healthy, cogn. with *vigēre*, to flourish. Mod. sense of to *vegetate* is thus very far from orig. Currency of barbarously formed *vegetarian* dates from formation of Vegetarian Society at Ramsgate (1847).

vehement. F. *véhément*, L. *vehemens*, *-ment-*, explained by some as from *mens*, *ment-*, mind, with neg. prefix as in *vesanus*, insane. According to others from *vehere*, with idea of bearing onward.

vehicle. L. *vehiculum*, from *vehere*, to carry. Orig. (c. 1600) a means, medium, esp. in medicine.

Vehmgericht [*hist.*]. Secret tribunal in Westphalia (12–16 cents.). Older form of Ger. *Femgericht*, from MHG. *veime*, *veme*, judgment, of obscure origin; perh. cogn. with Du. *veem*, gild, league, whence *vennoot*, companion, for *veem-genoot*. See *Anne of Geierstein*, ch. xx.

veil. OF. (*voile*), L. *velum*, of which pl. *vela*, treated as fem. sing., gave *voile* (f.), sail, which is orig. sense of L. *velum*; cf. It. Sp. *velo*. Earliest in ref. to garb of nun, to *take the veil* occurring c. 1300. To *pass beyond the veil* is allusive to the Jewish *veil of the Temple*.

vein. F. *veine*, L. *vena*; cf. It. Sp. *vena*.

Thou troublest me; I am not in the vein
(*Rich. III*, iv. 3).

velar [*phonetics*]. Of the soft palate. L. *velaris*, from *velum*, curtain, veil. Cf. *velarium*, awning.

veldt [*SAfr.*]. Older form of Du. *veld*, field (q.v.). For SAfr. sense cf. *prairie*.

velitation. Skirmish, esp. fig. (archaic). L. *velitatio-n-*, from *velites*, pl. of *veles*, light-armed soldier.

velleity [*archaic*]. MedL. *velleitas*, coined after *voluntas*, from *velle*, to wish; cf. F. *velléité*, weak impulse.

velleity, or *woulding*: velleitas (Litt.).

vellum. F. *vélin*, from OF. *vel*, calf (see *veal*). For final *-m* cf. *venom*, *pilgrim*, perh. due to distant assim.; but E. prefers *-m* (cf. *grogram*).

velocity. F. *vélocité*, L. *velocitas*, from *velox*, *veloc-*, swift, ? cogn. with *volare*, to fly. *Velocipede* (? obs.) is F. *vélocipède*, from *velox* and *pes*, *ped-*, foot. "The Velocipede, or swift walker" is the title of an article in the *Observer* (Mar. 14, 1819). From shortened *vélo* is coined *vélodrome*, after *hippodrome*. Cf. more recent *aerodrome*.

velour-s. F., velvet (q.v.).

velvet. Ult. from L. *villus*, shaggy hair; cf. It. *velluto*, in Flor. *veluto*, "a stuffe of silke called velvet," Sp. *velludo*; also F. *velours*, OF. *velous*, L. *villosus*, shaggy. The *-v-* is app. a misreading of the *-u-* (for an opposite case cf. *Alured* for *Alvred*, Alfred) in AF. *veluet*, app. a dim. from F. *velu*, shaggy, VL. **villutus* (whence It. Sp. forms above); cf. F. *velvote*, name of various woolly plants, for obs. *veluote*, *veluette*. As *u* only is used for *u*, *v* in medieval MSS., it is prob. that in all the earlier records *veluet* is trisyllabic (v.i.). *Velveteen* is 18 cent.

And by hire beddes heed she made a mewe,
And covered it with vel-u-ett-es blewe
(Chauc. F. 643).

The duchyes met with hym in a chare y-coveryd with blewe felewette (Gregory, *Chron.* 1460).

Not like our author, who is always on velvet, he is aware of some difficulties (Burke, 1769).

venal. L. *venalis*, from *venum*, that which is for sale. Cf. *vend*.

venatic. L. *venaticus*, from *venari*, to hunt. Cf. *venatorial*.

vend. F. *vendre*, L. *vendere*, for *venum dare*.

vendace. Confused, by erron. latinization of loc. *vangis*, with unrelated OF. *vendoise* (*vandoise*), "a dace or dare-fish" (Cotg.).

The annual custom of netting the Castle loch of Lochmaben for the vendace, fabled to have been introduced by Mary Queen of Scots from France (*Daily Chron.* Aug. 21, 1918).

Vendean [*hist.*]. F. *Vendéen*, esp. in ref. to the rising of *La Vendée* against the Republic (1793). Cf. *Chouan*.

vendetta. It., L. *vindicta*, vengeance. See *vindictive*.

veneer. For earlier (18 cent.) *fineer*, Ger. *furnieren*, "to inlay with various sorts of wood, to veneer" (Ebers' *Ger. Dict.* 1796), F. *fournir*, to furnish (q.v.).

venerable. F. *vénérable*, L. *venerabilis*, from *venerari*, to worship, from *venus*, *vener-*, love (cf. *venereal*). Orig. of distinguished ecclesiastics, e.g. Bede, now spec. of archdeacons. Also in ME. with ref. to dignity of age.

venereal. From L. *venereus*, from *venus*, *vener-* (v.s.).

venery[1] [*archaic*]. Hunting. Archaic F. *vénerie*, from OF. *vener*, to hunt, from L. *venari*. Cf. *venison*.

venery[2] [*med.*]. Sexual indulgence. From L. *venus*, *vener-*, sexual love.

venesection [*med.*]. From L. *vena*, vein, *sectio*, cutting. Cf. *phlebotomy*.

Venetian. Esp. in *venetian blind*, *Venetian School* (15–16 cents.). MedL. *Venetianus*, from *Venetia*, Venice. In ME. also *Venicien*, from OF.

vengeance. F., from *venger*, to avenge, L. *vindicare*, from *vindex*, *vindic-*, redresser of wrongs, etc., etym. sense of which appears in *vindicate* (q.v.). *With a vengeance* (cf. archaic *with a mischief*, *plague*, *pox*, etc.) is evolved from Tudor phrase *a vengeance on* (cf. *a mischief*, *plague*, *pox*, etc. *on*). Both sets of phrases are very common in Heywood (c. 1540). *Vengeful* is from archaic verb to *venge*.

A distinguished neutral calls it peace with a vengeance (*Obs.* May 11, 1919).

venial. OF. *venial* (*véniel*), Late L. *venialis*, from *venia*, pardon.

venire facias [*archaic leg.*]. Writ directing sheriff to summon jury. L., that thou make to come.

venison. F. *venaison*, L. *venatio-n-*, from *venari*, to hunt; cf. It. *venagione*, Sp. *venación*. Used in archaic *vert and venison* of game animals collectively.

Venite. L., come. First word of *Ps.* xcv., *Venite, exultemus Domino*.

venom. ME. *venim*, F. *venin*, from L. *venenum*, poison. For *-m* cf. *vellum*, but OF. *venim* (whence *venimeux*) points rather to VL. **venimen* (? after *crimen*).

venous. L. *venosus*, from *vena*, vein.

vent[1]. Slit in back of coat. For earlier *fent*, F. *fente*, fissure, from *fendre*, L. *findere*, to cleave.

fent of a gowne: fente (Palsg.).

vent[2]. Orifice, outlet, emission. Partly from F. *vent*, wind (cf. L. *spiraculum*, vent-hole, from *spirare*, to breathe), partly from F. *évent*, exposure to air, from *éventer*, OF. *esventer*, "to puffe, blow, breathe, or yeeld wind; also to divulge, publish, or spread abroad" (Cotg.). From the latter comes to *vent one's spleen*. No doubt also associated with *vent*[1], the spelling of which it has influenced. Finally, fig. sense, esp. in to *find a vent*, has been associated with obs. *vent*, sale, F. *vente*, which is very common (also as verb) in 16–17 cents., occurring passim in Hakl. and Purch. It is impossible to demarcate rigorously the origins and senses of this word. See also quot. s.v. *utter*[2].

We be uncertaine what vent or sale you shall find in Persia (Jenkinson's *Voyages*, 1557–71).

vent for wares: venditio (Litt.).

ventil [*mus.*]. Organ-valve. Ger., L. *ventile*, shutter, from *ventus*, wind.

ventilate. From L. *ventilare*, to fan, winnow corn, from *ventus*, wind (cf. current use of *fan*). Fig. sense of investigating, bringing to notice, etc., common in 17 cent., is now felt as a hygienic metaphor, but was orig. a metaphor from winnowing, found long before the "fresh air" gospel.

ventilare: to van or winnow; to canvass, or sift a point (Litt.).

ventral. L. *ventralis*, from *venter*, *ventr-*, abdomen. Cf. *ventricle*, L. *ventriculus*, "the stomacke; the cell or holow part of the harte" (Coop.); *ventriloquy* (16 cent.), from L. *ventriloquus*, "one possest with a spirit that speaks out of his belly" (Litt.).

venture. Aphet. for ME. *aventure*, adventure (q.v.). *At a venture* is for earlier *at aventure*. The *Merchant Venturers' School* (Bristol) preserves the fame of the Elizabethan *venturers*.

venue [*leg.*]. Esp. in *change of venue*, locality in which a case is tried, now commonly, and absurdly, of locality in gen., esp. with ref. to sport. Usu. explained as ident. with obs. *venue*, *venew*, *veny*, bout in fencing, from p.p. fem. of F. *venir*, to come. I cannot see the connection, but regard it as altered, perh. by association with *venire facias* (q.v.), from earlier AF. *visné*, MedL. *vicinetum*, orig. area from which jury was summoned, later applied to the jury itself. For a similar disguised ending cf. *purlieu* for *purley*, dial. *vinew*, mouldiness, for *vinny*. Another parallel is obs. *persue* (ven.), track left by wounded animal, earlier *parcy*, F. *percée*.

Triable by enquest in the same shire and visne where the said action shall be taken (*NED.* 1449).

visnetum al. *vicinetum*: a venue or venew, a neighbour-place (Litt.).

It is the proud tradition of the Essex hunt that a fox has never been shot in their venue (*Daily Chron.* Feb. 16, 1917).

Venus. Personification of L. *venus*, sexual love. See *venerable*, *venereal*, and cf. *Cupid*.

veracity. F. *véracité*, MedL. *veracitas*, from *verax*, *verac-*, truthful.

verandah. Hind. *varandā*, Port. *varanda*, balcony, etc., of unknown origin. ? Cogn. with It. *verone*, "a building of pleasure jetting or butting out in prospects or galleries" (Flor.). For Port. words via India cf. *padre*, *tank*.

veratrine [*chem.*]. F. *vératrine*, from L. *veratrum*, hellebore.

verb. F. *verbe*, L. *verbum*, word, verb, ult. cogn. with *word*.

verbena. L., "the herbe vervin" (Cotg.). Cf. F. *verveine*, whence E. *vervain*.

verbiage. F. (17 cent.), from OF. *verbier*, to speak.

verbose. L. *verbosus*, from *verbum*, word. *Intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity* was said by Disraeli of Gladstone.

verbum sap. For L. *verbum sapienti satis est*, a word to the wise is sufficient. Cf. *infra dig.*

verdant. After F. *verdoyant*, pres. part. of *verdoyer*, to grow green, from OF. *verd* (*vert*), L. *viridis*. Or simply suggested by much earlier *verdure*, from F. Cf. *verd antique*, ornamental marble, OF., It. *verde antico*, antique green.

verderer [*hist.*]. Royal forester. Extended (cf. *poulterer*) from AF. *verder*, OF. *verdier*, from *verd*, green (v.s.), with allusion to *vert and venison* (q.v.).

verdict. ME. & AF. *verdit*, OF. *veir dit*, *voir dit*, true word. Hence MedL. *ver(e)dictum*, to which mod. form has been assimilated. F. *verdict* is from E.

verdigris. OF. *vert de Grece*, Greek green, later *verd-de-gris* (*vert-de-gris*), "verdigrease, a Spanish green" (Cotg.). Cf. MedL. *viride grecum*. The reason for the name is unknown. Synon. Ger. *grünspan* is for *spangrün*, "verdigrease or vertgreece"

(Ludw.), earlier *spanschgrün*, Spanish green (v.s.), MedL. *viride hispanicum*.

verditer. Pigment. OF. *verd de tere* (*vert de terre*), earth green.

verdure. F., from OF. *verd* (*vert*), green, L. *viridis*.

verecund. L. *verecundus*, from *verēri*, to revere.

verge[1]. Noun. Orig. wand, rod, esp. of office. F., "a rod, wand, stick, small staffe; also, a sergeants verge or mace" (Cotg.), L. *virga*. Hence *verger*, mace-bearer. From the *verge*, or staff of office of the Royal Steward, came the expression *within the verge*, AF. *dedeinz la verge*, AL. *infra virgam*, i.e. subject to the Steward's authority, orig. applied to a twelve-mile radius round the king's court, and, in 18 cent., to the precincts of Whitehall as place of sanctuary. Hence gen. sense of boundary, edge, rim, and finally brink, in to *be on the verge* (*of*). A very curious sense-development.

> One Elizabeth Cottrell was condemned at the verge holden on Thursday last for stealing one of his majestys dishes
>
> (*Verney Papers*, Jan. 21, 1637).

verge[2]. Verb. L. *vergere*, to turn (cf. *diverge*, *converge*), but much influenced by *verge*[1], esp. in to *verge on*, i.e. border on.

verger. See *verge*[1].

veridical. From F. *véridique*, L. *veridicus*, from *verum*, truth, *dicere*, to say.

verify. F. *vérifier*, MedL. *verificare*, from *verus*, true, *facere*, to make.

verisimilitude. L. *verisimilitudo*, from *verisimilis*, likely to be true. Cf. F. *vraisemblance*, probability.

> Corroborative detail intended to give artistic verisimilitude to a bald and unconvincing narrative (Pooh-Bah).

verity. F. *vérité*, L. *veritas*, from *verus*, true; cf. It. *verità*, Sp. *verdad*.

verjuice. F. *verjus*, "verjuice; especially that which is made of sowre, and unripe grapes" (Cotg.), earlier *vert jus*, green juice.

vermicelli. It., pl. of *vermicello*, dim. of *verme*, worm, L. *vermis*.

vermicular. MedL. *vermicularis*, from *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis* (v.s.).

vermiform. F. *vermiforme*, MedL. *vermiformis*, worm-shaped, esp. in *vermiform appendix* (18 cent.). Cf. *vermicide*, *vermifuge*.

vermilion. F. *vermillon*, from *vermeil*, L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, worm, applied to the cochineal insect. *Vermeil* is occ. used poet. in E. for ruddy, bright, and also in its secondary sense of silver-gilt.

vermin. F. *vermine*, collect. from OF. *verm* (*ver*), worm, L. *vermis*. Applied in ME. to noxious animals in gen. (as still by gamekeepers) and also to parasitic insects, etc. OF. had also the collectives *serpentine*, *sauvagine*.

vermouth. F., Ger. *wermuth*, wormwood (q.v.).

vernacular. From L. *vernaculus*, "that is borne in ons owne house; that taketh beginning in our owne countrey" (Coop.), from *verna*, bond servant. Cf. the *vulgar tongue*.

vernal. L. *vernalis*, from *vernus*, from *ver*, spring, cogn. with G. ἔαρ.

vernicle [*antiq.*]. OF. *veronicle*, var. of *veronique*, portrait of the Saviour imprinted on the handkerchief of St Veronica. See *veronica*.

vernier. Instrument invented by F. mathematician *Vernier* (†1637).

veronal. Drug. Fancy name from L. *ver*, spring.

veronica. Flower. From *St Veronica* (see *vernicle*). The name of the Saint may have sprung from the legend and represent L. *verum*, true, combined with G. εἰκών, image, likeness. Some regard it as altered from *Berenice*.

verrucose. L. *verrucosus*, from *verruca*, wart.

versatile. F., L. *versatilis*, "that turneth or may be turned" (Coop.), from *versare*, frequent. of *vertere*, to turn.

verse. AS. *fers*, L. *versus*, metric line, lit. turning (to the next line), from *vertere*, to turn. Reinforced by F. *vers*. In most Europ. langs. Sense of stanza, peculiar to E., is developed in ME. In AS. also used of clauses of the Creed, and verses of the Psalms corresponding to the Heb. couplet. The whole Bible was first divided into verses in the Geneva Version (1560). With *versicle*, L. *versiculus*, cf. F. *verset*, "a versicle, or short verse" (Cotg.).

versed[1]. Practised. Adapted from F. *versé* or L. *versatus*, p.p. of *versari*, to busy oneself, frequent. of *vertere*, to turn. Cf. *conversant* and pedantic *versant*.

versed[2] [*math.*]. In *versed sine*. Adapted from L. *versus*, turned.

versicoloured. From L. *versicolor*, turning, changing, colour (v.s.).

version. F., L. *versio-n-*, from *vertere*, *vers-*, to turn.

vers libres [*metr.*]. F., free verses, i.e. lines of varying length.

verso. L. (sc. *folio*), abl. of *versum folium*, turned leaf.

verst. Russ. *versta*, via Ger. *werst* or F. *verste*. About two-thirds of a mile. Usu. *werst* in the early travellers.

versus. L., towards, against, from *vertere*, *vers-*, to turn.

vert. F., green. Chiefly in *vert and venison*, where *vert* means green vegetation such as serves as cover to deer. Cf. *verderer*.

'vert. Coined (? c. 1846 by Dean Stanley) of seceders from the Church of England to Rome.

> Old friends call me a pervert; new acquaintances a convert: the other day I was addressed as a 'vert (*NED.* 1864).

vertebra. L., from *vertere*, to turn.

vertex. L., whirlpool, vortex, hence pole of the sky, summit of anything, from *vertere*, to turn. Hence *vertical*, F., Late L. *verticalis*.

vertigo. L., from *vertere*, to turn.

vervain. See *verbena*.

verve. F., with sense in OF. of whim, caprice. In E. very common in current sense from c. 1870. Origin unknown. L. *verba*, words, has been suggested, with a transitional sense of empty chatter which occurs in the *Roman de la Rose* (13 cent.).

very. ME. *verray*, true, real, OF. *verai* (*vrai*), ? VL. **veracus*, for *verax*, *verac-*, from *verus*, true, ? or VL. **veraius*, from *aio*, I say (cf. *veridicus*). Orig. sense appears in *verily*, *Very God of very God*, *the very image*, etc. For adv. use cf. US. *real nice*.

Véry light. From F. inventor.

vesica. L., bladder. In arch. sense short for *vesica piscis*, a pointed oval ornament. Cf. dim. *vesicle*.

vesper. L., evening star, cogn. with G. ἕσπερος, Hesperus. Use in pl. for older *evensong* was app. suggested by F. *vêpres*, OF. *vespres*, "even-song, or evening prayer" (Cotg.). This appears first in 17 cent. accounts of travel, and was prob. at first an affectation brought home by those who had done the "grand tour." For pl. cf. *matins*, *nones*, and see *compline*.

vespine. Of the wasp, L. *vespa*.

vessel. Represents both OF. *vaissel* (*vaisseau*), ship, L. *vascellum*, dim. of *vasculum*, dim. of *vas*, vase, etc., and F. *vaisselle* (collect.), pots and pans, plate, L. *vascella*, neut. pl. taken as fem. sing. Both senses appear c. 1300. The association between hollow utensils and boats appears in all langs. In Bibl. metaphor, with *weaker* (1 *Pet.* iii. 7), *chosen* (*Acts*, ix. 15), *wrath* (*Rom.* ix. 22), it represents the body as containing the soul, and renders L. *vas* (*Vulg.*), G. σκεῦος. The form *wessel* is common up to 16 cent.

> Gevynge honour to the wommans vessel, or body (Wyc. 1 *Pet.* iii. 7).

> But I must comfort the weaker vessel, as doublet and hose ought to show itself courageous to petticoat (*As You Like It*, ii. 4).

> He called me a wessel, Sammy, a wessel of wrath (Mr Weller).

vest. First as verb. OF. *vestir* (*vêtir*), L. *vestire*, from *vestis*, garment, cogn. with G. ἑσθής, Sanskrit *vastra*. Now usu. replaced by *invest*, but surviving in ref. to rights, authority, *vested interests*, with which one is *invested*; cf. *investiture* and fig. sense of *clad* and of F. *revêtu*. As noun, F., It. *veste*, orig. used of various loose garments, current sense being latest. The tailor still preserves the sense of waistcoat, said by Pepys to be due to Charles II.

Vesta. Roman goddess of the hearth and home, corresponding to G. Ἑστία, personification of ἑστία, hearth, household. For application to wax match cf. *lucifer*. Hence *Vestal*, orig. one of the *virgines Vestales* in charge of the sacred fire in the temple of Vesta.

vestiary. OF. *vestiarie* (*vestiaire*), L. *vestiarium*, wardrobe, neut. of *vestiarius*, from *vestis*, garment.

vestibule. L. *vestibulum*, porch, entry.

vestige. F., L. *vestigium*, footprint. In E. usu. fig. and accompanied by neg. Cf. *investigate*.

> There is no footstep in history of any absolute monarchy established in this island (*News-Reader's Pocket-Book*, 1759).

vestment. OF. *vestement* (*vêtement*), L. *vestimentum*, from *vestire*, to clothe. In E. usu. of ceremonial, esp. eccl. garments, current use belonging to the High Church revival.

> This day [Nov. 1, 1552] all copes and vestments were put downe through all England (Wriothesley, *Chron.*).

vestry. OF. *vestiarie*, vestiary (q.v.). Extended sense is connected with the E. system in which the administrative unit is ident. with the Church parish, the *vestry*, or robing-room, of the church being used for the deliberations of the parishioners.

vesture. OF., from *vestir* (*vêtir*), to clothe (v.s.). Chiefly poet. and fig. ModF. *vêture* is used only of assuming monastic garb.

vesuvian. Eruptive match (c. 1850), long disused by all good smokers. Trade-name, from *Mount Vesuvius*.

vet. For *vet(erinary) surgeon*.

vetch. ONF. *veche* (F. *vesce*), L. *vicia*, "the pulse called a vetch" (Coop.). Var. *fitch* (*Is.* xxviii. 25) occurs in Wyc. and is still in dial. use.

veteran. F. *vétéran*, L. *veteranus*, from *vetus*, *veter-*, old. Cf. *inveterate*.

veterinary. L. *veterinarius*, from *veterina* (*animalia*), "beasts used in cariage, as horses, mules, asses" (Coop.), orig. beasts of a certain age (v.s.).

veto. L., I forbid, formula used by Roman tribunes in opposing measures of the Senate, etc.

vettura. It., carriage, L. *vectura*, from *vehere*, *vect-*, to carry; cf. F. *voiture*.

vex. F. *vexer*, L. *vexare*, to shake, agitate, as still in *vexed question*, *vexation of spirit* (*Eccl.* ii. 17), from **vexus*, from *vehere*, to carry along. Cf. *agitate*, from *agere*, to drive along.

vexillum [*hist.*]. L., military flag, cogn. with *vehere*, to carry.

via. L., by way (of).

viaduct. Coined (early 19 cent.) from L. *via*, way, after *aqueduct*.

vial. Var. of *phial* (q.v.). Esp. in *vials of wrath* (*Rev.* xvi. 1).

viand. F. *viande*, VL. **vivanda*, for *vivenda*, from *vivere*, to live, one *-v-* being lost by dissim., and neut. pl. taken as fem. sing.; cf. It. *vivanda*, Sp. *vianda*. For limitation in ModF. to sense of meat cf. hist. of *meat* in E. See also *vivandière*.

viaticum. L., travelling money, provision for journey, from *via*, way.

vibrate. From L. *vibrare*, to shake, brandish.

viburnum. L., "the wild vine, or bendwith" (Litt.). Hence F. *viorne*, "the hedge-plant called, the travellers joy; also, the hedge-tree called, the way-faring tree" (Cotg.). The statement, in Smythe-Palmer and *NED.*, that the *traveller's joy* was named by Gerarde, seems doubtful. He prob. only fitted the pop. name to a fancied etym.

> [It] is commonly called *viorna*, quasi *vias ornans*... and therefore I have named it the "traveilers joie" (Gerarde's *Herbal*, 1597).

vicar. F. *vicaire*, L. *vicarius*, substitute, from *vic-em*, turn. Orig. priest acting in place of absent rector, or as deputy from rel. community to which the tithes were appropriated; hence still distinguished from *rector* (q.v.). For earlier sense cf. *vicar of God*, the Pope, F. *vicaire*, the curé's deputy, and adj. *vicarious*.

> The sole proverb of this county [Berks], viz. "The Vicar of Bray will be Vicar of Bray still" (Fuller).

vice[1]. Fault; hist. also personification of a vice on medieval stage, hence buffoon. F., L. *vitium*. Hence *vicious*, *vitiate*.

vice[2]. Implement. F. *vis*, screw, "the vice, or spindle of a presse; also, a winding staire" (Cotg.), L. *vitis*, vine, with ref. to spiral tendrils; cf. It. *vite*, "an arbor of vines, the vine it selfe. Also, a vice or a scrue" (Flor.). The second sense given by Cotg. is also found in ME. and is still used by archaeologists.

vice[3]. Short for *vice-(chairman*, etc.).

vice-. L. *vice*, in place of, still used as disyllable in mil. lang., abl. of *vicem* (not found in nom.), orig. used in L. with following genitive. Many E. compds. were orig. in *vis-*, from OF., this form of the prefix surviving only in *viscount*. Compds. of which the simplex does not exist alone in E. are *vicegerent*, from pres. part. of L. *gerere*, to direct, and *viceroy*, from OF. *roy* (*roi*), king. For gen. sense of prefix cf. *vicar*.

vicennial. From L. *vicennium*, twenty years, from *vicies*, twenty times, and *annus*. Cf. *biennial*, *triennial*.

vicesimal. See *vigesimal*.

vice versa. L., position turned, abl. absolute. See *vice-*.

vichy. Mineral water from *Vichy* (Allier).

vicinity. From L. *vicinitas*, from *vicinus*, neighbour, from *vicus*, village (see *wick*[2]). Cf. *vicinage*, restored from ME. OF. *vesinage* (*voisinage*).

vicious. F. *vicieux*, L. *vitiosus*, from *vitium*, vice[1]. *Vicious circle* is mod., the early logicians using *circle* alone. In ref. to horses *vicious* may represent rather AF. *wischus*, restive, unbroken, OF. *guiscos*, *guicheux*, perh. ult. cogn. with *wince*, which, up to 18 cent., meant to kick out with the heels, and is ident. with OF. *guenchir*, "to start, shrinke, or wrench aside" (Cotg.).

vicissitude. F., L. *vicissitudo*, from *vicissim*, in turns (see *vice-*).

victim. Currency dates from adoption, in rel. sense, by the Rhemish translators of the

Bible (1582), to render L. *victima*, "sacrificial beast," ult. cogn. with Ger. *weihen*, to consecrate. Hence *victimize*, described (1830) by Bulwer as slang.

victor. L., from *vincere*, *vict-*, to conquer, cogn. with AS. *wīg*, battle, a common element in Teut. names (*Ludwig*, *Wigram*, etc.). Cf. *victory*, F. *victoire*, L. *victoria*.

victoria. Used of various objects (vehicle, plum, fabric) named after *Queen Victoria* (1837–1901). The *Victoria Cross* was instituted Jan. 29, 1856, its first recipients being heroes of the Crimean War.

victorine. Fur tippet. ? From *Victoria*.

victual(s). Restored from *vittle*, ME. & OF. *vitaille* (*victuaille*), L. *victualia*, neut. pl. taken as fem. sing., from *victus*, food, from *vivere*, *vict-*, to live; cf. It. *vettovaglia*, Sp. *vitualla*. OF. form survives in verb *ravitailler*. *Victualler* is also in early use (*Piers Plowm.*), esp. in connection with army and navy, but *licensed victualler* is not recorded by *NED.* till 19 cent.

> I must confess, your wine and vittle
> I was too hard upon a little (Swift).

vicuna. Sp. *vicuña*, "animal Indicum simile caprae" (Minsh.), from Peruv. name. Hence also F. *vigogne*.

vidame [*hist.*]. Noble acting as secular power of a bishop. F., OF. *visdame*, MedL. *vicedominus*.

vide. L., see. Also *v.*; cf. *v.s.*, *vide supra*, *v.i.*, *vide infra*.

videlicet. L., from *vidēre*, to see, *licet*, it is allowed. Cf. *scilicet*.

vidette. See *vedette*.

vidimus. L., we have seen, used to authenticate document. Hence F. *vidimer*, to certify.

vidual. L. *vidualis*, of a widow, *vidua*.

vie. Aphet. from OF. *envier* (*au jeu*), "to vie" (Cotg.), orig. as gaming term, to challenge; cf. F. *à l'envi*, in emulation, also It. *invitare al giuoco*, "to vie or to revie at any game, to drop vie," archaic Sp. *embidar* (*envidar*), "to vie at cards" (Minsh.). OF. *envier*, to challenge, L. *invitare*, is, of course, distinct from *envier*, to envy (q.v.). For loss of *en-* cf. *gin*[1].

vielle [*archaic*]. OF., as *viol*, *fiddle* (q.v.).

view. F. *vue*, p.p. fem. of *voir*, to see, L. *vidēre*. For similar adoption of noun later becoming verb cf. *issue*, *value*. The F. p.p. in *-u* corresponds to It. *-uto*, Sp. *-udo*, VL. *-utus*. Sense-development in F. & E. is wide, but easy to follow. *Viewy* was app. coined by Newman with ref. to "spurious philosophism." *Viewless* is first in Shaks. (*Meas. for Meas.* iii. 1).

vigesimal. From L. *vigesimus*, var. of *vicesimus*, twentieth.

vigia [*naut.*]. Danger-mark on chart. Sp. Port., look-out, L. *vigilia*; cf. F. *vigie*, "écueil en pleine mer, poste d'un gardien des signaux" (Lesc.), from Sp.

vigil. F. *vigile*, "the eve of a holy, or solemne day" (Cotg.), L. *vigilia*, watchfulness, from *vigil*, alert, cogn. with *vigēre*, to be vigorous. F. has also the popular form *veille*, eve. *Vigilance committee* was orig. US. and concerned with the administration of lynch law. Cf. *vigilante*, also US., from Sp., and recently (1917) adopted by a small but noisy E. party.

> Islington Election result—Mr E. Smallwood (Govt.) 2709, Mr A. Baker (Vigilante) 1532
> (*Times*, Oct. 24, 1917).

vignette. F., lit. little vine, orig. used of decorative border design on blank page of book. *Vinet* is similarly used in ME. Phot. sense from c. 1860.

> *vignettes*: vignets; branches, or branch-like borders, or flourishes, in painting, or ingravery (Cotg.).

vigogne. F., as *vicuna* (q.v.).

vigour. F. *vigueur*, L. *vigor-em*, from *vigēre*, to flourish.

viking. Introduced, in ON. form *vīkingr*, by early 19 cent. antiquaries and poets; cf. AS. *wīcing*. Usu. referred to ON. *vīk*, creek, inlet, but "current in Anglo-Frisian from a date so early as to make its Scand. origin doubtful; *wīcingsceatha* is found in AS. glossaries dating from the 8th cent., and *sǣ-wīcingas* occurs in the early poem of *Exodus*, whereas evidence for *vīkingr* in ON. and Icel. is doubtful before the latter part of the 10th cent. It is therefore possible that the word really originated in the Anglo-Frisian area, and was only at a later date accepted by the Scand. peoples; in that case it was prob. formed from AS. *wīc*, camp, the formation of temporary encampments being a prominent feature of viking raids" (*NED.*). See *wick*[2]. Sometimes misunderstood as *vi-king*, hence coinage of *sea-king* and nonce-word *viqueen*.

vilayet. Turk. province ruled by a *vali*, *wali* (q.v.). See *blighty*. Suffix *-yet* means district.

vile. F. *vil*, L. *vilis*, "vile, of no value, little worth, good cheape, of little price" (Coop.). Still used in F. of price. Cf. *vilipend*, F.

vilipender, Late L. *vilipendere*, to esteem at a low price, from *pendere*, to weigh.

> Does the right honourable gentleman not see that the effect of a speech made by a gentleman in Lord Roberts' position is to vilify a foreign power?
> (Swift Macneill, M.P., Nov. 6, 1912).

vill [*hist.*]. AF., territorial unit corresponding to AS. tithing, F. *ville*. Revived by mod. historians.

villa. L., "a manour or house out of a city or town" (Coop.), ? cogn. with *vicus*, settlement, *wick*[2]. For sense-development of F. *ville* cf. E. *town*, *-ton*, *-ham*, *borough*, etc. Current E. sense is via It. With *villadom* cf. *suburbia*.

> Suburban villas, highway-side retreats,
> That dread th'encroachment of our growing streets
> (Cowper).

village. F., L. *villaticum*, neut. of *villaticus*, of a villa (v.s.); cf. It. *villaggio*, Sp. *villaje*.

villain, villein. OF. *vilain*, peasant, churl (whence ModF. *vilain*, low, ugly), orig. serf attached to a *ville* or manor (see *villa*). For degeneration of sense, perh. in this case helped by association with *vil*, vile, cf. *churl*, *boor*. An opprobrious epithet early in OF., hence usual E. sense; but AF. *villein* is used by historians in orig. sense; cf. *villeinage*, serfdom. For the extensive proverbial lore dealing with the "villainy" of the *vilain* see Cotg.

> *vilain*: a villaine, slave, bondman, servile tenant. Hence also, a churl, carle, boore, clown; and, a miser, micher, pinchpenny, pennyfather; and, a knave, rascall, varlet, filthie fellow; any base-humored, ill-born, and worse-bred hinde, cullion, or clusterfist (Cotg.).

villanelle [*metr.*]. F., It. *villanella*, "a ballat, such as countrie milke-maids sing" (Flor.), fem. of *villanello*, rustic (v.s.). F. & It. forms were used in 16 cent. E. of a rural song. Current use is 19 cent.

villeggiatura. It., from *villeggiare*, to live in a country villa.

villein. See *villain*.

villosity [*biol.*]. From L. *villosus*, from *villus*, shaggy hair.

vim. Orig. US. ? Acc. of L. *vis*, strength.

vimineous [*bot.*]. From L. *vimineus*, from *vimen*, *vimin-*, osier.

vinaceous. From L. *vinaceus*, from *vinum*, wine.

vinaigrette. F. from *vinaigre*, (aromatic) vinegar (q.v.).

vincible. Chiefly in *vincible ignorance* (theol.). See *invincible*.

vinculum. L., from *vincire*, to bind.

vindicate. From L. *vindicare*, "to punish; to defend or deliver from danger or wrong" (Coop.), from *vim*, acc. of *vis*, force, *dicere*, to say. Cf. *vindictive*, earlier (16 cent.) *vindicative*, F. *vindicatif*, "vindicative, revenging, wreakfull, avengefull" (Cotg.). See *vengeance*.

vine. F. *vigne*, L. *vinea*, vineyard, vine, from *vinum*, wine (q.v.). In *vineyard* substituted for older *wine-*, AS. *wīngeard*, with which cf. Ger. *weingarten*. The older word survives in name *Wynyard*.

vinegar. F. *vinaigre*, sour wine (see *eager*); cf. It. *vinagro*, "sowre wine, vineger" (Flor.), Sp. *vinagre*. *Vinegar aspect* is after Shaks. (*Merch. of Ven.* i. 1).

vingt-et-un. F., twenty-one. See *van John*.

vinous. F. *vineux*, L. *vinosus*, from *vinum*, wine.

vintage. Earlier *vendage* (Wyc.), F. *vendange*, "vintage, vine-harvest, grape-harvest" (Cotg.), L. *vindemia*, from *vinum*, wine, *demere*, to remove, from *de* and *emere*, to take. Later form is due to influence of *vintner* (q.v.).

vintner. Altered from earlier *vinter*, OF. *vinetier*, from L. *vinum*, wine. Hence *Vintry*, part of the City (cf. *Poultry*, *Jewry*).

viol. For earlier *vielle*, after later F. *viole*; cf. Prov. *viula*, It. Sp. *viola*, all from a root *vid-*, which appears in MedL. *vidula*, *vitula*, and in *fiddle* (q.v.), the WGer. name being presumably of L. origin. If so, the three instruments of the early minstrels represent the three Europ. lang. groups, viz. L. (*fiddle*), Teut. (*harp*), Celt. (*rote*). *Violin* is It. dim. *violino*, "an instrument of musicke called a violine" (Flor.), and *violoncello* is It. dim. of augment. *violone*, "a great violl or viole de gamba" (*ib.*). The *viola da gamba* is held between the legs (see *gambit*). ? Ult. from L. *fides*, (lute-)string.

viola[1]. Flower. L., violet (q.v.).

viola[2]. Instrument. It., viol (q.v.).

violate. From L. *violare*, "to violate, to corrupt, to defile, to defloure, to breake, as a man doth a law" (Coop.), from *vis*, *vi-*, force. Earlier are *violence* (13 cent.), *violent*. *Violent death* is first in Shaks. (*Tit. Andr.* v. 2; 2 *Hen. VI*, i. 4).

violet. F. *violette*, dim. of OF. *viole*, L. *viola*, cogn. with G. ἴον (see *iodine*). The colour is from the flower (cf. *pink*[3]).

violin. See *viol*.

violoncello. See *viol*.

viper. F. *vipère*, L. *vipera*, for *vivipara*, viviparous (q.v.). See also *wivern*.

virago. L., "a woman of stoute and manly courage" (Coop.), from *vir*, man. In Wyc. (v.i.).

> Haec vocabitur Virago, quoniam de viro sumpta est (*Vulg. Gen.* ii. 23).

virelay [*metr.*]. F. *virelai*, altered on *lai*, lay[2], from OF. *vireli*, prob. meaningless jingle as refrain of dancing song.

virescent. From pres. part. of L. *virescere*, to become green, *viridis*.

virgate [*hist.*]. MedL. *virgata*, from *virga*, (measuring) rod, rendering AS. *gierdland*, yard[1] land. Cf. *bovate*, *carucate*.

Virgilian. Of *Virgil*, as in quot. below, referring to the *sortes Virgilianae*, i.e. opening Virgil at random as an oracle. King Charles I, at Oxf., is said to have opened at *Aen.* iv. 615. The spelling *Virg-*, for L. *Verg-*, comes via F. from It.

> I cannot but suspect Cowley of having consulted on this great occasion the Virgilian lots (Johns.).

virgin. OF. *virgine*, *virgne*, L. *virgin-em*, acc. of *virgo* (whence F. *vierge*); cf. It. *vergine*, Sp. *virgen*. In early use chiefly of the Holy Virgin, and in ME. also used (as was *maid*) of males. Hence unsullied, untouched, as in *virgin forest* (*gold*, *soil*). The connection of archaic *virginals*, musical instrument, with this word is unexplained (cf. archaic *regals*, used of a small organ).

virginia. Tobacco (mentioned by Capt. John Smith) from *Virginia*, founded 1607 and named after Elizabeth, the *Virgin Queen*. Cf. *virginia creeper*.

viridescent. From pres. part. of L. *viridescere*, to become green, *viridis*.

virile. F. *viril*, L. *virilis*, from *vir*, man. See *werwolf*.

virtu. It. *virtù*, virtue, in spec. sense of knowledge of, and love for, art. Adopted in 18 cent., when Italy was the vogue.

virtue. F. *vertu*, L. *virtus*, *virtut-*, "vertue, strength, puissance, valiantnesse, manlinesse, manhoode, prowesse, power. Helpe. Merit or defect" (Coop.), from *vir*, man. Orig. sense survives in *virtual*, essential, *medicinal virtues*, *in virtue of*, and in Bibl. lang. Wyc. has *virtue* passim where Tynd. and *A V.* have *power*. Spec. sense of female chastity first in Shaks. (*Much Ado*, iv. 1), but *virtuous* is earlier in this sense. The *seven cardinal virtues*, as opposed to the *seven deadly sins*, are divided into natural (justice, prudence, temperance, fortitude) and theological (faith, hope, charity). For sense-development cf. Ger. *tugend*, virtue, from *taugen*, to be of service, whence also *tüchtig*, doughty.

virtuoso. It., in spec. sense of skilled, learned. See *virtu*. Perh. made current by Evelyn, who uses it repeatedly, while Pepys applies it to the members of the Royal Society.

> Such as are skilled in them [antiquities] are by the Italians tearmed *Virtuosi*, as if others that either neglect or despise them were idiots or rakehels (Peacham, 1634).

virulent. L. *virulentus*, from *virus*, poison, venom.

vis. L., strength.

visa. F., L., p.p. fem. of *vidēre*, to see. Cf. *visé*.

visage. F., from OF. *vis*, face (still in *vis-à-vis*), L. *visus*, from *vidēre*, to see; cf. It. *visaggio*, Sp. *visaje*. So also Ger. *gesicht*, face, from *sehen*, to see.

visard. See *visor*.

vis-à-vis. F., face to face. See *visage*.

viscacha. SAmer. rodent. Sp., from Peruv.

viscera. L., pl. of *viscus*, "the chiefe intests of a man or beast, as the hart, splene, longes, liver, &c." (Coop.).

viscount. AF. *viscounte*, OF. *visconte* (*vicomte*), from *vice-* (q.v.) and *count*[1] (q.v.); cf. It. *visconte*, Sp. *vizconde*. In ME. spec. a sheriff. The form *vice-count* is also found.

viscous. L. *viscosus*, from *viscum*, "mistleden, birdlyme" (Coop.), cogn. with G. ἰξός, mistletoe, from which bird-lime was made.

visé. F., p.p. of *viser*, to inspect, VL. **visare*, from *vidēre*, *vis-*, to see.

Vishnuism. Worship of *Vishnu*, second of the triad of Hindu deities, Sanskrit *Viṣṇu* lit. worker, from *vish*, to be active.

visible. F., L. *visibilis*, from *vidēre*, *vis-*, to see. *Visible means of subsistence* are referred to in an act of 1824. Cf. *vision*, F., L. *visio-n-*; also aphet. for obs. *avision*, apparition, from OF., app. influenced by *aviser*, to warn.

Visigoth [*hist.*]. Late L. *Visigothus*, Late G. Οὐισίγοθος, with first element prob. meaning west; cf. *Ostrogoth*.

vision. See *visible*.

visit. F. *visiter*, to inspect, search, etc., L. *visitare*, frequent. of *visere*, from *vidēre*, *vis-*, to see. Early uses are due to frequent occurrence of *visitare* in *Vulg.*, sense of inspecting, testing, passing into that of punishing, requiting. Current sense arises

from that of visiting, and comforting, the sick. Cf. *visitation*, offic. inspection, esp. in eccl. sense, *visitor*, inspector.

Ego sum Dominus Deus tuus fortis, zelotes, visitans iniquitatem patrum in filios (*Vulg. Ex.* xx. 5).

visne [*hist.*]. See *venue*.

visor, vizor. AF. *viser*, F. *visière*, from *vis*, face, visage (q.v.).

vista. It., sight, view, from L. *vidēre*, *vis-*, to see. A word that came in with It. landscape gardening (17 cent.).

visual. Late L. *visualis*, from *vidēre*, *vis-*, to see. *Visualize* was app. coined by Coleridge.

vital. L. *vitalis*, from *vita*, life. Occ. logically equivalent to its opposite *mortal*, e.g. *vital mistake* (*wound*). As noun in pl., for vital parts. *Vital spark* (*of heavenly flame*) is the first line of Pope's adaptation of the Emperor Hadrian's address to his soul—"animula vagula, blandula."

vitelline [*chem.*]. From L. *vitellus*, yolk of egg, lit. little calf, *vitulus*.

vitiate. From L. *vitiare*, from *vitium*, vice[1].

viticulture. F., from L. *vitis*, vine.

vitreous. From L. *vitreus*, from *vitrum*, glass.

vitriol. F. (13 cent.), MedL. *vitriolum*, from glassy appearance (v.s.). In Chauc. (G. 808). Fig. sense of *vitriolic* is 19 cent.

Vitruvian [*arch.*]. Of *Vitruvius*, Roman architect (1 cent.).

vitta [*biol.*]. L., fillet, strip.

vituline. L. *vitulinus*, of the calf, *vitulus*. See *veal*.

vituperate. From L. *vituperare*, to censure, from *vitium*, fault, *parare*, to make ready (cf. to *find fault*).

Vitus. A Slav. divinity *Svanto-Vid*, worshipped by the Baltic Slavs (Rügen) with epileptic dances, was transformed by early Christian missionaries into *Sanctus Vitus*, whence a popular baptismal name (Ger. *Veit*, It. *Guido*, F. *Guy*). With *St Vitus' dance* cf. F. *danse de Saint-Guy*, Ger. *Veitstanz*.

viva[1]. It., pres. subj. of *vivere*, to live. Cf. *vivat*.

viva[2]. Short for *viva-voce*.

vivacious. From L. *vivax*, *vivac-*, from *vivere*, to live. For formation cf. *audacious*.

vivandière. F., fem. of OF. *vivandier*, purveyor, from Late L. *vivenda*, provisions. See *viand*.

vivarium. L., from *vivere*, to live. Hence also F. *vivier*, Ger. *weiher*, fish-pond.

Aviaries, vivaries, fountaines, especially one of five jettos [F. *jet d'eau*] (Evelyn).

vivat. L., pres. subj. of *vivere*, to live. Cf. *qui-vive*.

viva-voce. L., with living voice. Cf. F. *de vive voix*.

vivid. L. *vividus*, from *vivere*, to live. Cf. *vivify*, F. *vivifier*; *viviparous* (see *-parous*); *vivisection* (see *section*). The last dates from c. 1700.

vixen. AS. **fyxen*, fem. of *fox*, with solitary E. survival of Teut. fem. suffix still common in Ger. (*füchsin*, *Zarin*, etc.), cogn. with *-in-* of L. *regina*. Init. *v-* (cf. *vane*, *vat*) is west country. Fig. sense is in Shaks. (*Mids. N. Dream*, iii. 2).

fixen: a froward, peevish child (*Dict. Cant. Crew*).

viz. For *videlicet* (q.v.). Earlier *vidz*, the *z* being orig. not a letter, but a twirl indicating abbrev.

vizard. Var. of *visor*, with excrescent *-d* as in "scholard."

When the house began to fill, she put on her vizard, which of late is become a great fashion among the ladies (Pepys, June 12, 1663).

vizier. Turk. *vezīr*, Arab. *wazīr* (see *alguazil*), from *wazara*, to bear burdens. Title first conferred (754) by Abassid Caliphs in place of earlier *kātib*, secretary.

vizor. See *visor*.

vley, vly [*SAfr.*]. Depression, swamp. Contr. of Du. *vallei*, valley.

vocable. F., L. *vocabulum*, cogn. with *vox*, *voc-*, voice. With *vocabulary*, Late L. *vocabularium*, cf. *dictionary*.

vocal. L. *vocalis*, from *vox*, *voc-*, voice.

vocation. F., L. *vocatio-n-*, from *vocare*, to call. Orig. of spiritual "call." Cf. *vocative*, L. *vocativus* (sc. *casus*), calling case.

vociferate. From L. *vociferari*, from *vox*, *voc-*, voice, *ferre*, to bear.

vodka. Russ., brandy, dim. of *voda*, water (q.v.). It is also called endearingly *vodoshka*. For sense-hist. cf. *whisky*.

Ni en matière de musique, ni en matière de vodka, ni en matière d'éloquence, les Russes n'ont la notion de la mesure
(R. Herval, *Huit mois de révolution russe*).

voe [*Shetland*]. Inlet. Norw. *vaag*, ON. *vāgr*, creek; cogn. with *vogue*.

vogue. F., from *voguer*, "to saile forth, or forward" (Cotg.), It. *vogare*, "to rowe in a gallie or any bote" (Flor.), from Ger. *woge*, wave, OHG. *wāc*, cogn. with AS. *wāg*. Orig. sense in *vogue la galère!* ? For metaphor cf. *boom* (see *boom*[1]).

voice. OF. *vois* (*voix*), L. *vox*, *voc-*. Obs. sense of vote (cf. F. *voix*) still in to *have a voice in*.... As verb, to *voice* (a grievance, aspiration, etc.), used by Bacon, and then unrecorded till 19 cent.

void. OF. *voit*, *vuit* (*vide*), ? VL. **vocitus*, for **vacitus* (cf. *evacuate*); app. influenced also by *viduus*, empty. See *avoid*, of which archaic verb to *void* is sometimes an aphet. form. *Aching void* was serious in 18 cent. (Cowper).

voivode. Ruler, official (Poland and Balkans). Russ. *voyevoda*, with first element cogn. with Russ. *vojna*, war, Serb. *vojsko*, army, second from Russ. *voditi*, to lead. For formation cf. Ger. *herzog*, duke, lit. army-leader, AS. *heretoga*.

volage. F., from *voler*, to fly. Current in ME. (Chauc.), but now re-introduced as a F. word.

volant. F., pres. part. of *voler*, to fly, L. *volare*.

Volapük. Artificial lang. invented (1879) by Schleyer. Supposed to mean, in Volapük, world-speech. Cf. *Esperanto*.

volar [*anat.*]. From L. *vola*, "the palme of the hand, or sole of the foote" (Coop.).

volatile. F. *volatil*, L. *volatilis*, from *volare*, to fly.

vol-au-vent. F., for *vole au vent*, fly in the wind.

volcano. It., "a hill that continually burneth and casteth out flame and smoke" (Flor.), L. *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, whose forge was supposed to be below Etna, to which the name was at first spec. applied.

vole[1]. At cards. F., ? L. *vola*, hollow of the hand, ? or from *voler*, to fly.

vole[2]. Field-mouse. Short for *vole-mouse*, Norw. Dan. *vold*, *voll*, field, plain, ON. *völlr*, cogn. with E. *weald*, *wold*.

volet [*arch.*]. F., "a shut, or wooden window to shut over a glasse one" (Cotg.), from *voler*, to fly, L. *volare*.

volitant [*biol.*]. From L. *volitare*, frequent. of *volare*, to fly.

volition. MedL. *volitio-n-*, from *volo*, I wish.

volkslied. Coined (1771) by Herder, from Ger. *volk*, people, *lied*, song. Cf. *folklore*.

Volksraad [*hist.*]. Parliament of former SAfr. republics. Du., council of the people (v.s.). *Raad* is cogn. with Ger. *rat*, counsel, E. *rede*, *read*, etc.

volley. F. *volée*, from *voler*, to fly, L. *volare*. Orig. a term at tennis (v.i.), and still surviving as such in E., of taking the ball in "flight." With shooting sense cf. to "let fly."

> *perdre la volée pour le bond*: to lose an opportunity, by neglecting it, upon a hope that it will returne (Cotg.).

volplane [*aeron.*]. For F. *vol plané*, from *vol*, flight, and p.p. of *planer*, to glide.

volt. Unit of electromotive power. From *Volta*, It. physicist (†1827), whence also *voltage*, *voltaic*. Cf. *galvanism*, *ohm*, *ampère*, etc.

Voltairian. Of *Voltaire* (†1778), i.e. François-Marie Arouet, whose pen-name is said to be an anagram of *Arouet l. j.* (le jeune).

volte [*fenc. & equit.*]. F. *volte*, "the bounding turn which cunning riders teach their horses" (Cotg.). As *vault*[2] (q.v.).

volte-face. F., It. *volta faccia*, turn face.

voltigeur [*hist.*]. F., orig. member of light company, light bob, from *voltiger*, It. *volteggiare*, to leap, etc. See *vault*[2].

voluble. L. *volubilis*, from *volvere*, *volu-t-*, to turn, roll. Current sense first in Shaks.

> A knave very voluble (*Oth.* ii. 1).

volume. F., L. *volumen*, from *volvere*, to roll, the earliest volumes being in roll form. Hence also mass, wreath (of smoke, etc.), orig. conceived as in form of coil.

voluntary. F. *volontaire*, L. *voluntarius*, from *voluntas*, wish, from *volo*, I wish, cogn. with *will*. A *voluntary* in church is supplied by the organist as something outside his compulsory duties. *Volunteer* (F. *volontaire*) has app. been influenced by other mil. words in *-ier*, *-eer* (*grenadier*, *carbineer*, etc.).

> Orders to disarme and secure malignants in the county and to raise voluntiers for the security and defence of y^e^ same (Josselin's *Diary*, 1650).

voluptuous. F. *voluptueux*, L. *voluptuosus*, from *voluptas*, pleasure, cogn. with *volo*, I wish.

volute. F., It., L. *voluta*, from *volvere*, *volut-*, to roll.

vomit. From L. *vomere*, *vomit-*, cogn. with G. *ἐμεῖν*, to vomit (cf. *emetic*). Hence *vomitory*, exit of Roman amphitheatre. *Vomito*, yellow fever, is Sp. *vómito*.

voodoo. WInd. witchcraft, with human sacrifice and devil-worship. ? Creole F., from *vaudois* (see *Waldenses*), these "heretics" being represented as devil-worshippers by R.C. teachers of negroes. The *NED.* does not, however, mention this theory, but

gives a WAfr. (Dahomey) word *vodu* (see *hoodoo*).

Upon her arrest she confessed that she had killed 17 people, and declared that she was a Voodoo priestess (*Daily Chron.* Apr. 4, 1912).

voortrekker [*hist.*]. Early Du. settler in SAfr., pioneer. From Du. *voor*, fore, *trekken*, to journey, trek.

voracious. From L. *vorax*, *vorac-*, from *vorare*, to swallow up, devour.

-vorous. From L. *-vorus*, from *vorare* (v.s.). Cf. *-phagous*.

vortex. L., var. of *vertex*, from *vertere*, to turn. Hence *vorticism* (neol.), art craze.

A little futurism, a little vorticism, a little cubism have all gone to the making of this artist (Apr. 30, 1919).

vote. L. *votum*, from *vovēre*, *vot-*, to vow, whence also F. *vœu*, prayer, aspiration, etc. This sense is also found in E. (16 cent.) and survives in *votary*, *votaress*, *votive offering*. *Vote* was only Sc. till c. 1600 (see *voice*). F. *vote* is from E.

vouch. OF. *vochier*, ? L. *vocare*, but more usu. aphet. for *avouch* (q.v.). The form of the F. word suggests a VL. **voticare*, metath. of **vocitare*, frequent. of *vocare*. Hence *vouchsafe*, to declare safe, orig. in two words, with *vouch* inflected. For AF. infin. *voucher* used as noun cf. *misnomer*, *rejoinder*, etc.

voussoir [*arch.*]. F., OF. *volsoir*, from VL. **volsus*, for *volutus*, from *volvere*, to roll.

vow. OF. *vou* (*vœu*), L. *votum*, from *vovēre*, *vot-*, to vow. Often aphet. for earlier *avow* (q.v.), esp. as verb, in sense of protesting, asserting strongly.

vowel. OF. *vouele* (*voyelle*), L. *vocalis* (sc. *littera*), from *vox*, *voc-*, voice; cf. It. *vocale*, Sp. *vocal*.

vox humana [*mus.*]. L., human voice.

vox populi. L., voice of the people.

voyage. F., L. *viaticum*, provision for journey, from *viare*, to travel, from *via*, way; cf. It. *viaggio*, Sp. *viaje*. In ME. of any journey, later limitation of sense being characteristic of a seafaring nation.

vraisemblance. F., true seeming, verisimilitude.

vrow, vrouw. Du. *vrouw*, woman. See *frau*.

vulcanize. Coined (1843) by W. Brockedon from *Vulcan*, with allusion to sulphur employed in process (see *volcano*). Cf. *vulcanite*.

vulgar. L. *vulgaris*, from *vulgus*, the common people. For degeneration of sense cf. *mean*[1], *common*. Orig. sense in *vulgar fraction*, *tongue* (cf. *vernacular*).

Our intent is to make this art [poetry] vulgar for all English mens use (Puttenham).

Vulgate. L. version of Bible prepared by Jerome (4 cent.). For *editio vulgata*, from *vulgare*, to publish, make common (v.s.). Cf. F. *vulgariser*, to popularize, make accessible.

vulgus [*school slang*]. L. or G. verse exercise (*Tom Brown's Schooldays*, ii. 3). For earlier *vulgars* (16 cent.), sentences in vulgar tongue for transl. into L.

vulnerable. Late L. *vulnerabilis*, from *vulnerare*, to wound, from *vulnus*, *vulner-*, wound.

vulpine. L. *vulpinus*, of the fox, *vulpes*, cogn. with G. ἀλώπηξ.

vulture. OF. *voltour* (*vautour*), from L. *vultur*, cogn. with *vellere*, to tear.

vulva [*anat.*]. L., integument, cogn. with *volvere*, to turn.

w-. Exc. for a few exotics (*wapiti*, *wombat*, etc.) all words in *w-* are of AS. or kindred Teut. origin. In a few cases, where the immediate source is the N.E. dials. of OF. (*wage*, *warrant*), they answer to F. words in *g-* (*gage*, *guarantee*), of Teut. origin. For confusion between *w-* and *v-* see *v-*.

Waac. Acrostic for *Women's Auxiliary Army Corps*. "The Waacs in France" is the title of an article in the *Daily Chron.* Nov. 24, 1917. Cf. *Wraf*, *Wren*.

Waacs, Wrens, and Wrafs had not come into existence when Nurse Cavell faced the German rifles (*Daily Chron.* May 15, 1919).

wabble. "A low, barbarous word" (Johns.). See *wobble*.

wacke [*geol.*]. Ger., OHG. *waggo*, flint.

wad. Cf. synon. Ger. *watte* (from Du.), Norw. Dan. *vat*, F. *ouate*, It. *ovata*. Ult. source unknown, but prob. Oriental. In US. often for a bundle of currency notes.

waddle. Frequent. of *wade*.

waddy. Austral. war-club. Native name.

wade. AS. *wadan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *waden*, Ger. *waten*, ON. *vatha*; cogn. with L. *vadere*, to go (cf. *vadum*, ford).

A crowne! to which who would not wade through blood? (*Coblers Prophesie*, 1594).

wadi. Arab., water-course, whence Sp. river-names *Guadiana*, *Guadalquivir*.

Anzac mounted troops got over this wadi [near Gaza] in the dark (*Daily News*, Apr. 7, 1917).

wafer. ONF. *waufre* (*gaufre*), LG. or Du. *wafel* (whence US. *waffle*, kind of pancake); cogn. with Ger. *wabe*, honeycomb, which is ult. cogn. with *weave*. Orig. small flat cake with honeycomb pattern, as still F. *gaufre*. See *goffer*.

Waff. Acrostic (1915) of *West African Frontier Force*.

waft. From 16 cent. (also *waught*), in obs. naut. sense of convoying ships, very common in early naut. literature. Fletcher calls Charon the "wafter of the souls." App. this sense passed into that of signalling to convoy, indicating direction, etc., in which there was prob. confusion with *wave*[1]. App. from archaic Du. or LG. *wahten*, to watch, guard, etc. (see *watch*, *wait*). For pronunc. cf. *laughter*.

I shall conducte and wafft hys vytellars to hys grett army in the water of Brest (*French War*, 1512–13).

The Scots were very busy a wafting her [an English galley] ashore towards them, with a banner of Saint George that they had (W. Patten, 1548).

I made a weffe with my torbant [turban] (Jourdain, 1611).

wag. Cf. Sw. *vagga*, to rock, ON. *vagge*, cradle; cogn. with AS. *wagian* (whence ME. *wawen*), OHG. *wagōn*, whence Ger. frequent. *wackeln*, "to wag, wabble, totter, rock, reel or move" (Ludw.); ult. cogn. with *weigh*. Now rather jocular, and esp. of tails, but see *Matt.* xxvii. 39. *Wag*, jester, orig. rascal, as still in to *play the wag* (truant), is short for *waghalter*, with which cf. synon. *crackrope*, *crackstring*, whence obs. *crack*, lad (*Cor.* i. 3). Cf. with these Sc. *hempie*, minx, It. *capestro*, wag, lit. halter. With *wagtail* cf. synon. Du. *kwikstaart*, lit. quick-tail (see *redstart*, s.v. *red*), and *rumpevrikker*.

The gallows groans for this wag as just rope-ripe (*Misogonus*, i. 4, c. 1550).

cavestrolo: a wag, a haltersacke (Flor.).

Wife, the meaning hereof differeth not two pins
Between wagging of men's beards and women's chins (Heywood, 1562).

"Thus we may see," quoth he, "how the world wags" (*As You Like It*, ii. 7).

ein ertz-schalck: an arch-wag, a waghalter (Ludw.).

wage. Noun. ONF. (*gage*), from Goth. *wadi*, pledge, whence MedL. *vadium*; cogn. with *wed*. For pl. often treated as sing. (*Rom.* vi. 23) cf. *links*, *shambles*, etc. Hence verb to *wage* (war), orig. to declare war, with which cf. *gage of battle*. With *wager* cf. synon. F. *gageure*. Its earlier sense appears in hist. *wager of battle*.

gage: a gage, pawne, pledge; also, a wager and a stake at play; also, a guerdon, reward, or salary (Cotg.).

Not a miserable allowance to starve on, but living wages (Lloyd-Jones, *Beehive*, July 18, 1874).

wager. See *wage*.

waggle. Frequent. of *wag*; cf. Ger. *wackeln*.

waggon. Du. *wagen*, carriage, cogn. with *wain* (q.v.). Still in US., after Du., for vehicle in gen.; cf. also *waggonette*. See also quot. s.v. *crambo*. To *hitch one's waggon to a star* is from Emerson.

O Proserpina,
For the flowers now, that frighted thou let'st fall
From Dis's waggon (*Wint. Tale*, iv. 4).

From Dort I took wagon [i.e. a coach] to Roterdam (Evelyn).

waif. ONF. for OF. *gaif*, of Teut. origin, but exact source doubtful (see *waive*). Orig. leg., of abandoned property (*waifs and strays*).

gayves, choses gayves: weifes, things forsaken, miscarried, or lost; which not being justly claimed in a yeare and a day, may be lawfully retained by the finder, or by the lord of the mannor wherein they were found (Cotg.).

wail. ON. *væla*, ? orig. to cry *woe*, ON. *væ*, *vei*. In ME. esp. in *weep and wail*.

For I moot wepe and wayle while I lyve,
With al the wo that prison may me yeve (Chauc. A. 1295).

wain [*archaic*]. AS. *wægn*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *wagen*, ON. *vagn*; ult. cogn. with *way*, with L. *vehere*, to convey, carry, G. ὄχος, vehicle, Sanskrit *vah*, to transport. An ancient Aryan root (cf. *nave*[1], *wheel*), pointing to early invention of vehicles.

wainscot. Du. *wagenschot*, earlier *wæghe-schot*, of which second element means board. First element may be a Fris. word cogn. with AS. *wāg*, wall, but is explained by Kil. as from archaic Du. *wæge*, wave[2], with ref. to marking of grain (v.i.). The word is very old in E., and was orig. applied to a fine kind of boarding imported from Holland.

wæghe-schot: lignum scriniarium, tabula undulata, asser tigrinus, lignum quod sponte fluctuantis maris undas imitatur (Kil.).

waist. ME. *waste*, from *waxen*, to grow, orig. of a man's, rather than woman's, waist, and regarded as the region of greatest circumference. The *waist* of a ship (v.i.) is still its widest part.

waste, of a mannys medyl: vastitas (*Prompt. Parv.*).

Then up they heave him straight, and from the waste
Him suddainly into the sea they cast
(Sylv. *Jonas*).

wait. ONF. *waitier* (OF. *gaitier*, whence F. *guetter*, to lurk, lie in wait), OHG. *wahtēn*, to stand on guard; cogn. with *wake*[1] and *watch*. Something of orig. sense appears in archaic to *wait on*, escort, and in noun *wait*, now Christmas minstrel, but orig. watchman. With to *lie in wait*, corresponding to F. *aux aguets*, cf. *await* (q.v.).

Mr Robinson. These minstrels do corrupt the manners of the people and inflame their debauchery by their lewd and obscene songs.
Sir Thomas Wroth. Harpers should be included.
Mr —. Pipers should be comprehended.
Alderman Foot. I hope you intend not to include the waits of the City of London, which are a great preservation of men's houses in the night
(Burton, *Parl. Diary*, Dec. 5, 1656).

waive. ONF. *waiver* (OF. *gaiver*), to renounce, esp. to hand over to the lord of the manor. Of obscure origin. It might come from ON. *veita*, to give, grant (e.g. a fief), via an OF. **gaither*, with the same consonantal change as in *gyve*, *savory* (q.v.). See also *stray*, *waif*. The journalese to *waive aside* (an objection, etc.) is due to confusion with *wave*[1].

wake[1]. Verb. AS. *wacian* (strong intrans.), *weccan* (weak trans.). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *waken*, *wekken*, Ger. *wachen*, *wecken*, ON. *vaka*, *vekja*, Goth. *wakan*, *wakjan*; cogn. with *watch* and with L. *vigil*. Wyc. has *wake* where Tynd. has *watch*. *Waken* is AS. *wæcnian*, orig. intrans. AS. *wacu*, *wæcce*, watching (in *nihtwacu*), survives as *wake* in dial. sense of jollification and with spec. Ir. sense. Cf. It. *vegghia* (L. *vigilia*), "a watch, a watching, a wake, a waking, a revelling a nights" (Flor.).

wake[2]. Of ship. Du. *wak*, of Scand. origin; cf. Norw. *vaage*, Sw. *vak*, opening in ice, ON. *vök*. Hence also synon. naut. F. *ouaiche*, *houaiche*, OF. *ouage*, which may be partly responsible for E. *wash* (of a ship).

waken. See *wake*[1].

Waldenses [*hist.*]. Body of early Reformers, followers of *Peter Waldo*, or *Valdo*, of Lyons (c. 1170). Hence F. *Vaudois*.

waldhorn [*mus.*]. Ger., wood-horn, hunting-horn.

wale, weal. AS. *walu*, stripe, ridge caused by lash, orig. rod; cf. ON. *völr*, rod, Goth. *walus*, staff. Cf. naut. *wale*, side-timber of ship, now chiefly in compds. *gunwale*, *channel*[2]. Also *wale-knot*, commonly *wall-knot*. US. to *whale*, thrash, is a wrong spelling.

waler [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Horse imported from *New South Wales*.

wali. Turk., governor; cf. *blighty*, *vilayet*.

walk. AS. *wealcan*, to roll. In ME. also to full (tread) cloth, whence name *Walker*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *walken*, to full, ON. *vālka*, to stamp, wallow; ? cogn. with L. *valgus*, bandy-legged. A *walk over* occurs, when, in the absence of competitors, the solitary starter can traverse the course at a walk. A *walking gentleman* (*lady*) has a silent part on the stage.

Whom [viz. J. Hales] I may justly style a walking library (Anthony a Wood, *Ath. Ox.* xi. 124).

Walker [*slang*]. Also *Hooky Walker*, implying derisive incredulity. The reason for the choice of the name is unknown. Cf. *juggins*, *lushington*, etc.

Mr Weller senior ventured to suggest, in an undertone, that he [Stiggins] must be the representative of the united parishes of Saint Simon Without and Saint Walker Within (*Pickwick*, ch. xliv.).

wall. AS. *weall*, rampart, L. *vallum*, "a bulwarke or rampire" (Thomas), whence also Du. *wal*, Ger. *wall*, Welsh *gwal* (? from E.), etc. Replaced, in gen. sense, AS. *wāh*, but has kept mil. sense in other langs. For wide diffusion of the L. word cf. *street*. To *go to the wall* is a reminiscence of the time when there were no side-walks and the great man and his retinue took the "crown of the causeway," i.e. the middle of the road. With the introduction of side-walks the position was reversed (v.i.). The *wallflower* grows on walls, joc. use for lady not invited to dance being 19 cent.

Two men last night, justling for the wall about the New Exchange, did kill one another, each thrusting the other through (Pepys, Feb. 1, 1664).

wallaby. Small kangaroo. Austral. native name. Hence *on the wallaby track*, on the tramp.

Wallach. See *Welsh*. Gen. sense of foreigner appears in Boh. *Vlach*, Italian.

wallah [*Anglo-Ind.*]. Agent, doer (see *competition wallah*). Chiefly in joc. formations.

"*You* went into action," exclaimed Ethelbert,—"you, a confirmed base-wallah"
(*Punch*, Oct. 30, 1918).

wallaroo. Kind of kangaroo. Native Austral. name.

wallet. App. ident. with *wattle* (q.v.), as *walet, watel* occur as var. MS. readings in *Piers Plowm.* (C. xi. 269). Shaks. (*Temp.* iii. 3) uses "wallets of flesh" of the Alpine goitre, app. likened to the "wattles" of a turkey.

wall-eyed. ME. *wald-eyed,* ON. *vald-eygthr,* ? for *vagl-,* beam, disease of eye. Some connect the first element with *weld*[1] or *woad.*

gauzo: bleere-eied, pinck-eied, squint-eied, goggle-eied, whal-eied (Flor.).

wall-knot [*naut.*]. See *wale.*

Walloon. F. *Wallon,* people and Rom. lang. of part of Belgium and N.E. France. See *Welsh.*

wallop [*slang*]. To thrash, in ME. to gallop, also to boil furiously. App. connected with AS. *weallan* (see *well*[1]), but of obscure formation (see alternative suggestion s.v. *gallop*). See also *potwalloper.* With intens. use of *walloping* cf. *thumping, spanking,* etc.

wallow. AS. *wealwian,* to roll; cogn. with Goth. *walwjan,* L. *volvere,* to roll.

He walowid to a grete stoon at the dore of the biriel (Wyc. *Matt.* xxvii. 60).

walnut. First element is AS. *wealh,* foreign (see *Welsh*); cf. Du. *walnoot,* Ger. *walnuss* (also *welsche nuss*), ON. *valhnot*; cf. also Pers. *jauzrūmi,* walnut, lit. Roman nut.

Walpurgis night. Ger. *Walpurgisnacht,* witches' revel, esp. on Brocken, on May-day eve. From *Walburga,* E. abbess who migrated to Heidenheim in Germany in 8 cent., by the accident of May 1 being the day of the removal of her bones from Heidenheim to Eichstädt.

walrus. Dan. *hvalros,* inversion of ON. *hrosshvalr,* horse-whale (cf. AS. *horschwæl*). Du. *walrus,* Ger. *walross* are also of Scand. origin, and the E. word may be via Du. The more usual early E. name was *morse* (q.v.).

waltz. From Ger. *walzer* (18 cent.), from *walzen,* to roll, cogn. with *welter*[1]. Some, however, connect both dance and word with the F. *volte* (see *volte, vault*[2]), a popular medieval dance.

Those maniacal turnings and gesticulations which have lately become fashionable in this country, under the appellation of *German vaults* (or rather, *walzen*) (*Domestic Encycl.* 1802).

wampum. NAmer. Ind., from *wompi* (Narragansett), *wapi* (Delaware), white (cf. *wapiti*). The current form is short for *wampumpeag,* white money (i.e. strung shells).

wan. AS. *wann,* black, dark, later sense of pale being connected with earlier via idea of absence of colour; ? cogn. with AS. *wan,* deficient (see *wane, wanton*). An epithet of the sea in Chauc. (A. 2456).

wand. ON. *vöndr,* ? cogn. with *wind*[2] (from pliancy); cf. Goth. *wandus.*

wander. AS. *wandrian,* frequent. formation from root of *wend*; cf. Du. *wandelen,* Ger. *wandeln,* to walk, *wandern,* to wander.

wanderoo. Monkey. Sinhalese *wanderu,* cogn. with Hind. *bandar* (cf. *bandar-log*), from Sanskrit *vana,* tree, forest.

wane. AS. *wanian,* from *wan,* wanting (see *wanton*). Usu. of moon and in contrast with *wax.*

wang-hee. Cane. Chin., ? yellow root.

wangle. First in printers' slang (1888). ? Ident. with dial. (Chesh.) *wangle,* to shake, totter, with var. *wankle* (cf. ME. *wankel,* unstable, Ger. *wanken,* to totter); ? hence, to perform in make-shift fashion, do a thing somehow, also to be a dodger fond of raising trouble.

"You're a bloomin' wangler, Short." "What's that, corporal?" asked the injured Shorty. "A wangler is a bloke who wangles," said Bill illuminatingly; "a nicker, a shirker, a grouser—any bloomin' thing that talks a lot an' don't do much work"

(E. Wallace, *Private Selby,* 1912).

It may be laid down as an axiom that in every shop there is a senior wangler (*Daily Mail,* Mar. 8, 1918).

want. ON. *vant,* neut. of *vanr,* lacking (see *wanton*), whence also *vanta,* to be lacking, and E. to *want.* For sense-development cf. F. *il me faut,* I want, lit. there lacks to me.

wanton. ME., from *wan-,* not, and *towen,* taught, trained, AS. *togen,* p.p. of *tēon,* to draw, educate (see *tow*[2], *tie*); cf. Ger. *ungezogen,* ill-mannered, naughty, corresponding to ME. *untowen.* This is the only E. survival of a Com. Teut. neg. prefix; cf. Du. *wan-* (still in *wanhoop,* despair), OHG. *wan-* (still in *wahnwitz, wahnsinn,* madness), ON. *vanr* (see *want*), Goth. *wans.* ? Ult. cogn. with *vain.* See also *wane, wan.* Orig. of children, associated by Shaks. with (childish) cruelty, and, in moral sense, explained by 17 cent. etymologists as "want one" (of the opposite sex).

A frere ther was, a wantowne and a merye

(Chauc. A. 208).

wap. See *whop.*

wapentake [*hist.*]. AS. *wǣpengetæc, wǣpentæc,* ON. *vāpnatak,* from *vāpna,* genitive pl. of *vāpn,* weapon, *tak,* touching, from *taka,* to take, grasp, etc. Orig. an armed muster

with inspection of weapons; cf. Sc. *wapenshaw* in this sense (*Old Mortality*, ch. i.). Or the touching of arms may have been a sign of homage (v.i.). The *wapentake* of counties subjected to Norse occupation corresponded to the AS. *hundred*.

When any on a certain day and place took upon him the government of the Hundred, the free suiters met him with launces, and he...holding his launce upright, all the rest, in sign of obedience, with their launces touched his launce or weapon (Leigh).

wapiti. Amer. elk. NAmer. Ind. (Cree) *wapitik*, white deer, Rocky Mountain goat. Cf. *wampum*. For transference of name to an animal which is not white cf. *penguin*.

war. ONF. *werre* (F. *guerre*), OHG. *werra*, strife, confusion (cf. Ger. *verwirren*, to perplex), whence also It. Sp. *guerra*. The Teutons had many poetic words for fight (e.g. AS. *gūth*, *heatho*, *hild*, *wīg*, all common in pers. names), but no gen. current term (Ger. *krieg*, orig. obstinacy, etc., only acquired current sense in late MHG.). The borrowing of a foreign word by Romanic was due to the homophony of L. *bellum*, war, and *bellus*, beautiful. For *warfare*, orig. warlike expedition (1 *Cor.* ix. 7), see *fare*. With *warrior* cf. OF. *guerroiour*, from *guerroyer*, to make war, whence obs. E. to *warray*. *War-cry* (cf. F. *cri de guerre*), *war-path*, *war-paint*, *war-whoop* were orig. used of Red Indians. *War-lord* (neol.) renders Ger. *kriegsherr*. In the ancient ship-name *Warspite* the second element is dial. *spite*, *speight*, woodpecker, cogn. with Du. Ger. *specht*. The bird appears in the arms of the ship. A large number of *war-words* date from 1914 onward.

At Sarray, in the land of Tartarye,
Ther dwelte a kyng that werreyed Russye
(Chauc. F. 10).

War [*hist.*]. Acrostic (1915) of *West African Rifles*. Cf. *Waff*.

warble. ME. *werblen*, ONF. *werbler*, Ger. *wirbeln*, to roll, rotate, etc., also to warble; ult. cogn. with *whirl*.

ward. Verb is AS. *weardian*, from *weard* (m.), keeper, *weard* (f.), keeping. From the former comes *ward*, keeper, replaced by *warden* (q.v.), *warder*, exc. in archaic compds. *bearward*, *gateward*, etc., in *steward* (q.v.), and in names *Hayward* (hedge), *Durward* (door), *Woodward*, etc. The latter gives abstr. *ward*, esp. in *watch and ward* (see *watch*), also *ward* of town (prison, hospital, lock), and *ward*, minor under guardianship. With *ward-room* of warship cf. *guard-room* of fortress. The whole group is partly due to cogn. ONF. *warder* (F. *garder*), Ger. *warten*, to wait, whence also It. *guardare*, Sp. *guardar*; cf. AS. *weardian* (v.s.), ON. *vartha*, to protect, Goth. *-wards*, keeper. Ult. cogn. with *ware*[2].

-ward(s). AS. *-weard*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *-waart*, Ger. *-wārts*, ON. *-verthr*, Goth. *-wairths*; cogn. with AS. *weorthan*, to become (see *worth*[2]), and with L. *versus*, towards, *vertere*, to turn. See also *froward*, *toward*. Much used in nonce-formations, e.g. *Putney-ward* (Carlyle), *Canon Liddon-ward*, of one making for St Paul's to hear the famous preacher.

warden[1]. Keeper. AF. *wardein*, corresponding to F. *gardien*, from *garder*; cf. MedL. *gardianus*. Has largely replaced earlier *ward*, e.g. *churchwarden* for *churchward*, the obs. form surviving as surname.

warden[2], **wardon**. Pear. ME. *wardone*, app. from ONF. *warder* (see *ward*), as being a "keeping" pear. Cf. the etym. I have proposed for *pearmain*, which in ME. was equivalent to *warden*. Hence *warden-pie* (*Wint. Tale*, iv. 3 and *Ingoldsby*).

poire de garde: a warden, or winter peare, a peare which may be kept verie long (Cotg.).

wardrobe. ONF. *warde-robe* (F. *garde-robe*), keep dress.

ware[1]. Noun. Usu. in pl., exc. in compds (*hardware*, *earthenware*, etc.) and in *warehouse*, and esp. of pottery. Replaced in gen. sense by *goods*, *merchandise*. AS. *waru* (pl.). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *waar*, Ger. *ware* (from LG.), ON. *vara*. Prob. cogn. with *ware*[2] with ground-sense of protected property.

ware[2] [*archaic*]. Adj. (*Acts*, xiv. 6). Now usu replaced by *wary* (see also *aware*, *beware*). AS. *wær*. Com. Teut., cf. Du. *gewaar*, Ger. *gewahr*, ON. *varr*, Goth. *wars*; cogn. with L. *verēri*, to respect. As verb now only in imper., e.g. *ware wire!* One source of the verb may be cogn. ONF. *warer* (F. *garer*), from Teut. (see *garage*). F. imper. *gare!* corresponds exactly to E. *ware!*

warison [*obs.*]. ONF. from *warir* (OF. *garir*), to protect, save, whence F. *guérir*, to heal, *guérison*, cure (see *garrison*). Erron. used by Scott (*Lay*, iv. 24), as though meaning *war sound!* Cogn. with *ware*[2], *weir*.

warlock [*archaic*]. Wizard, orig. truce-breaker. AS. *wārloga*, from *wār*, truth, compact, *lēogan*, to lie[2]. Usual ME. form was *warlow*, surviving as surname.

warm. AS. *wearm.* Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *warm*, ON. *varmr*, Goth. *warmjan* (verb); cogn. with L. *formus*, G. *θερμός*, Sanskrit *gharma*, heat, glow. For fig. senses cf. those of *cold*. A *warm man* is "comfortably off." *Warming-pan* is ME.

warn. AS. *warnian*, cogn. with *ware*[2]; cf. Ger. *warnen*, ON. *varna*. Ground-idea is that of taking heed, providing against. See *garnish*.

warp. AS. *weorpan*, to throw. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *werpen*, Ger. *werfen*, ON. *verpa*, Goth. *wairpan*. The *warp* of a fabric is that across which the *woof* is thrown. The idea of distortion or bending, orig. naut. and of Scand. origin, is found in the other Teut. langs.; cf. also F. *déjeté*, warped, from *jeter*, to throw. The connection of *warp*, land reclaimed from the sea, is obscure, but this sense is old (v.i.).

warpe, threde for webbynge: stamen (*Prompt. Parv.*). *warpynge of vessellys that wax wronge or auelonge*: oblongacio (*ib.*).

warpynge of the see or of oder water: alluvium (*ib.*).

The country here is all "warpe," or reclaimed land (*Daily Chron.* Mar. 26, 1919).

warrant. ONF. *warant* (F. *garant*, surety), OHG. *werento*, from *weren*, to guarantee, whence Ger. *gewähren*, "to warrant, avouch, or assure" (Ludw.). From *garant* was formed *garantir*, whence E. *guarantee*, senses of which are parallel with those of *warrant*. Cf. *warranty*, ONF. *warantie*, from *warantir*. With *I'll warrant* cf. *I'll be bound*. A *warrant officer* has a *warrant* from his superior, not a commission from the sovereign. See also *ware*[2].

garantir: to warrant, or passe by warrantie, to save harmlesse; to protect, support, defend, keep safe from danger (Cotg.).

warren. ONF. *warenne* (F. *garenne*), from OHG. *weren* (*wehren, gewähren*), to keep safe, preserve (v.s.), cogn. with Goth. *warjan*, to protect, and with *weir*. Cf. *warrant*.

warrior. See *war*.

wart. AS. *wearte*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wrat*, Ger. *warze*, ON. *varta*; ult. cogn. with L. *verruca*, "a wert, a knap of flesh rising in the body" (Coop.).

wary. From earlier *ware*[2] (q.v.). Cf. *swarthy*, *vasty*, etc.

A sergeant of the lawe, war and wys (Chauc. A. 309).

was. See *be*.

wash. AS. *wascan*, orig. strong (as in Bibl. *unwashen*). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wasschen*, Ger. *waschen*, ON. *vaska*; ult. cogn. with *wet*, *water*. To *wash one's hands of* is after *Matt.* xxvii. 24. The *wash* of a steamer is perh. rather naut. F. *ouaiche* (see *wake*[2]).

washer. In mech. sense of disk of metal or leather for tightening joint this can hardly be from *wash*. Form below suggests possible connection with F. *vis*, screw, vice[2].

It [the nave] has likewise in each end of the hole, through which the end of the axletree goes, a ring of iron called the wisher, which saves the hole of the nave from wearing too big (*Gent. Dict.* 1705).

Washingtonia. Californian palm. Named from *George Washington*.

wasp. AS. *wæsp*, *wæps* (whence dial. *waps*). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wesp*, Ger. *wespe*, Norw. Dan. *veps*; cogn. with OSlav. *vosa*, L. *vespa*, ? and ult. with *weave*, from structure of nest (cf. *wafer*). F. *guêpe* (OF. *guespe*) shows mixture of L. *vespa* with Teut. *w-* (cf. *waste*).

wassail [*archaic*]. AF. *weisseil* (Wace), representing AS. drinking salutation *wes hāl*, be hale (healthy), where *wes* is imper. of *wesan*, to be (whence *was*, *were*). Cf. AS. *hāl wes thū* (*Luke*, i. 28). See *hale*[1], *whole*.

waste. ONF. *waster* (F. *gâter*, to spoil), L. *vastare*, to waste, destroy, from *vastus*, vast, desolate. The init. is influenced by OHG. *wastan* (from L.); cogn. with AS. *wēste*, waste, uninhabited, Du. *woest*, Ger. *wust*, *wüst*, whence *wüste*, wilderness. Sense of prodigality is in Chauc. (c. 593). *Waster*, as term of contempt, may owe something to naut. *waister*, inefficient seaman stationed in waist of ship. *Wastrel* is its dim. (cf. *cockerel*, *dotterel*). With F. *gâter* cf. It. *guastare*, Sp. *gastar*.

watch. AS. *wæcce* (noun), *wacian* (verb), cogn. with *wake*[1]; orig. of night only, hence *watch and ward*, night and day guard; cf. Ger. *wache*, *wacht* (as in *die wacht am Rhein*), Goth. *wahtwō*, watch, *wahtære*, watchman. The *watch* orig. patrolled the streets, or guarded the camp, at night; hence *watchword*. A *watch* differs from a clock in needing to be "watched" instead of listened to; cf. F. *montre*, orig. clock-dial, from *montrer*, to show, L. *monstrare*.

Watchman, what of the night? (*Is.* xxi. 11).

water. AS. *wæter*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *water*, Ger. *wasser*, ON. *vatn*, Goth. *watō*; cogn. with *wet*, with G. *ὕδωρ* and OSlav. *voda* (see *vodka*). Another Aryan name is represented by L. *aqua*, AS. *ēa* (as in *Twynam*, at two waters), Goth. *ahwa* (cf. Ger. *Eisenach*, *Fulda*, etc.). Numerous fig.

senses, e.g. *smooth* (*troubled*) *waters*, *high* (*low*) *water*(*-mark*), to *keep one's head above water*, etc., are natural to an island race. For application to gems, with ref. to clearness, cf. similar use of F. *eau*. *Waterlogged* is orig. naut., and app. alludes to the log-like inertia of a ship partly full of water, but Lesc. (1777) has *water-lodged*. The sense-development of *watering-place* is curious.

Watrynge place, where beestys byn wateryd (*Prompt. Parv.*).

watt. Unit of electricity. From *James Watt* (†1819), inventor of steam-engine. Cf. *ampère*, *volt*, etc.

watteau [*dress*]. From name of F. painter of Dresden china style (†1721).

wattle. AS. *watol*, hurdle, roofing wicker (*Luke*, v. 19). The *wattle* plant of Australia, *acacia saligna*, is so called because the early colonists used its flexible branches in building "wattle and daub" huts. ME. *watel*, wallet (q.v.), can hardly be the same word. The analogy of naut. F. *vadel*, *valet*, wad of a gun-mop, suggests connection with *wad*, with sense of bunch. This would account for *wattle* of a turkey (hog). *Wallet* for *watel* may be due to influence of synon. *budget*, *pocket*. Cf. also Ger. *läpplein*, wattle (v.i.), dim. of *lappen*, rag, dish-clout (see also *dewlap*).

goitrons: waddles, or wattles; the two little, and long excrescences, which hang, teat-like, at either side of the throat of some hogs; also, the wenny bags that breed under the throats of the most inhabitants of the Alpes (Cotg.).

das läpplein eines hahnes unter dem schnabel: the waddles of a cock (Ludw.).

wave[1]. Verb. AS. *wafian*, to brandish; cf. ON. *vafra*, *vafla*, to waver, MHG. *wabelen*, to wobble; app. cogn. with *weave*, ground-sense of which is movement to and fro. In ref. to *wave-offering* (*Ex.* xxix. 24) Luther has *weben*, to weave.

wave[2]. Billow. Of late appearance (16 cent.), replacing ME. *wawe*, which is cogn. with Ger. *woge* (see *vogue*), AS. *wāg*, and F. *vague* (from Teut.). *Wave* is app. LG. *wacht*, earlier *wach* (Simon Dach), with sound-change as in *waft* (q.v.), and this is cogn. with the words above. App. the substitution is due to Tynd., whose *NT.*, first printed in Germany, has *waves* throughout for Wyc.'s *wawis*.

After hir deeth ful often may she wayte,
Er that the wilde wawes wol hire dryve
Unto the place ther she shal arryve
(Chauc. B. 467).

waver. Frequent. of *wave*[1].

wavy. Snow-goose. NAmer. Ind. *wawa*.

wax[1]. Noun. AS. *weax*, beeswax. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *was*, Ger. *wachs*, ON. *vax*; ? ult. cogn. with *wafer*.

wax[2]. Verb. AS. *weaxan*, orig. strong (as in Bibl. *waxen*). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wassen*, Ger. *wachsen*, ON. *vaxa*, Goth. *wahsjan*; cogn. with L. *augēre*, *vigēre*, G. *αὐξάνειν*, Sanskrit *vaksh*, to increase. Now usu. replaced by *grow*, but the senses of the two words are distinct in *A V.* (*grow* = to germinate, flourish, *wax* = to become).

wax[3] [*slang*]. Fit of anger. ? Evolved from archaic to *wax wroth*.

way. AS. *weg*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *weg*, ON. *vegr*, Goth. *wigs*; cogn. with *wain* and with L. *via*, way, *vehere*, to transport, Sanskrit *vah*, to carry. An ancient word from the Aryan migration. Compds. with *-fare* are AS. Sense of manner, method, as in *ways and means*, appears in late ME. To *give way*, *have one's way* belong orig. to precedence in a thoroughfare. *Out of the way* is off the beaten track. With *by the way* cf. F. *en passant*. Spec. use of movement of boat appears in to *give way* (in rowing), to *get under way*, often misspelt *weigh* by association with *a-weigh* (of anchor). To *waylay* is adapted from Ger. *wegelagern*, for earlier *weglagen*, from MHG. *lage*, OHG. *lāga*, lying in ambush. *Wayleave*, right of way, has recently (Mar. 1919) become familiar in connection with inquiry on coal-mining. *Wayward*, now understood as bent on having one's way, is aphet. for *awayward*, synon. with *froward*. *Waybread*, plant, is AS. *wegbrǣde*, way-breadth, so named from its large flat leaves; cf. Ger. *wegebreit*.

We call it only pretty Fanny's way (Parnell).

Royalties and way-leaves should all be held by the state (*Daily Mail*, Mar. 21, 1919).

-way(s). From *way*, with adv. *-s* (see *against*, *amidst*, *whilst*). Often interchangeable with *-wise*, e.g. *endways*, *endwise*.

wayzgoose. Printers' bean-feast. App. kind of goose forming the chief dish. We find geese described, according to place of feeding, as *grass-*, *green-*, *stubble-*, and there is a small wild goose called the *road-* or *rood-goose*. Hence a *wayzgoose* may have been fed on what Miss Mitford calls "the little greens formed by the meeting of these cross-ways." *Waygoose*, *ways-goose*

occur in dial. as synon. with stubble-goose.

The master printer gives them a way-goose, that is he makes them a good feast (Moxon, *Mechanick Exercises*, 1683).

we. AS. *wē*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wij*, Ger. *wir*, ON. *vēr*, Goth. *weis*; cogn. with Sanskrit *vayam*.

weak. ON. *veikr*. Com. Teut.; cf. AS. *wāc*, Du. *week*, Ger. *weich*; cogn. with G. εἴκειν, to yield. Form, for ME. *weik*, has been affected by *weaken*, from AS. *wǣcan*, from *wāc* (v.s.).

weal[1]. Prosperity. AS. *wela*, cogn. with *well*[2].

weal[2]. Mark of blow. See *wale*.

weald. AS. *weald*, forest, woodland, whence ME. *wald*, *wæld*, now *wold*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *woud*, Ger. *wald*, ON. *völlr* (see *vole*[2]). The spelling is archaic and app. due to Verstegan. In 16–17 cents. often confused with *wild*.

A franklin in the wild of Kent (1 *Hen. IV*, ii. 1).

wealth. ME. *welthe*, from *weal*[1]. Orig. sense was welfare, happiness, as still in *commonwealth* and in *PB.* (e.g. *Prayer for the King's Majesty*). Cf. sense-development of F. *bien*, well, goodness, property.

For the wealth of our voyage, the health of our men, and safetie of our ships (Hakl. xi. 212).

wean. AS. *wenian*, to accustom, e.g. to a new diet. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *gewennen*, Ger. *gewöhnen* (MHG. *gewenen*), ON. *venja*. From a Teut. adj. which appears in E. *wont* (q.v.). In current E. sense Ger. uses *entwöhnen*, to unaccustom, with which cf. synon. AS. *āwenian*.

weapon. AS. *wǣpen*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wapen*, Ger. *waffe*, weapon, *wappen*, coat-of-arms (from LG.), ON. *vāpn*, Goth. *wēpna* (pl.); ? cogn. with G. ὅπλον.

wear[1]. Of clothes. AS. *werian*, orig. weak (v.i.); cf. OHG. *werian*, ON. *verja*, Goth. *wasjan*; cogn. with *vest*. Secondary sense of using up springs from that of effect of age on clothes; cf. Ger. *abtragen*, to wear out, from *tragen*, to wear, lit. carry.

A whit cote and a blew hood wered he (Chauc. A. 564).

The House have cut us off £150000 of our wear and tear (Pepys, Oct. 12, 1666).

wear[2] [*naut.*]. Seamen's pronunc. of *veer*[2]; with past *wore*, due to association with *wear*[1].

to veer signifie aussi "virer vent arrière." On corrompt souvent ce mot en disant *to weer* (Lesc.).

He [Nelson] disobeyed the signal without a moment's hesitation and ordered his ship to be wore (Southey).

weary. AS. *wērig*, cogn. with *wōrian*, to wander; cf. OSax. *wōrig*, weary, OHG. *wuorag*, drunk. Unconnected with *wear*[1].

weasand [*archaic*]. AS. *wāsend*, *wāsend*, the latter now represented by dial. *wosen*. App. pres. part. of some lost verb.

weasel. AS. *wesle*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *l*, Ger. *wiesel*, ON. *hreysi-vīsla*, hole-weasel. ? Cf. OSlav. *vesely*, lively.

weather. AS. *weder*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *weder*, Ger. *wetter*, ON. *vethr*; cogn. with *wind*[1], Ger. *wehen*, to blow, Sanskrit *vāta*, wind. Orig. sense of movement of air (*wind and weather*) survives in naut. lang., e.g. *weather side* (opposite of *lee*), to *weather a storm* (*cape*), *weather gage*, to *keep one's weather eye open*, etc. Cf. also Ger. *gewitter*, storm, *wittern*, to wind (game), *verwittert*, weathered (of rocks, walls, etc.). With *weathercock*, from shape, cf. synon. Du. *weerhaan*, Ger. *wetterhahn*. This compd. also preserves the connection between *weather* and *wind*. *Weather-beaten* (cf. Norw. Dan. *veirslagen*) has absorbed also *weather-bitten* (cf. *frost-bitten*, *hard-bitten*), corresponding to Norw. Dan. *veirbidt*, Sw. *väderbiten*.

weave. AS. *wefan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *weven*, Ger. *weben*, ON. *vefa*; cogn. with G. ὕφος, web, and with Sanskrit *ūrṇa-vābhi*, spider, lit. wool-weaver. One of the key industries of primitive races, hence numerous and simple fig. applications.

weazen. See *wizened*.

web. AS. *webb*, cogn. with *weave*; cf. Du. *web*, Ger. *gewebe*, ON. *vefr*.

wed. AS. *weddian*, from *wed*, pledge, which is Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wedde*, Ger. *wette*, ON. *veth*, Goth. *wadi*; all in sense of pledge, wager, marriage sense developing in E. only from earlier sense of betrothal (v.i.); cogn. with L. *vas*, *vad-*, G. ἆθλον (whence *athletic*). See also *gage*[1]. Wyc. always has *wed*, which Tynd. replaces by *marry*. *Wedlock* is AS. *wedlāc*, second element meaning sport, offering, etc. (see *lark*[2]), occurring also in some pers. names, e.g. *Gūthlāc* (*Goodlake*). Its precise sense here is obscure.

A mayden, weddid to a man, to whom the name was Joseph (Wyc. *Luke*, i. 27).

wedge. AS. *wecg*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wegge*, simnel-cake, *wig*, wedge, Ger. *weck*, wedge-shaped cake (OHG. *wecki*, wedge), ON. *veggr*, wedge. For Du. & Ger. senses cf. E. dial. *wig* (v.i.).

eschaudé a kind of wigg, or symnell, fashioned somewhat like a hart; a three-cornered symnell (Cotg.).

wedgwood. From *Josiah Wedgwood* (†1795), a Burslem potter.

Wednesday. AS. *Wōdnesdæg*, day of *Woden*, translating Late L. *Mercurii dies* (F. *mercredi*), day of *Mercury*, with whom *Odin* was identified. Cf. *Wednesbury* (Staffs.), borough of Woden. Corresponding to E. are Du. *woensdag*, ON. *ōthinsdagr*, but Ger. adopted *mittwoch*, mid-week, after Late L. *media hebdomas*, with which cf. It. dial. *mezzedima*. *Woden*, *Odin*, Ger. *Wotan* (as in the *Wotan line* of 1917), is cogn. with Ger. *wut*, frenzy, archaic E. *wood*, mad.

wee. Orig. Sc. & north., and, in early use, always accompanied by *little* (cf. *tiny*), as in Shaks. (*Merry Wives*, i. 4). *Weeny* is used in SIr. as *wee* in NIr. The analogy of Ger. *winzig*, wee, tiny, from *wenig*, little, a derivative of *weh*, woe, suggests that *wee* is ident. with the northern var. (still in dial. use) of *woe*, and that *weeny* is from (? cogn.) ME. *wæne*, misery, sense of small developing from that of pitiable, etc., as in the case of Ger. *wenig*. The two words *wo* and *weane* are sometimes coupled in ME. *Wee Willie Winkie* (Sc.) corresponds to Dan. *Ole Lukōie*, Olaf shut-eye, US. *sandman*, sending children to sleep.

"Shut your eyes tight," replied Mr Button, "or Billy Winker will be dridgin' sand in them" (Stacpoole, *Blue Lagoon*).

weed[1]. Plant. AS. *wēod*; cf. OSax. *wiod*, Du. *wieden*, to weed. Both Spenser and Ben Jonson call tobacco the *sovereign weed*.

weed[2]. Garment. Now only poet., exc. in *widow's weeds*. AS. *wād*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *gewaad*, OHG. *wāt*, *giwāti*, ON. *vāth*; cogn. with Sanskrit *vā*, to weave. See quots. s.v. *apron*, *weird*.

After folowed a woman in a mourninge weede, blacke and ragged (Elyot, *Governour*, ii. 423).

wee-free [*pol.*]. Orig. applied to a Sc. church party, and, after election of 1918, to the rump of the old Liberal party.

week. AS. *wicu*, *wucu*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *week*, Ger. *woche* (OHG. also *wehha*), ON. *vika*, Goth. *wikō*. Orig. sense perh. change, alternation (cf. AS. *wīce*, office, service), hence cogn. with Ger. *wechsel*, change, and ult. with L. *vicem*. *Week-end* is a northern expression which became gen. c. 1885.

Calidus will tell you that he has been in this hurry for so many years and that it must have killed him long ago, but that it has been a rule with him to get out of the town every Saturday, and make the Sunday a day of quiet, and good refreshment in the country (Law, *Serious Call*, 1728)[6].

ween. Poet. and in *overweening*. AS. *wēnan*, to hope, think, from *wēn*, expectation. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wanen*, Ger. *wähnen*, ON. *vāna*, Goth. *wēnjan*.

weep. AS. *wēpan*, orig. strong (past *wep*; cf. dial. *slep*), from *wōp*, outcry, sense-development showing our progress from a primitive and demonstrative to a restrained race. Cf. F. *pleurer*, to weep, L. *plorare*, to cry out (see *explore*). Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *wōpian*, OHG. *wuofan*, ON. *æpa*, Goth. *wōpjan*, the verb in each case being derived from a noun (? of imit. origin) indicating outcry. With *weeping willow* cf. F. *saule pleureur*, Ger. *trauerweide*, from *trauer*, mourning.

Thær byth wōp and tōtha gristbītung (AS. *Gosp. Matt.* viii. 12).

weever. Fish. Dial. form of obs. *wiver*, wivern (q.v.), the name being due to the formidable spines.

weevil. AS. *wifel*, beetle. Com. Teut.; cf. archaic Du. *wevel*, "curculio" (Kil.), Ger. *wiebel*, ON. *yfill* (in *tordyfill*, dung-beetle); cogn. with *weave*, from the enclosure of the larva.

weft. AS. *wefta*, *weft*, cogn. with *weave*, *woof*; cf. AS. *wefl*, warp.

weigh. AS. *wegan*, to carry, move, weigh. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wegen*, to weigh, Ger. *wiegen*, to rock, *wägen*, to weigh, *bewegen*, to move, ON. *vega*, to move, lift, weigh, Goth. *gawigan*, to stir; cogn. with *wain* and with L. *vehere*, to transport. Sense of motion passed into that of lifting (cf. to *weigh anchor*) and then of weighing. To *weigh in* (with an argument, etc.) is fig. from the successful jockey after winning a race. *Under weigh* (naut.) is app. for *way* (q.v.). With *weight*, AS. *gewihte*, cf. Du. Ger. *gewicht*, ON. *vætt*. *Weight of metal* is orig. naut. and refers to weight fired by ship's guns at one discharge. To *pull one's weight* is from rowing; cf. sporting sense of *passenger*. For *weighty*, early mod. E., cf. *wealthy*, *lengthy*.

weir, **wear**. AS. *wer*, cogn. with *werian*, to defend. Cf. Ger. *wehr*, defence (as in *landwehr*), dam, *gewehr*, weapon, gun, *wehren*, to defend. The verb is Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *werian*, to obstruct, ON. *verja*, to defend, Goth. *warjan*, to obstruct, defend. The prevailing spelling, for *wear*, is Sc.

weird. Orig. noun, fate, destiny (see *dree*), adj. use coming from its application to the Norns or Fates, the *weird sisters* (*Macb.*

i. 3), misunderstood later as meaning uncanny, gruesome-looking. AS. *wyrd*, fate, from *weorthan*, to become, orig. sense of turning, direction, appearing in cogn. suffix *-ward(s)*. The verb is Com. Teut. (see *worth*[2]). Cf. ON. *urthr*, fate, *Urthr*, one of the Norns, cogn. with *vertha*, to become.

> The wirdes that we clepen destinee
> (Chauc. *Leg. Good Women*, 2580).
>
> Makbeth and Banquho met be ye gait thre women clothit in elrage and uncouth weid. They wer jugit be the pepill to be weird sisters
> (Bellenden's *Boethius*).

welcome. From *well*[2] and *come* (p.p.); cf. F. *bienvenu*, It. *benvenuto*, ON. *velkominn*, all prob. orig. as greeting. But this has replaced AS. *wilcume*; cf. *wilcuma*, welcome guest, lit. one coming according to will, wish (cf. Ger. *willkommen*).

weld[1]. Dyers' weed. ME. *welde*, *wolde*, Sc. *wald*; cf. LG. *wolde*, Du. *wouw*, Ger. *wau*, earlier *waude*, also F. *gaude* (from Teut.).

weld[2]. Verb. For earlier *well*, in sense of coagulating of melted metal (see *well*[1]). For excrescent *-d* cf. *woold*. Prob., with other iron-work words (e.g. *coldshort*), from Sw., which uses *välla*, to well, bubble up, in same sense.

> *wellyn metyl*: fundo (*Prompt. Parv.*).
>
> *wellyn mylke or other lycour*: coagulo (*ib.*).

welfare. From *well*[2] and *fare*. Cf. *farewell* and Ger. *wohlfahrt*. *Child welfare* is a neol.

welk [*archaic*]. To wither. ME. *welhen*, *welwen*, ? from *walh*, sickly. Cf. synon. Ger. *welken*, from *welk*, faded, ? orig. damp.

> *verwelcken*: to forwelk, flag, wither, dry up, droop, decay, fade, or fade away, as a flower does (Ludw.).

welkin [*poet.*]. AS. *wolcnu*, pl. of *wolcen*, cloud. WGer.; cf. Du. *wolk*, Ger. *wolke*, cloud. For sense-development in E. cf. *sky*. Esp. in to *make the welkin ring*.

well[1]. For water. AS. *wiella*, well, spring, etc. Orig. rather of moving water, and cogn. with *weallan*, to boil, well up, etc. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wel*, spring, Ger. *welle*, wave, *wallen*, to boil up (cf. *wallop*), ON. *vell*, bubbling (whence Sw. *välla*, to weld); ult. cogn. with L. *volvere*, to roll. Older sense survives in *well-head*, *wellspring*.

> Dan Chaucer, well of English undefyled
> (*Faerie Queene*, IV. ii. 32).

well[2]. Adv. AS. *wel*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wel*, Ger. *wo(h)l*, ON. *vel*, Goth. *waila*; prob. cogn. with *will* and with L. *volo*, *velle*, orig. sense being according to wish (cf. double origin of *welcome*). With interj. use cf. F. *eh bien!* See *weal*[1], *wealth*. With *well-known fact* cf. *unquestionably*.

welladay, wellaway [*poet.*]. Second is older, *welladay* (*Merry Wives*, III. 3) perh. being suggested by *woe worth the day* (see *worth*[2]). ME. *wei la wei*, northern var. of *wo lo wo*, AS. *wā lā wā*, i.e. woe lo woe.

> For I may synge allas and weylawey
> (Chauc. B. 1308).

wellington. Boot. Named from *Duke of Wellington*. Cf. *wellingtonia*, New Zealand tree. Cf. also *blucher*.

Welsbach burner. From name of Austrian inventor. See *thorium*.

Welsh. AS. *wālisc*, foreign, from *wealh*, foreigner, slave, esp. Celt. Cf. Ger. *welsch*, foreign, esp. Italian, *Welschland*, Italy. From the Celt. tribe *Volcae*, inhabiting southern Gaul. Cogn. are *Wallachia*, *walnut*, *Cornwall*, *Walloon*, etc. For sense-development cf. Arab. *ajam*, foreigner, Persian. With *Welsh rabbit* (incorr. *rarebit*) cf. *Bombay duck*. *Welsher*, betting sharper, perh. belongs to the reputation given to Taffy in the old rime. "The word is modern, but the practice is ancient" (Hotten).

welt[1]. Seam. ME. *welt* (*of a sho*), "incutium" (*Prompt. Parv.*), of obscure origin. For dial. sense of thrash cf. *wale*, *weal*[2], with which *welt* is perh. cogn.

welt[2]. Ger., world, esp. in *weltmacht*, colonial power, usu. misunderstood in E. as meaning world domination, *weltpolitik*, *weltschmerz*. The last was coined (1810) by Jean Paul Richter and popularized by Heine.

welter[1]. To wallow. Frequent. of ME. *welten*, *walten*, from AS. *wealt*, unsteady; cogn. with Ger. *walzen*, "to wallow, or roll" (Ludw.), ON. *veltask* (reflex.), and ult. with *wallow* and *walk*. Cf. F. *se vautrer*, to wallow, of Teut. origin.

welter[2]. In *welter weight*, unusually heavy. ? From *welter*[1], as likely to produce a wallowing motion.

> Theoretically, a welter-weight is that which should make a horse roll from distress at the finish of a race, a sight frequently seen
> (*Notes & Queries*, Aug. 22, 1903).

wen. AS. *wen*; cf. Du. *wen*, LG. *ween*, Ger. dial. *wenne*.

wench. ME. *wenche*, app. shortened from earlier *wenchel*, boy or girl, AS. *wencel*, child, ? cogn. with AS. *wancol*, unstable

(cf. Ger. *wanken*, to totter), and ult. with ON. *vākr*, child, Norw. dial. *vækja*, little girl. For shortening cf. *much*, and for orig. common gender cf. *girl*. Like synon. F. *fille*, Ger. *dirne*, the word has degenerated, exc. in dial.

> The wenche is nat dead, but slepith
> (Wyc. *Matt.* ix. 24).
>
> The xxij day of Maij was my wief delivered of a wenche (Hoby's *Autob.*).

wend. AS. *wendan*, to turn, causal of *wind*[2]. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *wenden*, ON. *venda*, Goth. *wandjan*, all causals. Now only in to *wend one's way* and in past *went*.

Wend [*ethn.*]. Slav. race of NE. Germany. Orig. gen. Ger. name for Slavs, OHG. *Winid*, *Wined*, whence L. *Veneti* (Tacitus), *Vendi* (Pliny).

went. See *wend*.

wentletrap. Shellfish. Ger. *wendeltreppe*, lit. spiral stair, cogn. with *wind*[2], *trap*[1].

were. See *be*.

wergild [*hist.*]. Fine for manslaughter. AS. *wergild*, from *wer*, man, *gild*, payment (see *werwolf*, *yield*).

wert. See *be*.

Wertherism. From *Die Leiden des jungen Werther*, sentimental suicide novel by Goethe (1774). Cf. *Byronism*.

werwolf. AS. *werwulf*, man-wolf. First element is Aryan; cf. OHG. *wer*, ON. *verr*, Goth. *wair*, Welsh *gŵr*, L. *vir*, etc. For the compd. cf. G. λυκάνθρωπος, wolf-man. So also Norw. Dan. *varulv*, Du. *weerwolf*, MedL. *guerulfus*, whence OF. *garou*, replaced by pleon. *loup-garou*, "a mankind wolfe" (Cotg.). Explanation in quot. 2 is folk-etym.

> Vidimus enim frequenter in Anglia per lunationes homines in lupos mutari, quod hominum genus *gerulfos* Galli nominant, Anglici vero *werewolf* dicunt: *were* enim Anglice "virum" sonat, *ulf* "lupum" (Gervase of Tilbury, 12 cent.).
>
> Such wolves are called "warwolves," bicause a man had neede to beware of them
> (Turbervile, 1576).

Wesleyan. Of *John Wesley* (†1791).

west. AS. *west*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *west*, Ger. *west(en)*, ON. *vestr*; cogn. with L. *vesper*, G. ἑσπέρα, evening. F. *ouest* is from Teut. *Western Empire* (*Church*) date from division of Roman Empire under Theodosius (395). Cf. *Latin* (*Greek*) *Church*. The *Western powers*, Britain, France, Italy, is a term from the Great War. With to *go west*, orig. US., a natural figure from the setting sun, cf. G. proverb ὁ βίος ἑσπέραν ἄγει.

wet. AS. *wǣt*; cf. ON. *vātr*, OFris. *wēt*; cogn. with *water*. In many fig. senses contrasted with *dry*.

> The sub-committee of the [US. Democratic] Convention, which is making a preliminary draft platform, has rejected the proposal to introduce a "wet" plank (*Daily Chron.* July 1, 1920).

wether. AS. *wether*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *weder*, Ger. *widder*, ON. *vethr*, Goth. *withrus*, lamb; cogn. with L. *vitulus* (see *veal*), from an Aryan word for year that appears in L. *vetus*, old, G. ἔτος, year; thus orig. yearling.

wey. Unit of weight. AS. *wǣge*, weight.

wh-. Words in *wh-* are, apart from imit. formations, of Teut. origin. AS. *hw-*, OHG. *hw-*, ON. *hv-*, Goth. *hw-*, corresponding to L. *qu-*. In some words (*whelk*, *whisk*, *whole*, *whore*, etc.) the *-h-* or *-w-* is spurious.

whack. Imit. of resounding blow. Cf. *thwack*. For intens. use of *whacking* cf. *thumping*, *walloping*, etc.

> *whack*: a share of a booty obtained by fraud. *A paddy whack*: a stout brawney Irishman (Grose).

whale[1]. Animal. AS. *hwæl*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *walvisch*, Ger. *walfisch* (OHG. also *wal*), ON. *hvalr*. *Whalebone*, earlier *whale's bone* (Layamon), was applied to the tooth of the *walrus* (q.v.) long before the days of whaling (see *harpoon*).

> *Ham.* Do you see that cloud, that's almost in shape like a camel?
> *Pol.* By the mass, and 'tis like a camel, indeed.
> *Ham.* Methinks it is like a weasel.
> *Pol.* It is backed like a weasel.
> *Ham.* Or like a whale?
> *Pol.* Very like a whale (*Haml.* iii. 2).

whale[2] [*US.*]. To thrash. See *wale*.

whang. Imit. of blow, with more of vibratory resonance than *bang*.

wharf. AS. *hwerf*; cf. Du. *werf*, Ger. *werft* (from LG.), Sw. *varf*. Orig. sense doubtful, but app. connected with AS. *hwearfian*, to turn, of which the Ger. cogn. *werben* implies any form of busy activity. Or it may have orig. meant simply shore, bank, as in poet. AS. *merehwearf*, sea-shore, with sense-development like that of *quay*. Shaks. uses it of river-bank (*Haml.* i. 5). Prob. originated in E. and spread like *dock*[3]. For *wharfinger* (earlier *wharfager*) cf. *scavenger*, *passenger*, etc.

what. AS. *hwæt*, neut. of *hwā*, who (q.v.). *What-not*, article of furniture, is intended to hold china, photographs...and *what not*.

To *give one what for* is to respond to his remonstrant *what for?* by further assault.

For wa I wist noght what was what
(*Ywaine & Gawin*, 432).

whaup [*Sc.*]. Curlew. Imit. of cry.

wheal [*Corn.*]. Mine. Corn. *hwel.*

wheat. AS. *hwǣte*, cogn. with *white*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *weit*, Ger. *weizen*, ON. *hveiti*, Goth. *hwaiteis*.

wheatear. Bird. Imit. spelling of false sing. for *white-arse*. Cf. synon. F. *cul-blanc*, Du. *witstaart*, and such bird-names as *redstart* (q.v.); also G. πύγαργος, white-tailed eagle, from πυγή, rump, ἀργός, white.

wheedle. A 17 cent. word (Pepys, Jan. 10, 1668), described by early slang dicts. as a cant word, and mentioned by Locke, with *sham*, as a neol. It occurs several times in Littleton's *Lat. Dict.* (1677). The *-h-* is prob. spurious, and the date of introduction makes Ger. origin likely; hence it may be Ger. *wedeln*, to wag the tail, whence *anwedeln*, to fawn on, wheedle; cf. *fawn*[2] and see *adulation*. Cf. also G. σαίνειν, to wag the tail, fig. "to fawn upon, caress, wheedle" (Liddell & Scott).

wheel. AS. *hwēol*, earlier *hweogul*, ult. cogn. with *cycle*; cf. ON. *hvēl*, Du. *wiel*, Fris. *wēl*, spinning-wheel. One of the two Aryan words showing the antiquity of the device, the other being represented by L. *rota*, Du. Ger. *rad*, Sanskrit *ratha*, waggon, war-chariot. The *wheel comes full turn* is allusive to the *wheel of fortune*.

They four had one likeness, as if a wheel had been in the midst of a wheel (*Ezek.* x. 10).

The helm is usually composed of three parts, viz. the rudder, the tiller, and the wheel, except in small vessels, where the wheel is unnecessary
(Falc.).

wheeze. AS. *hwēsan*, *hwǣsan*, past *hwēos*. Current sense of antiquated fabrication is quite mod., ? orig. of stale stage tricks.

whelk[1]. Shell-fish. Earlier *welk*, *wilk*, AS. *weoloc*, *weolc*, chiefly in ref. to purple dye, murex; cf. Du. *wulk*, *wilk*, *wullok*, etc. The *-h-* is spurious.

whelk[2]. Pimple. Only as echo of Shaks. (v.i.). AS. *hwylca*, tumour; cf. synon. Norw. *valk*. Cf. also obs. *wheal*, pimple.

His [Bardolph's] face is all bubukles, and whelks, and knobs, and flames of fire (*Hen. V*, iii. 6).

whelm [*poet.*]. ME. *whelmen*, *overwhelmen*, to turn, overturn, app. connected with AS. *āhwylfan*, to vault over, overwhelm, from *hwealf*, vault, concavity. Cf. Du. *welven*, Ger. *wölben* (OHG. *welben*), ON. *velfa*, to vault[1], Goth. *hwilftri*, coffin. Cf. dial. *whelm*, to turn upside down, cover up. Thus orig. sense would be to cover up, smother. But the *-m* is obscure.

I whelme an holowe thyng over an other thyng: je mets dessus (Palsg.).

cooperio: to cover all over, to overwhelm (Litt.).

to whelve: cooperio (*ib.*).

whelp. AS. *hwelp*; cf. Du. *welp*, Ger. *welf* (OHG. *hwelf*, whence family name *Guelph*), ON. *hvelpr*. No connection with *wolf*.

when. AS. *hwænne*, cogn. with *who* (cf. relation of *then* and *the*); cf. Du. *wen*, Ger. *wann*, *wenn*, ON. *hvenar*, whene'er, Goth. *hwan*. *Whence* is ME. *whennes*, with adv. *-s* (cf. *thence*, *hence*). For *when* (time), *whence* (place), cf. *then*, *thence*.

where. AS. *hwār*, *hwǣr*, cogn. with *who* (v.s.); cf. Du. *waar*, Ger. *wo* (OHG. *wā*, earlier *war*, as in *worin*, *warum*), ON. *hvar*, Goth. *hwar*. Pronominal origin can be traced in compds. *whereas*, *wherefore*, *wherewithal*, etc. With the last cf. F. *de quoi*.

wherry. In 16 cent. also *whirry*, *werrie*, *wyrry*. Origin unknown.

whet. AS. *hwettan*, from *hwæt*, bold, sharp (cf. sense-development of *keen*). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wetten*, Ger. *wetzen* (from OHG. *was*, sharp), ON. *hvetja*; also Goth. *hwass*, sharp.

whether. Orig. pron. AS. *hwæther*, which of two, as still in Bibl. E. (*Matt.* xxvii. 21), from *who*, with same formation and development of function as *either*; cf. OHG. *hwedar*, ON. *hvārr* (for *hvatharr*), Goth. *hwathar*. The Aryan suffix appears in synon. G. πότερος. Cf. also *other*.

whew. Natural expression of ludicrous consternation or suggestive of a shiver.

whey. AS. *hwæg*; cf. Du. LG. *wei*, Fris. *waey*, E. dial. (north.) *whig*.

which. AS. *hwilc* (cf. Sc. *whilk*), from *-līc*, like, and root of *who*; formed like *each*, *such*; cf. Du. *welk*, Ger. *welch*, ON. *hvīlīkr*, Goth. *hwēleiks*. In ME. used as relative pron. for mod. *who*, as still in Lord's Prayer.

whidah-bird. From *Whidah* in Dahomey (WAfr.).

whiff. Imit. of light puff. Hence used also of a light sculling-boat. *The whiff of grapeshot* is the title of Carlyle's chapter (*Revolution*, vii. 7) describing Bonaparte's method of countering mob-law.

Whig. "The name of a political faction" (Johns.). Orig. (c. 1667) a Covenanter,

Sc. rebel, for earlier *whiggamore*, said to have been applied to Sc. carters from the west who employed the word *whiggam* in sense of *gee-up!* In current sense, like *Tory*, from Revolution of 1689.

Those whom (by way of hatefull distinction) they call'd Whiggs and Trimmers (Evelyn, 1685).

while. Orig. noun. AS. *hwīl*, space of time, as still in *long while*, *worth while*, *between whiles*, etc. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wijl*, Ger. *weile*, ON. *hvīla*, rest, Goth. *hweila*. *Whilst* is for earlier *whiles* (cf. *against*, *amidst*), with adv. *-s*. With archaic *whilom*, AS. *hwīlum* (dat. pl.), cf. synon. Ger. *weiland*, with excrescent *-d* from OHG. *wīlōn*, *hwīlōm* (dat. pl.), and Du. *wijlen*. In to *while away the time* there may be association with *wile* (cf. F. *tromper l'heure*).

der weiland könig: the late king (Ludw.).

whim. Earlier (16 cent.) usu. *whim-wham*. The *-s* of *whimsy* (Milt.), *whimsical*, points to connection with Dan. *vimse*, to run about aimlessly, Dan. dial. *hvims*, giddy; cf. ON. *hvima*, to wander with the eyes.

whimbrel. Curlew. App. from cry; cf. *whimper*.

whimper. Frequent. of obs. *whimp*, ? ult. cogn. with *whine*; cf. Ger. *wimmern*, "to whimper or whine as a little child" (Ludw.).

whin[1]. Grass. ME. also *quin*. Cf. Norw. Dan. *hvene*, Sw. *hven*, Norw. dial. *kvein*; cogn. with Sw. dial. *hven*, boggy field (ON. *hvein* in place-names). Cf., for sense-development, Norw. Dan. *kjös*, sedge, from *kjos*, creek.

whin[2]. Sandstone. ME. *quin* (cf. *whin*[1]), but connection between the two seems unlikely.

whinchat. Bird. ? To *whin*[1] or *whin*[2]. Analogy of *stonechat* points to latter.

whine. AS. *hwīnan*; cf. ON. *hvīna*, to whiz, prob. of imit. origin. Not connected with Ger. *weinen*, to weep, which corresponds to AS. *wānian*, Du. *weenen*, ON. *veina*, prob. from the Teut. interj. represented by E. *woe*.

whinger. See *whinyard*.

whinny. For earlier *whinn*, "hinnio" (Litt.), of imit. origin; cf. *whine*, also F. *hennir* (see *hinny*[2]), Ger. *wiehern*, the latter cogn. with E. dial. *wicker*.

whinyard, whinger [*hist.*]. Short sword. A 16 cent. word, which I take to be corrupted, under influence of synon. *poniard* and *hanger*, from Ger. *weidner*, "a huntsman's hanger" (Ludw.), used also in sense of short stabbing sword. It is spelt *whynarde* by Skelton (*Bowge of Court*, 363), but the *-h-* is prob. intrusive. Boyer (1729) has *winyard*. The form *whinger* is Sc. (16 cent.). E. is very fond of *-yard*; cf. *halyard*, *lanyard*; Skelton even has *haynyarde*, OF. *haineur*, hater.

braquemar: a wood-knife, hangar, whineyard (Cotg.).

parazonium, *pugio de zona pendens*: Ger. stosstegen, weidner; Du. byhangende, dagghe, oft poniaert, een hesse, een hanger, een stootdegen (A. Junius).

whip. The *-h-* is prob. unoriginal, and ground-sense is quick and sudden movement (cf. to *whip off*, *out*); cf. Du. *wippen*, "to shake, or to wag" (Hexh.), Ger. *wippen*, to flog (from LG.), cogn. with *weifen*, to wind, whip (e.g. frills), with which cf. *guipure*; ult. cogn. with L. *vibrare*. Ger. *wipfel*, tree-top, is also connected, and LG. *wip*, bundle of twigs, suggests a possible origin of the current sense. Orig. sense appears in Du. *wipstaart*, wagtail, also in *whipple-tree* of cart, with which cf. *swingle-tree*, from *swing*. Though not recorded in AS., it is a true Teut. word, with Scand. cognates. Parl. use of *whip*, likening the elect of the people to fox-hounds, is characteristic of a sporting race. Cf. to *have the whip-hand of* (Dryden). *Whipper-snapper* (T. Brown, c. 1700), *whipster* (*Oth.* v. 2) app. suggest much noise (snapping of whips) and little effect. The *whippoorwill* (US.) is named from its cry (cf. *bobolink*, *katydid*, *more-pork*).

He was first a whipper-in to the Premier, and then became Premier himself (*Ann. Reg.* 1771).

whippet. Prob. from *whip*, with idea of rapid movement. Applied in the Great War to light "tank."

To seize and take away all such greyhounds, beagles, or whippets as may any wise be offensive to his majestys game and disport (*Royal Warrant*, 1636).

whir. Imit.; cf. *whiz*.

whirl. ON. *hvirfill*, ring, circuit, crown of head (cf. *vertex*); cogn. with Du. *wervel*, Ger. *wirbel*, vortex, whirlwind. Norw. Dan. has also verb *hvirre*, ON. *hverfa*, to turn, whence archaic Dan. *hvirrelwind*. Com. Teut.; cf. AS. *hweorfan*, to turn, Du. *werven*, Ger. *werben*, to be actively employed. For *whirligig* (*Prompt Parv.*) see *gig*[1].

They have sown the wind, and they shall reap the whirlwind (*Hosea*, viii. 7).

whisk. ME. *wisk*, swift stroke. The noun is not found in AS., but cf. AS. *weoxian*, to clean (with a whisk or brush). Orig. sense appears in Ger. *wisch*, "a whisk or brush" (Ludw.), whence *wischen*, "to whisk, or wipe something" (*ib.*), *entwischen*, to slip away. For sense of blow cf. vulg. *wipe in the chops*, for that of rapid movement, e.g. to *whisk away*, cf. similar use of *brush*. Cognates are ON. *visk*, wisp, Du. *wisch*, in *stroowisch*, wisp of straw. Prob. cogn. with *wisp*. *Whisker* was orig. playful, "brusher." Here belongs also *whisky*, a light cart.

He kept a phaeton, a stylish Tim Whiskey
(Hickey's *Memoirs*, ii. 32).

whisker. See *whisk*. In 17–18 cents. *pair of whiskers* usu. = moustache.

whisker, or *mustache*: mystax (Litt.).

whisky[1]. Spirit. Short for *usquebaugh* (q.v.), the *i* being nearest E. sound to Celt. *u* (whence peculiar sound of F. *u*). It is curious that *brandy*, *gin*, *rum*, *whisky* are all clipped forms. *Whisky* thus means simply water (cf. *vodka*).

whisky[2]. Cart. See *whisk*.

whisper. AS. *hwisprian*, of imit. origin; cf. Ger. *wispeln*, ON. *hvīskra*.

whist[1]. Interj. invoking silence. Natural exclamation better represented by *st* (cf. *sh* and *hush*). In Wyc. (*Judges*, xviii. 19).

whist[2]. Game. Earlier (17 cent.) *whisk*, from taking up the tricks. Altered (18 cent.) to *whist* on assumption that it was a silent game (v.s.).

whistle. AS. *wistle*, *hwistle*, noun, *wistlian*, *hwistlian*, verb; of imit. origin and cogn. with *whisper*; cf. ON. *hvīsla*, to whisper. Used also in ME. of the hissing of serpents (cf. F. *siffler*, to whistle, hiss). To *whistle for* (with small prospect of getting) is prob. from naut. *whistling for a wind*. In to *wet one's whistle* the word may orig. have meant pipe (cf. surname *Whistler* = *Piper*, and the use of AS. *hwistlere* for minstrel, *Matt.* ix. 23). To *pay too much for one's whistle* is from Franklin (cf. *axe to grind*).

So was hir joly whistle wel y-wet
(Chauc. A. 4155).

whit. AS. *wiht*, thing, wight[1] (q.v.), the former app. the older sense. Cf. *aught*, *naught*, *not*. Now always with neg., or in *every whit*, as in *A V.* (1 *Sam.* iii. 18).

Whit, Whitsun. The second form is due to wrong separation of *Whit-Sunday*, i.e. *White Sunday*, into *Whitsun-day* (cf. *Whit-Monday*). ? So called from white garments worn at baptisms usu. celebrated at this time. Late AS. *Hwīta-sunnan-dæg* (earlier is *Pentecosten*). Cf. ON. *Hvīta-dagar*, Pentecost, lit. white days, *Hvīta-daga-vika*, Whit week, *Hvīta-sunnu-dagr*, Whit-Sunday, etc.

white. AS. *hwīt*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wit*, Ger. *weiss*, ON. *hvītr*, Goth. *hweits*; cogn. with *wheat*. In *whitebait*, the fry of the sprat, herring, and other fish, *bait* (q.v.) has the older sense of food. *Whiteboy* (hist.), Ir. secret society, so called from the white smocks used in raids, is 18 cent. The *White House* is the popular name of the "Executive Mansion" of the US. President at Washington. With current use of *white man* (US.), favourably contrasted with "coloured," cf. E. use of *sahib* in the Services. Pol. sense, opposed to *red* (Republican), dates from F. Revolution. With formation of *whitening* cf. *lightning*. With *whiting* cf. synon. Ger. *weissling*, Norw. *hvitting*. *White magic* (*witch*) is contrasted with the *black art* (q.v.). With fig. sense of *whitewash*, to conceal person's faults, give bankrupt fresh start, cf. earlier *blanch* (v.i.). The *white man's burden* is a poem by Kipling (*Times*, Feb. 4, 1899). *White hope* came into sporting use (c. 1912) in ref. to the quest for a white man capable of beating the negro champion pugilist, Jack Johnson.

To blanch and varnish her deformities (Milt.).

Before very long will begin White Bolshevism, the White Terror, the rule of the reactionaries
(*Daily Herald*, June 25, 1919).

Denikin and his Cossacks were the "white hopes" of the Anti-Bolshevists (*Obs.* Dec. 7, 1919).

Whitechapel. In various depreciatory senses (cf. *Billingsgate*), from what was once a pleasant London suburb where Pepys used to drive to take the air.

whither. AS. *hwider*, from root of *who*, with suffix as in *hither*, *thither*.

whitlow. Dial. forms, e.g. *quick-flaw*, *whick-flaw*, *white-flow*, *whitflaw*, etc., are due to folk-etym. My own conjecture is that it is a perversion of *outlaw*, which had in ME. a northern var. *wtelaw*. Cf. synon. *felon* (q.v.). A prefixed *w-* is not uncommon; cf. *one* and dial. *wuts*, oats.

Whitsun. See *Whit*.

whittle. From archaic *whittle*, knife, ME. *thwitel*, from AS. *thwītan*, to cut. Now esp. in to *whittle down*, reduce.

A Sheffeld thwitel baar he in his hose (Chauc. A. 3933).

whiz. Imit.; cf. *whir*, *hiss*, etc.

who. AS. *hwā*, orig. inter. The dat. *whom*, AS. *hwām*, is now used as acc., for AS. *hwone*. The genitive *whose* is AS. *hwæs*. Aryan; cf. Du. *wie*, Ger. *wer*, ON. *hverr*, Goth. *hwas*, L. *quis*, Sanskrit *ka*, etc.

whoa. Interj. enjoining a halt. Opposite of *gee*. ? Not orig. of horses.

Then the Kyng [Ed. IV], perceyvyng the cruell assaile, cast his staff, and with high voice cried, "Whoo" (*Excerpta Hist.* 1467).

whole. AS. *hāl*, uninjured. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *heel*, Ger. *heil*, ON. *heill*, Goth. *hails*. Orig. sense in *wholesome* (cf. Ger. *heilsam*) and in Bibl. E. (e.g. *Matt.* ix. 12). Spelling with *w-* (cf. *whore*) begins to appear from c. 1500, but is not found till much later in north. documents; cf. Sc. var. *haill* (from ON.). Cf. *hale*[1], *heal*, *holy*.

vendre en gros: to sell by great; to vent, or utter his commodities by whole-sale (Cotg.).

whom. See *who*.

whoop, whooping-cough. See *hoop*[2].

whop. Also *whap*. ? Imit. variation on *whip*. With intens. *whopping* cf. *thumping*, *spanking*, etc.

whore. ON. *hōra*; cf. Du. *hoer*, Ger. *hure*; also AS. *hōr*, adultery; cogn. with L. *carus*, dear. The *w-* is 16 cent. (cf. *whole*). So also, in 17 cent., Pepys writes always *Mr Whore* for *Mr Hoare*. Rahab the harlot is called in the two Wyc. versions *strompet* and *hoor*.

whorl. Also earlier *wharl*, ME. *wharwyl* of a spyndyl, "vertebrum" (*Prompt. Parv.*), from AS. *hweorfan*, to turn, whence also *hweorfa*, whorl of a spindle. Cf. *whirl*.

whortleberry. For earlier *hurtleberry* (q.v.), ? from AS. *hortan* (pl.), whortleberries, bilberries. Hence US. *huckleberry*.

whose. See *who*.

why. AS. *hwī*, instrument. of *who*, *what*; cf. OSax. *hwī*, Ger. *wie*, ON. *hvī*, Goth. *hvē*. As introductory word of surprise or expostulation from 16 cent.

wick[1]. Of candle. AS. *weoce*. WGer.; cf. Du. *wiek*, Ger. *wieche*; ? cogn. with LG. *wocken*, spinning-wheel, thus, thing spun.

wick[2] [*topogr.*]. AS. *wīc*, L. *vicus*, village, cogn. with G. οἶκος, house; cf. Du. *wijk*, OHG. *wīh*, Goth. *weihs*, all from L.

wicked. Extended from ME. *wikke*, wicked, feeble; cogn. with *weak*, *witch-elm*. Orig. applied to things as well as persons, e.g. *wicked ways* in *Piers Plowm.* for bad roads.

Som wikke aspect or disposicioun Of Saturne (Chauc. A. 1087).

The wickedest wood that ever I was in in all my life (Purch. xvi. 42).

wicker. ME. *wikir*, osier; cf. Sw. dial. *vikker*, *vekker*; cogn. with Sw. *vika*, to bend and with *weak*.

vimen: a rodde, a wicker, an osier or twig (Coop.).

wicket. AF. *wiket*, F. *guichet*, "a wicket, or hatch of a doore" (Cotg.), also OF. *guiquet*. Earlier OF. *guischet*, Prov. *guisquet*, pointing to an orig. *-s-*, have suggested derivation from Ger. *wischen* (see *whisk*), with orig. sense of loop-hole (q.v.), convenience for escape. But the absence of the *-s-* in E. suggests that there may have been two synon. words in OF. The cricket *wicket* was orig. of the form of a little gate.

widdershins [*dial.*]. Contrary to course of sun or clock. For first element see *withers*, the second is ON. *sinni*, way (cogn. with *send*), with adv. *-s*.

wide. AS. *wīd*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wijd*, Ger. *weit*, ON. *vīthr*. Sense has been limited in E. (see *far*). *Width* is of later formation (cf. *length*, *breadth*). *Wide of the mark*, whence the cricket *wide*, is from archery.

wide-awake: a broad-brimmed felt, or stuff hat, so called because it never had a *nap*, and never wants one (Hotten).

widgeon. Cf. F. *vigeon*, L. *vipio-n-*, small crane. For phonology cf. *pigeon*.

widow. AS. *wydewa*, *wuduwa*. Com. Teut.; cf Du. *weduwe*, Ger. *witwe*, *wittib*, Goth *widuwō*; cogn. with OIr. *fedb*, L. *viduu* bereft (cf. F. *veuve*, It. *vedova*, Sp. *viuda*), G. ἠίθεος, unmarried, Sanskrit *vidhavā*, Welsh *gweddw*, all ult. from an Aryan root which appears in Sanskrit *vidh*, to be without, and perh. in Ger. *waise*, orphan. With later *widower* cf. Ger. *witwer*. Slang *the widow*, champagne, is from F. *Veuve Cliquot*, well-known firm of wine-merchants. *Widow's peak* is allusive to belief that hair growing to point on forehead is omen of early widowhood, app. because it suggests the "peak" of a widow's hood.

biquoquet: peake of a ladyes mourning heed [= hood] (Palsg.).

The abundant black hair, growing in a widow's peak (Kipling, *Brushwood Boy*).

width. See *wide*.

wield. AS. *gewieldan*, to control, dominate, causal of *wealdan*, to govern, wield. The latter is Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *waldan*, Ger. *walten*, ON. *valda*, Goth. *waldan*; ? cogn. with L. *valēre*, to be strong.

> Blessid be mylde men, for thei shuln welde the eerthe (Wyc. *Matt.* v. 5).

wife. AS. *wīf*, woman, wife. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wijf*, Ger. *weib*, ON. *vīf*, all neut. and with orig. sense of woman, as in *fishwife*, *old wives' tales*, etc. Cf. sense-development of F. *femme*, L. *femina*, woman. Perh. ult. the veiled being, in allusion to marriage custom; cf. ON. *vīfathr*, shrouded. The older Aryan word appears in *quean*.

> Refuse profane and old wives' fables [*Vulg.* fabulae aniles] (1 *Tim.* iv. 7).

wig. Aphet. for *periwig* (q.v.). *Wigs on the green* describes a free fight in the village (v.i.). With *wigging* cf. F. *laver la tête*, *donner un savon*, Ger. *den kopf waschen*, also Sp. *peluca*, a severe reproof, lit. a periwig.

> There were high words and some blows and pulling off of perriwiggs (Pepys, May 15, 1663).
>
> *einen mit scharffer lauge den kopf waschen*: to chide, check or rebuke one soundly (Ludw.).

wigan. Fabric. From *Wigan*, Lancashire.

wiggle-waggle. Redupl. on *waggle*.

wight[1] [*archaic*]. Being. AS. *wiht*, creature, thing, whit (q.v.). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wicht*, small child, Ger. *wicht*, child, wight (esp. in *bösewicht*, rascal), ON. *vītr*, thing, goblin, Goth. *waihts*, thing. For double sense cf. *thing*, e.g. *a poor little thing*.

wight[2] [*archaic*]. Active, doughty. App. from neut. *vīgt* of ON. *vīgr*, doughty (cf. *want*, *thwart*[1]), cogn. with L. *vincere*, *vic-*, to conquer.

> *wyht, or delyver, or swyfte*: agilis (*Prompt. Parv.*).
>
> Oh for an hour of Wallace wight
> Or well-skill'd Bruce to rule the fight
> (*Marm.* vi. 20).

wigwam. NAmer. Ind. (Algonkin). From 17 cent. Orig. short for *wekuwomut*, in their house, where "*-om* is the sign of the possessive case, *-ut* of the locative" (James Platt, in *Notes & Queries*, Dec. 6, 1902).

wild. AS. *wilde*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *wild*, ON. *villr*, wandering, astray, Goth. *wiltheis*. Analogy of *savage* (q.v.) has suggested connection with Ger. *wald*, wood, weald, but this is uncertain, though noun *wild* has been confused with *weald* (q.v.).

Orig. sense was prob. ungoverned, etc., of persons, as in ME. *wildhedid*. *Wildfire* was orig. used of Greek fire. *Wild horses shall not...* alludes to old punishment of tearing victim asunder by means of horses. *Wild-cat scheme* dates from US. period of "frenzied finance" (1836). *Wild-goose chase* (*Rom. & Jul.* ii. 4) seems to have been a kind of follow-my-leader steeple-chase (Burton, *Anat.* ii. 2. 4).

> Bryan Ochonour and Patric Omore, wyld Irishmen, were pardoned for theyr rebellyon
> (*Privy Council Acts*, 1548).

wildebeest. Gnu (SAfr.). Du., wild beast.

wilder [*poet.*]. For *bewilder* (q.v.).

wilderness. Extended from earlier *wilderne*, wild place, from AS. *wilder*, wild animal, orig. *wild deer*. Cf. synon. Ger. *wildnis*, from *wild*.

wile. Late AS. *wīl*, ? representing ONF. **wile*, OF. *guile* (see *guile*), OHG. *wigila*. Hence *wily*.

Wilhelmstrasse [*hist.*]. Ger. Foreign Office. From address. Cf. *Quai d'Orsay*.

will. AS. *willan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *willen*, Ger. *wollen*, ON. *vilja*, Goth. *wiljan*; cogn. with L. *velle*, to wish, Sanskrit *vṛ*, to choose. Pres. *will* was orig. past (cf. *may*, *can*, etc.). Noun is AS. *willa*, will, pleasure. Hence a fresh verb to *will* (pres. he *wills*, not he *will*), whence *willing*, orig. pres. part., as in *God willing*. For *willy-nilly* see *nill*. Current use of *will to* (*victory*, etc.) is after Ger. *Wilful* has degenerated like so many other adjs., e.g. Wyc. has *wilfully* for *AV. gladly* (*Acts*, xxi. 17). *Free will* is in Bacon. *Good will* (of a business) seems to have meant in 16 cent. power of nominating successor in tenancy.

> The hye God on whom that we bileeve
> In wilful poverte chees to lyve his lyf
> (Chauc. D. 1178).

willet. NAmer. snipe. From cry, assimilated to surname.

william pear. For *Williams pear*, from name of grower (cf. *greengage*). Orig. *Williams' bon chrétien*, the F. pear being named in honour of Saint François de Sales.

william, sweet. Plant. Cf. *ragged robin* and hundreds of dial. plant-names.

> *armoires*: the flowers called Sweet-Johns, or Sweet-Williams, Tolmeyners, and London-tufts (Cotg.).

will o' the wisp. See *wisp* and cf. *jack o' lantern*. The phenomenon is also called in dial. *Hob*, *Jenny*, *Joan*, *Peggy*, *Kitty*. See also *harlequin*.

willow. AS. *welig*, whence *wilig*, basket (mod. dial. *willy*); cf. Du. *wilg*, LG. *wilge*. For more usual Teut. name see *withy*. The *willow pattern*, imit. of, but not copied from, Chin. style, dates from 1780 (J. Turner).

willy-nilly. See *nill*.

wilt. App. dial. var. of **wilk*, *welk* (q.v.). The same confusion is seen in 16 cent. *Wilkshire*, for *Wiltshire*.

wily. See *wile*.

wimble [*archaic*]. Gimlet (q.v.). Cf. Dan. *vimmel*, from LG. *wimmel*, *wemel*, from a root indicative of quick movement whence also obs. E. *wimble*, active. F. *vilebrequin*, "a wimble" (Cotg.), is from ODu. dim. *wimbelkin*.

wimple [*archaic*]. Garment such as nuns wear (*Is.* iii. 22). AS. *wimpel*, *winpel*, garment for neck, perh. for **wind-pæll*, winding cloak, of which second element is L. *pallium*, mantle. Cf. Du. *wimpel*, OHG. *wimpal*, ON. *vimpill*. Synon. F. *guimpe*, OF. *guimple*, is from OHG.

win. AS. *gewinnan*, to acquire, gain, from *winnan*, to toil, suffer, orig. sense of latter appearing in intrans. to *win to* (*away*, *clear*, etc.). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *winnen*, Ger. *gewinnen*, ON. *vinna*, Goth. *winnan*.

wince. Earlier *winch*, *wench*, AF. **wencher*, OF. *guenchir*, "to start, shrinke, or wrench aside, thereby to avoid a comming blow" (Cotg.), OLG. *wenkjan*; cf. Ger. *wanken*, to totter, cogn. with *winken*, to motion, wink. In ME. esp. of a jibbing, or kicking, horse.

wincey. Fabric. ? For **linsey-winsey*, riming variation on *linsey-woolsey*.

winch. AS. *wince*, pulley, cogn. with *wince*, with ground-sense of something turning, bending. Cf. *crank*[1].

wind[1]. Noun. AS. *wind*. Aryan; cf. Du. Ger. *wind*, ON. *vindr*, Goth. *winds*, L. *ventus*, Welsh *gwynt*, Sanskrit *vāta*; orig. pres. part. of Aryan verb which appears in Ger. *wehen*, to blow; ult. cogn. with *weather*. Numerous fig. uses, e.g. *near the wind*, *three sheets in the wind*, to *raise the wind*, to *take the wind out of one's sails*, to *get to windward of* (cf. *weather-gage*), *between wind and water* (Purch.), etc., are of naut. origin. To *get wind of*, *wind the game*, *something in the wind*, are from hunting. To *get the wind up* (neol.) is app. from aviation. Here belongs to *wind a horn*, of which past is prop. *winded* (Shaks.). For fig. sense of *windmill* see *tilt*[3]. *Windfall*, stroke of luck, is from earlier sense of wood or fruit thrown down by the wind and free to all.

> The said galliasse in schort tyme came on vynduart of the tothir schip (*Complaynt of Scotlande*, 1549).
>
> *bois chablis*: wind-falls; the trees, or branches of trees, which the wind hath overthrowne (Cotg.).

wind[2]. Verb. AS. *windan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *winden*, ON. *vinda*, Goth. **windan* (in compds.); cf. *wend*, *wander*. From Teut. comes F. *guinder*, "to hoyse, or lift up on high" (Cotg.). To *wind up*, conclude (trans. & intrans.), is app. an early metaphor from wool-winding. For to *wind a horn* see *wind*[1].

windlass. ME. *windelas*, more usu. *windas*, ON. *vindāss*, from *vinda*, to wind, *āss*, pole; hence also archaic F. *guindas*.

> Ther may no man out of the place it dryve
> For noon engyn of wyndas ne polyve
> (Chauc. F. 183).

windlestraw. AS. *windelstrēaw*, from *windel*, basket, from *winden*, to wind, plait.

window. ME. *wind-oge*, ON. *vind-auga*, lit. wind-eye, replacing AS. *ēagduru*, eye-door, *ēagthyrel*, eye-hole. Orig. unglazed hole in roof, the Teut. langs. usu. adopting, with introduction of glass, the L. name (*fenestra*), e.g. Du. *venster*, Ger. *fenster* (cf. F. *fenêtre*). *Window-dressing*, in fig. sense, is late 19 cent.

windsor chair. Made in Bucks and also called *wycombe chair*.

wine. AS. *wīn*, L. *vinum*, wine, vine, cogn. with G. οἶνος. Adopted early, with the art of vine-culture, by the Teut. langs.; cf. Du. *wijn*, Ger. Goth. *wein*; also OSlav. *vino*.

wing. ME. also *weng*, ON. *vængr*, replacing AS. *fethra* (pl.), with which cf. Ger. *fittich*, pinion. With to *wing*, wound, disable, cf. F. *en avoir dans l'aile*, to be hard hit. *Winged words* is after G. ἔπεα πτερόεντα (Homer).

wink. AS. *wincian*; cf. Ger. *winken*, to nod, beckon; cogn. with ON. *vanka*. Ground-sense of rapid movement (cf. *like winking*) points to connection with *wince* (q.v.). With to *wink at* cf. to *connive*. Langland has *wink*, nap, with which cf. *forty winks*.

> And the times of this ignorance God winked at (*Acts*, xvii. 30).
>
> *einem mit den augen wincken*: to give one the wink, to tip him a wink, or the wink (Ludw.).

winkle. AS. *wincle*, in *winewincle* or *pine-wincle*, periwinkle, cogn. with *winch*, *wince*, from convoluted shell; cf. AS. *wincel*, corner.

winnow. AS. *windwian*, from *wind*[1]; cf. L. *ventilare*, "to fanne, to winow corne" (Coop.), from *ventus*, wind.

> And Y shal bringe in up on Elam foure wyndus fro the foure coestus of hevene, and Y shal wynewe [*var.* wyndewe] them in to alle these windus (Wyc. *Jer.* xlix. 36).

winsome. AS. *wynsum*, from *wynn*, joy; ult. cogn. with *Venus*. Cf. Ger. *wonne*, joy, *wonnig*, winsome.

winter. AS. *winter*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *winter*, ON. *vetr*, Goth. *wintrus*. In primitive Teut. also in sense of year, as in AS. *ēnetre* (*ān-wintre*), one-year-old, and still in dial. *twinter*, two-year old, for *two winter*; see *night*, *summer*.

> Now is the winter of our discontent
> Made glorious summer by this sun of York (*Rich. III*, i. 1).

Winton. Signature of bishop of Winchester, AS. *Wintanceaster*.

wipe. AS. *wīpian*, cogn. with LG. *wīp*, wisp (of straw for rubbing down). For relation of *wipe* to *wisp* (twist of straw), cf. F. *torcher*, to wipe, from *torche*, torch, also "wreathed clowt, wispe, or wad of straw" (Cotg.). To *wipe out* (fig.) is US. For *wipe*, blow, cf. slang use of F. *torcher*, *frotter*, *brosser*.

> To statesmen would you give a wipe,
> You print it in Italic type (Swift).

wire. AS. *wīr*; cf. ON. *vīrr*, OHG. *wiara*, twisted ornament; ult. cogn. with L. *viriae*, armlets (of twisted wire), said by Pliny to be of Celt. origin. In sense of telegraph from c. 1880. *Wireless* dates from c. 1895. To *wire-draw* is to draw out metal into wire, hence to over-elaborate in length. *Wire-drawer* occurs as trade-description and surname in 13 cent. *Wire-pulling*, allusive to puppets, is US., for earlier *wire-working*. To *wire in* (colloq.), set to work vigorously, is mod. slang (? orig. pugil.).

> A subject common, bare-worne, and wyer-drawne in a thousand bookes (Florio's *Montaigne*, i. 28).

wis [*pseudo-archaic*]. False pres. of *wist* (q.v.), through adv. *iwis*, certainly, orig. adj., AS. *gewiss* (cf. Ger. *gewiss*), being taken as *I wis*. See *wit*.

> Y-wis, but if ich have my wille,
> For deerne love of thee, lemman, I spille (Chauc. A. 3277).

> Where my morning haunts are he wisses not (Milton, *Smectymnuus*).

wisdom. See *wise*[2]. With *wisdom tooth*, cut at age of wisdom, cf. F. *dent de sagesse* (Cotg.), Ger. *weisheitszahn*, G. *σωφρονιστῆρες*.

wise[1]. Noun. AS. *wīse*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wijze*, Ger. *weise*, ON. *-vīs*, in *öthruvīs*; cogn. with *wise*[2], ground-sense of which is knowing the way. Cf. F. *guise*, from Teut. Hence also suffix *-wise*, as in *likewise*, *otherwise*, often used indifferently with *-ways*.

wise[2]. Adj. AS. *wīs*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wijs*, Ger. *weise*, ON. *vīss*, Goth. *un-weis*; cogn. with *wit*. Hence *wisdom*.

-wise. See *wise*[1].

wiseacre. "One that knows or tells truth, but we commonly use it *in malam partem*, for a fool" (Blount). Via Du. from Ger. *weissager*, a prophet, altered, by analogy with Ger. *wahrsager*, a soothsayer (from *wahr*, true), from OHG. *wīzago*, cogn. with AS. *wītega*, wise man, prophet, from *wītig*, witty, wise.

> *weissager*: 1. *ein prophet*: a prophet; 2. *ein wahrsager*: a prognosticator, a witty fore-teller (Ludw.).

wish. AS. *wȳscan*, from *wūsc* (in *wūscbearn*), wish, whence ME. *wusch*, mod. noun being re-coined from verb. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wensch*, Ger. *wunsch*, ON. *ōsk*; cogn. with Sanskrit *vāñ̊ẖ*. The E. word has lost an *-n-* before the spirant (cf. *other*, *five*).

> Thy wish was father, Harry, to that thought (2 *Hen. IV*, iv. 5).

wishy-washy. Redupl. on *wash*. But cf. Ger. *wisch-wasch*, *wischi-waschi*, which may be equally well from *wisch*, wisp, fig. trash.

wisp. ME. also *wips* (cf. *wasp*), app. cogn. with *wipe* (q.v.). Ground-sense is something twisted, as in Goth. *waips*, crown. In *will o' the wisp*, the allusion is to a torch.

wist [*archaic*]. Past of *wit* (q.v.); cf. Ger. *wusste*, past of *wissen*, to know.

wistaria. Plant. Named from *C. Wistar*, US. anatomist (†1818).

wistful. ? Evolved from earlier adv. *wistly*, silently, earnestly (*Rich. II*, v. 4), ? from *whist*[1]. Later sense influenced by *wishful*.

wit. AS. *witt*, understanding, sense, from *witan*, to know, orig. sense surviving in *out of one's wits*, *five wits*, *wit's end*, etc. Replaced in early 16 cent., in higher senses, by *wisdom*. The verb survives in archaic *wot* (pres.), *wist* (past), *to wit* (cf. F. *à savoir*); cf. also *wittingly*, i.e. knowingly. The verb, an old pret., as is seen by absence

of *-s* in *God wot*, is Aryan; cf. Du. *weten*, Ger. *wissen*, ON. *vita*, Goth. *witan*, L. *vidēre*, to see, G. *ἰδεῖν*, to see, Sanskrit *vid*, to perceive. For development of current sense of noun cf. Ger. *witz*, F. *esprit*. For *wit*, witty person, orig. sage, cf. *witenagemot*. *Witticism* (17 cent.) is due to *Anglicism*, *Gallicism*.

I am at my whyttys end (*Cely Papers*, 1482).

I find out knowledge of witty inventions [*Vulg.* eruditae cogitationes] (*Prov.* viii. 12).

It was about the time of Cowley that *Wit*, which had been till then used for *Intellection*, in contradistinction to *Will*, took the meaning, whatever it be, which it now bears (Johns.).

witch. AS. *wicca* (m.), *wicce* (f.), thought to be cogn. with Goth. *weihs*, holy, Ger. *weihen*, to consecrate, and L. *victima* (see *victim*). This, though not capable of proof, is very likely, as the priests of a suppressed religion naturally become magicians to its successors or opponents (? cf. *voodoo*). In ME. *witch* still meant also *wizard*, with which it is not etym. connected. *Witching* is usu. after *Haml.* iii. 2. Witches were liable to be burned till 1736.

There was a man in that citee whos name was Symount a witche (Wyc. *Acts*, viii. 9).

witch-elm, wych-elm. Pleon. for AS. *wice*, from *wīcan*, to bend, give way; cf. *wicker*. So also *witch-alder*, *witch-hazel*.

witenagemot [*hist.*]. AS. *witena* (genitive pl.) *-gemōt*, lit. meeting of sages. See *wit*, *moot*.

with. AS. *with*, against, opposite, also *wither-*, as prefix. Has taken over sense of AS. *mid* (see *midwife*), which it has superseded. Orig. sense survives in verbs *withdraw*, *withhold*, *withsay*, *withstand*, corresponding also to AS. compds. of *wither-* and Ger. compds. of *wider-*, against. Cf. ON. *vith*, and see *withers*, *widdershins*. *With* is often treated as a conjunction (= *and*) by ungrammatical writers.

He with fiftie others were slaine (Purch.).

Lord Rhondda, who, with Lady Mackworth his daughter, were on board (*Daily Chron.* May 7, 1918).

Damaris, with her old guardian and nurse, accept him without further wonderment (*Times Lit. Supp.* May 29, 1919).

with-. See *with*.

withal. ME. *with alle*, for AS. *mid ealle*, wholly. Cf. OF. *atout* (*à tout*) in very similar sense. See *with*.

withe. See *withy*.

wither. ME. *wideren*, *wederen*, from *weder*, weather. Thus orig. sense is to change by exposure to weather, and a *withered leaf* and *weathered rock* are parallel.

withers. From ME. *wither*, AS. *withre*, resistance, cogn. with AS. *wither*, against (see *with*); cf. Du. *weder*, Ger. *wider*, against, *wieder*, again, ON. *vithr*, Goth. *withra*; cogn. with Sanskrit *vi*, apart, with suffix as in L. *inter*, *intra*. The *withers* are so called because they feel the pull of the vehicle. Cf. synon. Ger. *widerrist*, of which second element is cogn. with *wrist*.

Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung (*Haml.* iii. 2).

within, without. AS. *withinnan*, *withūtan*, lit. against the inside, outside (see *with*). With sense-development of *without* cf. that of F. *hors*, lit. outside.

withy, withe. AS. *wīthig*, willow, bond (*Judges*, xvi.). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *weede*, hop-bine, Ger. *weide*, willow, ON. *vith*, *vithja*; prob. from an Aryan root meaning flexible which appears in L. *vitis*, vine-tendril, *vimen*, osier, *vinum*, vine, G. *ἰτέα*, willow.

witness. AS. *witnes*, evidence (given of one's own knowledge or *wit*). For transition from abstract to personal cf. F. *témoin*, a witness, representing L. *testimonium*, evidence. With to *call to witness* cf. F. *prendre à témoin*, orig. sense of both phrases being abstract. Verb to *witness* is in *Piers Plowm.*

witticism, wittingly. See *wit*.

wittol [*archaic*]. Husband conniving at wife's infidelity. App. from bird-name *witewal*, *woodwale*, the green woodpecker, from a belief that it hatched the cuckoo's eggs and reared the cuckoo's young as its own. No doubt the application of the nickname was partly determined by a punning allusion to *wit*, knowledge, AS. *witol*, knowing (the old etymologists explained *wittol* as *wit-all*, i.e. know all). For a similar use of a bird-name cf. *cuckold* and also L. *curruca*, "the bird which hatcheth the cuckowes egges; also a cuckold, Juv. *Sat.* vi." (Holyoak). The bird-name is app. from *wood*, but the second element is obscure. It has been supposed to be cogn. with *Welsh* (q.v.) and to mean foreigner.

witwal, a bird: picus. *Witwal*, or *wittal*, a witting cuckold: Cornelius Tacitus (Litt.).

wivern [*her.*]. Dragon. AF. *wivre*, ONF. form of F. *guivre*, snake, L. *vipera*, viper. The *-n* is excrescent, as in *bittern*. The initial *gu-*, *w-* suggests that the word passed into F. via OHG.

wizard. ME. *wisard*, from *wise*[2], with pejorative suffix (cf. *dastard*, *sluggard*, etc.). Unconnected with *witch*.

wizened. From *wizen*, AS. *wisnian*, to wither, cogn. with *weornian*, to fade; cf. ON. *visinn*, wizened, whence *visna*, to wither, also OHG. *wesanēn*. ? Cogn. with Teut. *wesan*, to be, with sense of "has been" (cf. Ger. *verwesen*, decayed), ? or from Aryan root containing idea of destruction which appears in L. *virus*, poison. Also spelt *weazen-ed*.

woad. AS. *wād*; cf. Du. *weede*, Ger. *waid*; also F. *guède*, It. *guado*, from Teut. Prob. an ancient Aryan word represented in L. by *vitrum*.

wobble. For earlier *wabble*, frequent. of dial. *wap*, cogn. with ME. *quappen*, to tremble, and perh. ult. with *squab*.

woe. AS. *wā*, orig. interj. of dismay. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wee*, Ger. *weh*, ON. *vei*, Goth. *weh*; also L. *vae*. In *woe is me*, etc. the complement is dat. (cf. L. *vae victis*). Cf. *wail*, *welladay*. *Woebegone* preserves the p.p. of AS. *begān*, *begangan*, to surround, beset, take possession of, the *woe-* being instrument.

> Wo was this wrecched womman tho begon (Chauc. B. 918).
>
> "Go wei," quod the kok, "wo the bi-go!" (*Vox and Wolf*).

woiwode. See *voivode*.

wold. ME. *wald*, AS. *weald*. See *weald*. Orig. sense, like that of *forest*, was uncultivated or unenclosed ground. The northern *wolds* are usu. treeless, like the southern *downs*. Cf. *Cotswold*.

wolf. AS. *wulf*. Aryan; cf. Du. Ger. *wolf*, ON. *ūlfr*, Goth. *wulfs*, L. *lupus*, G. λύκος, Sanskrit *vṛka*; cogn. with G. ἑλκεῖν, to tear (cf. *vulture*). The lost guttural of the Teut. forms survives in ON. *ylgr*, she-wolf. As the commonest of the predatory animals the wolf figures largely in metaphor and is an important element in Teut. names (*Ethelwulf*, *Wolfram*, etc.). As emblem of famine in to *keep the wolf from the door*. See also *Tartar*.

> Veniunt ad vos in vestimentis ovium, intrinsecus autem sunt lupi rapaces (*Vulg. Matt.* vii. 15).

wolfram [*chem.*]. Ger., orig. personal name, "wolf raven." For application to mineral cf. *cobalt*, *nickel*.

wolverine. NAmer. glutton[2]. Irreg. from *wolf*.

woman. AS. *wīfmann*, wife man, i.e. female being, with pl. *wīfmen*. For loss of *-f-* cf. *leman*. Change of vowel is due to the init. *w-* (cf. *won't*), survival of orig. sound in pl. being app. due to unconscious tendency to differentiate, perh. also to assim. to second syllable (*wĭmĭn*).

> And she answered (all the woman in her flashing from her eyes),
> "You mustn't ask no questions, and you won't be told no lies!" (Gilbert, *Annie Protheroe*).

womb. AS. *wamb*, belly. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wam*, Ger. *wamme*, *wampe*, ON. *vömb*, Goth. *wamba*, all rather in gen. than in spec. E. mod. sense.

> And he covetide to fille his wombe of the coddis that the hoggis eeten (Wyc. *Luke*, xv. 16).

wombat. From native Austral. *womback*.

wonder. AS. *wundor*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wonder*, Ger. *wunder*, ON. *undr*. *Wondrous* is altered from ME. *wonders*, adv. genitive of adj. *wonder*, which is a back-formation from adv. *wonderly*, AS. *wundorlīc*. Cf. *righteous* for a similar adoption of *-ous*. *Wonderland* was popularized by Lewis Carroll (1865).

> The great world behold, lo, divided wondersly
> Into two regions (*Four Elements*, c. 1510).

wont. First as adj. With excrescent *-t* from ME. *wone*, *wune*, accustomed, AS. *gewun*, usual, cogn. with *wunian*, to dwell, continue, become habituated. Perh. also partly from the p.p. *woned* of the ME. verb. Cf. Ger. *gewohnt*, wont, OHG. *giwon*, of which earlier form survives in *gewohnheit*, habit, *gewöhnlich*, usually. Also ON. *vanr*, accustomed, *venja*, to accustom (see *wean*). The whole group perh. belongs to the Aryan root meaning pleasure which appears in *winsome*, *Venus*, etc.

> She never was to swiche gestes woned (Chauc. E. 339).

won't. For *will not*. For change of vowel after *w-* cf. *woman*. Perh. also influenced by *don't*.

woo. ME. *wowen*, AS. *wōgian*, also *wōgere*, wooer, with no known cognates.

wood. AS. *widu*, *wudu*, forest, timber (cf. double sense of Ger. *holz*); cogn. with ON. *vithr*, tree, OHG. *witu* (still in *wiedehopf*, hoopoe, wood-hen, lit. wood-hopper); also with OIr. *fid*, tree, Gael. *fiodh*, wood, Welsh *gwydd*, trees. For *woodbine* see *bine*. Second element of *woodruff*, AS. *wudurofe*, is obscure. The fact that it is a common surname (cf. *Woodward*) would point to some

connection with *reeve*[1]; cf. Ger. *waldmeister*, "woodroof, woodrow, spurry" (Ludw.), lit. wood-master. The *wood-reeve* was an important official, and the bird-name *ruff*[4] (m.), *reeve*[3] (f.), suggests a possible ablaut relation between the vowels. *Not to see the wood for trees* has parallels in most langs.; cf. Ovid's *frondem in silvis non cernere*.

woodburytype [*phot.*]. Invented by *W. B. Woodbury* (†1885).

woodchuck. NAmer. marmot. NAmer. Ind. (Cree) *wuchak*, assimilated to *wood*. Longfellow's *ojeeg* (*Hiawatha*, xvi.) is the Odjibway form.

woof. Altered, under influence of *weave*, from ME. *oof*, "thred for webbynge; *trama*" (*Prompt. Parv.*), AS. *ōwef*, which is likewise altered under same influence from *ōwebb*, *āwebb*, whence dial. *abb* in same sense. The prefix of the last word is *on-*. See *web*.

wool. AS. *wull*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wol*, Ger. *wolle*, ON. *ull*, Goth. *wulla*; cogn. with L. *villus*, *vellus*, Russ. *volna*, Welsh *gwlán* (whence *flannel*), Sanskrit *ūrṇā*. The *woolsack* is supposed by Evelyn to be emblematic of chief source of national wealth. Both he and Pepys use *wool-pack* of judges' bench in House of Lords. To *go woolgathering* (of wits), used by Flor., is perh. connected with the salving of wool from hedges and brambles, a task entrusted to the weak and inefficient.

> And so his hyghness shall have thereoff but as hadd the man that sherid is hogge, muche crye and litill woll (*NED.* c. 1460).

> The sons of Knipperdoling
> Let all their senses run a-woolling
> (Ward, *Hudibras Rediv.* 1715).

woold [*naut.*]. With excrescent *-d*, for earlier *wool*, Du. *woelen*, to wrap, orig. to wind; cogn. with *wallow*.

> Hemp roopes for wulling of ordinance vj coyles (*Privy Council Acts*, 1547).

word. AS. *word*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *woord*, Ger. *wort*, ON. *orth*, Goth. *waurd*; cogn. with L. *verbum* (cf. *beard*, *red*). Also used for *word of honour*, e.g. *upon my word*, and for *watch-word*, e.g. *sharp's* (*mum's*) *the word*. Also collect. in *the word* (*of God*), *household word* (i.e. familiar expression). *Wordbook* is a foolish mod. imit. of Ger. *wörterbuch*, which is itself a 17 cent. "speech-purifying" substitute for *lexicon*.

work. Verb is AS. *wyrcan*, past *worhte* (whence *wrought*), from noun *weorc*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. *werk*, ON. *verk*; cogn. with *organ* and G. ἔργον, work. See also *wright*. Sense of fortification is found in AS. *Workday*, *workman*, *workhouse* are AS., the last in sense of *workshop*. *Workaday* is prob. for *working-day*. With mod. use of *works* as sing. cf. *United States* (v.i.), *shambles*, *golf-links*, etc.

> O, how full of briers is this working-day world (*As You Like It*, i. 3).

> The United States has brought into existence a new steel-works (*Daily Chron.* May 1, 1919).

world. AS. *weorold*, *woruld*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wereld*, Ger. *welt* (OHG. *weralt*), ON. *veröld*, all compds. of which first element means man (cf. *werwolf*), and second, cogn. with *old*, means age (cf. Goth. *alds*, world). Thus Ger. *weltalter*, epoch, is etym. pleon. Orig. sense was age, period, later development being imit. of L. *saeculum*, century, used, in early Church L., for (this) world in contrast with eternity (cf. *secular*, *temporal*). Orig. sense still in *world without end* = L. *in saecula saeculorum*. For extended senses cf. those of F. *monde*. Mod. pol. compds., e.g. *world-power*, (*-politics*), are adapted from Ger. (see *welt*[2]). With *all the world and his wife* (Swift) cf. F. *tout le monde et son père*.

worm. AS. *wyrm*, serpent, dragon, worm. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *worm*, Ger. *wurm* (still meaning serpent in poet. *lindwurm*), ON. *ormr* (as in the *Great Orme*, i.e. dragon), Goth. *waurms*; cogn. with L. *vermis*, G. ῥόμος.

wormwood. Corrupt. of AS. *wermōd*, *weremōd*; cf. Du. *wermoet*, Ger. *wermut*. The two elements app. represent man (see *werwolf*, *world*) and courage (*mood*[1]), and I suggest that the name is due to the early use of the herb as an aphrodisiac. See quot. below, and cf. *skirret*.

> Prosunt [absinthia] hominibus, spleni, virgaeque virili (Neckham, 12 cent.).

worry. AS. *wyrgan*, to strangle. WGer.; cf. Du. *worgen*, Ger. *würgen*. Orig. sense in to *worry sheep* (*prey*). Later sense appears to have been affected by obs. *warray*, *werrey* (see *war*); cf. sense-development of *harry*.

worse, **worst**. AS. *wiersa*, *wierrest*, used as compar. and superl. of *yfel*. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *wirs*, *wirsista*, OHG. *wirser*, *wirsist*, ON. *verri*, *verst*, Goth. *wairsiza* (compar.); survives only in E. & Scand. Sc. *waur* is from ON. With to *worst* cf. synon. to *best*. With vulgar *worser* cf. literary

better, lesser. If the worst comes to the worst is 16 cent., but the first *worst* was perh. orig. *worse*.

I cannot hate thee worser than I do
(*Ant. & Cleop.* ii. 5).

worship. First as noun. AS. *weorthscipe*, "worth-ship," glory, dignity, orig. sense surviving in *your worship* (cf. *your lordship, honour, majesty*, etc., *the worshipful the Mayor*). Verb is ME. See quot. s.v. *worsted*.

worsted. Recorded from 13 cent. From *Worstead*, Norfolk, place of origin. See Chauc. A. 262. F. *ostade*, "the stuffe worsted, or woosted" (Cotg.), is from E.

I wold make my doblet all worsted for worship of Norffolk (*Paston Let.* ii. 235).

wort[1]. Herb. Now chiefly in compds. (*colewort, mugwort*, etc.), otherwise replaced by *plant*. AS. *wyrt*, plant, root. Com. Teut.; cf. OSax. *wurt*, Ger. *wurz*, ON. *urt*, Goth. *waurts*; cogn. with *root*[1], and ult. also with L. *radix*, G. ῥίζα. See also *wurzel*.

wort[2]. Unfermented beer. AS. *wyrt*, in *maxwyrt*, mash-wort, app. ident. with *wort*[1]; cf. OSax. *wurtia*, Ger. *würze*, spice, ON. *virtr*, beer-wort, cogn. but not ident. forms.

worth[1]. Value. AS. *weorth* (noun & adj.). Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *waard*, Ger. *wert*, ON. *verth*, Goth. *wairths*; ? cogn. with *ware*[1]. With later *worthy* cf. *swarthy, vasty, wary*. The suffix *-worth*, in *stalworth*, is cogn.

worth[2] [*archaic*]. In *woe worth the day*. Pres. subj. of AS. *weorthan*, to become, be. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *worden*, Ger. *werden*, ON. *vertha*, Goth. *wairthan*; cogn. with L. *vertere*, to turn, ground-sense of taking direction appearing in cogn. *-ward(s)*. See also *weird*.

Thus saith the Lord God; Howl ye, Woe worth the day [*Vulg.* vae diei] (*Ezek.* xxx. 2).

worthy. See *worth*[1], and cf. Ger. *würdig*, ON. *verthugr*. Application to person, e.g. *a Tudor worthy*, appears in ME.

wot. See *wit*.

would. Past of *will* (q.v.).

wound. AS. *wund*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wond*, Ger. *wunde*, ON. *und*, Goth. *wunds* (adj.). The adj. (AS. *wund*, Ger. *wund*) is perh. the older, and represents the pres. part. (cf. *friend, fiend*) of a Teut. verb, possibly represented by E. *win* (q.v.). Formerly rimed with *ground* (v.i.).

I'll sing thy [Charles I's] obsequies with trumpet sounds
And write thy epitaph with bloods and wounds
(Montrose).

wourali. See *curare*.

wr-. All words in *wr-* are of Teut. origin, the *w-* disappearing in Ger. & ON., though persisting as *v-* in mod. Scand. langs. The combination corresponds to G. ῥ- for earlier Ϝῥ-. A large proportion of *wr-* words belong to an Aryan root with sense of twisting.

wrack. ME. *wrac*, var. *wreck* (q.v.), from which it is now differentiated in sense; cf. Du. *wrak*; also F. *varech*, sea-weed, orig. "a sea-wrack or wrecke" (Cotg.), from E. See also *rack*[4]. *Wreck* is always *wrack* in early editions of Shaks.

The constable of the castel doun is fare
To seen this wrak, and al the ship he soghte
(Chauc. B. 512).

Wraf. Member of *Women's Royal Air Force* (1917). See *Waac* and cf. *Anzac*.

wraith. Orig. Sc. Earlier *wrath, wreth*, altered from *warth*, in orig. sense of guardian angel, ON. *vörthr*, guardian. See *ward*.

wrangle. ME. *wranglen*, cogn. with *wring*. Hence *wrangler* (univ.), disputant in schools, applied to first class in mathematical tripos.

wrap. App. for earlier *wlap*, for which see quot. s.v. *cratch*. This occurs passim in Wyc. where Tynd. has *wrap*. See also *develop*. It is possible that *wrapper* and *envelope* are ult. related. With fig. *wrapped up in* cf. *bound up with*. *Wrop* was once literary (v.i.).

The world was like a large and sumptuous shop,
Where God his goodly treasures did unwrap
(Sylv. *Furies*).

wrath. AS. *wrāthu*, from *wrāth*, angry, whence *wroth*; cogn. with Du. *wreed*, angry, OHG. *rīdan*, to twist, ON. *reithr*, angry, and ult. with *writhe*.

wreak. AS. *wrecan*, to avenge (q.v.), orig. to drive, urge. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wreken*, Ger. *rächen*, ON. *reka*, to drive, pursue, Goth. *wrikan*, to persecute; cogn. with L. *urgēre*, G. εἴργειν, to shut in. To *wreak vengeance* is, compared with ME., pleon. Sometimes erron. used by mod. writers as though it were pres. of *wrought* (see *work*). See also *wreck, wretch*.

He wolde doon so ferforthly his myght
Upon the tiraunt Creon hem to wreke
(Chauc. A. 960).

The damage they have wreaked must be repaired to the uttermost farthing
(*Sunday Times*, Oct. 6, 1918).

wreath. AS. *wrāth*, fillet, bandage, cogn. with *writhe*. Orig. sense of twisting in *wreath of*

smoke, face wreathed in smiles, wreathed horn (Spenser, Wordsworth).

wreck. AS. *wræc*, exile, misery, from *wrecan*, to drive, wreak (q.v.). It later assumed sense of cogn. *wrack*, applied to anything driven ashore by the waves. Cf. *wretch*.

wren. AS. *wrenna*; cf. ON. *rindill*. ? From *Rindr, Vrindr*, one of the wives of Odin. Its names in other langs. are usu. royal, e.g. L. *regulus*, F. *roitelet*, Ger. *zaunkönig*, app. in allusion to golden crest.

Wren. Member of *Women's Royal Naval* (Div.).

wrench. AS. *wrenc*, artifice, trick, whence *wrencan*, to twist, wrench; cogn. with *wring* (q.v.). It is curious that the fig. sense (still in colloq. *wrinkle*) appears first in E. Logical order of senses appears in Ger. *ränke*, intrigue, pl. of *rank*, twist, cogn. with *renken*, to wrench, dislocate.

> His wily wrenches thou ne mayst nat flee
> (Chauc. G. 1081).

wrest. AS. *wrǣstan*, to twist, cogn. with *wreath, writhe, wrist*. Twisting idea is still prominent in fig. sense.

> The House is bent on wresting anything to his prejudice they can pick up (Pepys, Oct. 28, 1667).

wrestle. AS. *wrǣstlian*, from *wrest* (v.s.).

wretch. AS. *wrœcca*, outcast, exile, from *wrecan*, to expel, "wreak"; for sense-development cf. Ger. *elend*, wretched, orig. exile, OHG. *eli-lenti*, of alien land. OHG. *recko, wreckeo*, bandit, outlaw, took in MHG. sense of warrior, whence poet. Ger. *recke*, revived by Wieland in 18 cent. With Pepys' regular "my wife, poor wretch" cf. quot. below. The word is still used somewhat endearingly in dial.

> Excellent wretch! Perdition seize my soul,
> But I do love thee (*Oth.* iii. 3).

wrick, rick. To twist. ME., *wrikken*, cogn. with *wriggle*. Cf. Du. *wrikken*, Norw. Dan. *vrikke*, Sw. *vricka*.

wriggle. Frequent. of obs. *wrig*, cogn. with *wrick* (v.s.) and with *wry, writhe*; cf. AS. *wrīgian*, to struggle forward.

wright. Now dial., exc. in compds. (*wheelwright, shipwright*, etc.), but very common as surname. AS. *wyrhta*, worker, from *wyrcan*, to work. Cf. OHG. *wurhta*, worker, also surviving in surnames, e.g. *Schuchardt*, shoe-wright.

> Se wyrhta ys wyrthe hys metys
> (AS. *Gosp. Matt.* x. 10).

wring. AS. *wringan*, to twist. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *wringen*, Ger. *ringen*, Norw. Dan. *vrang*, contorted, Goth. *wruggō*, noose. Cogn. with *wrench, writhe*, etc.

wrinkle. AS. *wrincle*, cogn. with *wring, wrench*; cf. obs. Du. *wrinkel*, Ger. *runzel*, dim. of OHG. *runza* (for **wrunkza*); cogn. with L. *ruga*, furrow, wrinkle, and prob. also with *ruck*[2]. In sense of device, etc. (in *Euphues*), as in to *give one a wrinkle*, app. a direct dim. from *wrench* (q.v.).

wrist. AS. *wrist*, also *handwrist*, cogn. with *writhe*. For sense cf. Ger. *handgelenk*, wrist, from *lenken*, to turn. The Teut. sense is joint, articulation; cf. LG. *wrist*, Ger. *rist*, wrist and ankle in MHG., ON. *rist*, ankle.

writ. AS. *writ, gewrit*, a writing, legal document, scripture, from *write*. With *Holy writ* cf. *scripture*, F. *écritures saintes*, etc.

> Ge dweliath, and ne cunnon hälige gewritu
> (AS. *Gosp. Matt.* xxii. 29).
>
> The King's writ runs in Ireland
> (Lord Wimborne, Nov. 15, 1917).

write. AS. *wrītan*, to grave, draw, write. Com. Teut., though spec. sense, orig. to scratch runes on bark (see *book*), is not found in Du. & Ger.; cf. Du. *rijten*, Ger *reissen*, to tear, ON. *rītan*, to write, Goth. **wreitan* (inferred from *writs*, stroke of pen). Orig. sense of L. *scribere* was also to scratch (see *shrive*). Cf. also *character*.

writhe. AS. *wrīthan*, to twist. Com. Teut.; cf. archaic Du. *wrijten*, OHG. *rīdan* (whence F. *rider*, to wrinkle), ON. *rītha*. Orig. strong, as still in poet. p.p. *writhen*.

wrong. Late AS. *wrang*, injustice, from *wring*; cogn. with ON. *rangr* (for **wrangr*). As adj. still means lit. bent, crooked, in ME.

> Ether of litil, ether of greet, and wrong [*Vulg.* tortus] nose (Wyc. *Lev.* xxi. 19).
>
> Wrong is in French aptly called *Tort*, because wrong is wrested or crooked, being contrary to what is right and straight
> (Leigh, *Philologicall Commentary*).

wroth. See *wrath*.

wrought. See *work*.

wry. ME., bent, twisted, from *wrien*, to twist, etc., AS. *wrīgian*. Orig. sense survives in *awry*. See *wriggle*.

> This Phebus gan aweyward for to wryen
> (Chauc. H. 262).

wurzel. Ger., root[1] (q.v.). Not a dim., but an orig. compd., OHG. *wurzala*, for **wurzwalu*, root-staff (see *wort*[1], *wale*); cf. AS. *wyrtwala*, root, stock, *wyrtwalian*, to plant. See also *mangel-wurzel*.

wyandotte. Breed of fowls from NAmer. Name of Red Ind. tribe.

wych-elm. See *witch-elm.*

Wykehamist. Member of Winchester College, founded (1378) by *William of Wykeham*, bishop of Winchester. Recorded from 16 cent.

wyvern. See *wivern.*

x-. All words in *x-*, exc. *xebec*, are of G. origin and learned formation. In the abbrevs. *Xmas, Xtian, X-* represents G. X (= *ch*); so also XP for G. Χριστός, Christ.

x. As symbol for 10 from L. In math. distortion of earlier crossed *r*, for L. *radix* (see *root*[1]) or *res*, as used by medieval mathematicians for the unknown quantity. Hence *x-rays*, from their unknown character (see *Röntgen rays*). On beer-barrels *XX, XXX* are said to be for *extra.*

Xanthippe. Shrew. Wife of Socrates.

xantho-. From G. ξανθός, yellow.

xebec. Vessel. Cf. F. *chabec, chebec*, It. *sciabecco, zambecco*, Sp. *jabeque*, Turk. *sumbakī*, all from Arab. *shabbak.*

xeno-. From G. ξένος, guest, stranger, foreigner.

xero-. From G. ξηρός, dry.

xipho-. From G. ξίφος, sword.

xylo-. From G. ξύλον, wood, timber.

xyster [*med.*]. Instrument for scraping bones. G. ξυστήρ, from ξύειν, to scrape.

xystus [*antiq.*]. Covered colonnade for use of athletes in winter. G. ξυστός, prop. adj., scraped (v.s.), from polished floor.

Y. Of various Y-shaped devices. Also *y-moth*, gamma-moth.

y-. In archaisms for AS. *ge-*. See *yclept.*

yacht. Du. *jacht*, earlier *jagt*, for *jagtschip*, from *jagen*, to hunt; cf. LG. *jageschip.* Used by Purch. (*jact*) in transl. from Du. Pepys (from 1659) has many allusions to the king's yacht, built as an improvement on his Du. pleasure-boat. *Yachting*, like skating (see *skate*[2]), came from Holland with Charles II. Also in F. (Colbert, 1666).

> [We] anchored thwart of Sluis, where came on board us with his yachts [*MS.* yoathes] the Prince of Orange (Phineas Pett, 1613).
>
> He is building the King's yacht, which will be a pretty thing, and much beyond the Dutchman (Pepys, Jan. 13, 1661).
>
> I sailed this morning with his Majesty in one of his yachts (or pleasure boats), vessels not known among us till the Dutch East India Company presented that curious piece to the king (Evelyn, Oct. 1, 1661).

yager [*hist.*]. Du. *jager*, as *jäger* (q.v.). See also *yacht.*

yah. Natural expression of derision.

yahoo. Brute in human form. Coined by Swift (*Gulliver*), prob. from *yah.*

Yahveh, Yahvist. See *Jehovah.*

yak. Tibetan *gyak.*

yale lock. From name of US. inventor (19 cent.).

yam. Native WAfr. Spelt *inami, inani* by Hakl., *iniamo* by Purch.; cf. F. *iame* (*Paul et Virginie*), Port. *inhame.* Senegal *nyami*, to eat, "understood by foreigners as referring to the African 'staff of life'" (James Platt, *Notes & Queries*, March 24, 1900).

> Saying in the true Creolian language and style, "No! me no can yam more" (Hickey's *Memoirs*, ii. 64).

Yama. Hindu judge of the dead. Sanskrit.

yamen. See *Tsung-li-yamen.*

yank [*US.*]. To jerk abruptly. Origin unknown.

Yankee. Orig. (18 cent.) of limited application, and perh. first used of Du. inhabitants of New Amsterdam (New York). Prob. a dim. of Du. *Jan*, John (cf. *Jenkin*). It has also been suggested that it is a back-formation, like *Chinee, Portugee*, from Du. *Jan Kes*, lit. John Cornelius, both of which names are used as nicknames in Du. *Yankee doodle* was a pop. song during the War of Independence (1775–83).

> And some be Scot, but the worst, God wot, and the boldest thieves, be Yank!
> (Kipling, *Three Sealers*).

yap. Imit.; cf. F. *japper*, to yelp.

yard[1]. Measure. AS. *gierd*, rod, wand, measure of land; cf. Du. *gard*, rod, Ger. *gerte*, "a rod, switch, or wand" (Ludw.), Goth. *gazds*, stake; ? ult. cogn. with L. *hasta*, spear. For sense of measure cf. *rod, rood, pole*[1], *perch*[2]. Orig. sense still in naut. *yard, yard-arm.* Hanging at the *yard-arm* is recorded in Purch.

yard[2]. Enclosure. AS. *geard.* WAryan; cf. Du. *gaard*, OHG. *garto* (cf. *Stuttgart*), ON. *garthr* (see *garth*), Goth. *gards*, house, L. *hortus*, garden (q.v.), G. χόρτος, feeding-place, all with ground-sense of hedged enclosure; also OIr. *gort*, field, Russ. *gorod*, town (as in *Novgorod*), OSlav. *gradu* (*Belgrade, Petrograd*). For sense-development in other langs. cf. *town.*

yarn. AS. *gearn*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *garen*, Ger. ON. *garn*. Thought to come from an Aryan root containing idea of winding which appears in ON. *görn* (pl. *garner*), entrails, and L. *haru-spex*, "a divinour or soothsayer by looking in beastes bowels" (Coop.). Fig. sense from sailors' practice of telling tales while engaged in sedentary work such as yarn-twisting, with secondary allusion to length.

yarrow. AS. *gearwe*. WGer.; cf. Du. *gerw*, Ger. *garbe* (OHG. *garawa*).

yashmak. Moslem woman's veil. Arab.

yataghan. Earlier also *ataghan* (Byron). Turk. *yātāghān*, from *yātāq*, bed, ? thus a bedside weapon; cf. F. *épée de chevet*, lit. pillow-sword.

yaw [*naut.*]. ON. *jaga*, to sway (like a door on its hinges), supposed to be from Ger. *jagen*, to hunt (see *yacht*). In Shaks. (*Haml.* v. 2).

> If any lose companie, and come in sight againe, to make three yawes, and strike the myson three times (Hawkins, 1564).

yawl[1]. Boat. Du. *jol*, "a Jutland boat" (Sewel); cf. LG. *jolle*, whence also Norw. Dan. *jolle*, Sw. *julle*, Ger. *jolle*, *jölle* (also *golle*, *gelle*), F. *yole*; ? ult. from ON. *kjöll*, barge, ship, keel[2]. Purch. has *joll*, in transl. from Du. *Jolly-boat* (q.v.) is unconnected.

yawl[2]. To yell, etc. Imit., cf. Ger. *jaulen*, ON. *gaula*.

yawn. AS. *gānian*, also *gīnan*, *geonian*. Com. Teut.; cf. Ger. *gähnen* (OHG. *ginēn*, *geinōn*), ON. *gīna* (cf. ON. *gin*, maw); also, without the *-n-* (orig. inflexional), Du. *geeuwen*, OHG. *giwēn*; cogn. with L. *hiare*, to gape, G. χειά, hole.

yaws. Tropical Afr. disease, framboesia. Orig. from Guiana, and prob. a Guarani (Brazil) word.

yclept. Now only facet., perh. owing to its use by Armado and Holofernes in *Love's Lab. Lost*. ME. (*y-* for AS. *ge-*) for AS. *gecliped*, p.p. of *clipian*, to call (out); cf. OFris. *klippa*, to ring, LG. *klippen*, to resound.

> He conquered al the regne of Femenye,
> That whilom was y-cleped Scithia (Chauc. A. 866).

ye. AS. *gē*, *gīe*, nom. pl., and as such distinguished from *you* in ME., though often confused with it in early mod. E., e.g. in *thankee* (*thank ye*). Aryan; cf. Du. *gij*, OHG. *ir* (*ihr*), ON. *ēr*, Goth. *jūs*, G. ὑμεῖς, Sanskrit *yūyam*. See *you*, *your*.

> Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you (*Matt.* v. 11).

y[e]. Archaic printing for *the*, *y* being substituted for obs. symbol þ (= *th*). Cf. the substitution in Sc. of *z* for obs. ȝ (= *gh* or *y*) in *Mackenzie*, etc.

yea. AS. *gēa*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. Ger. ON. Goth. *ja*; coğn. with G. ἦ, truly. See *yes*.

yean, **ean** [*archaic & dial.*]. To bring forth (a lamb), whence *yeanling*, young lamb. AS. *geēanian* and *ēanian*; cf. Du. *oonen*; ? ult. cogn. with L. *agnus*, lamb; cf. Welsh *oen*, OIr. *úan*, lamb.

year. AS. *gēar*, *gēr*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *jaar*, Ger. *jahr*, ON. *ār*, Goth. *jēr*. Also OPers. *yār-*. Orig. sense was prob. spring, turn of the year; cf. cogn. G. ὥρα, season, spring, Slav. *jaru*, spring. The true Aryan word for year appears in G. ἔτος, cogn. with L. *vetus*, old. For uninflected neut. pl., as still in *two-year-old*, etc., cf. *swine*.

yearn. AS. *giernan*, from *georn*, eager, desirous. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *gaarne*, Ger. *gern* (adv., willingly), ON. *gjarn*, Goth. *gairns* (in *faihu-gairns*, avaricious); also Ger. *begehren*, to desire (from MHG. *geren*).

yeast. AS. *gist*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *gest*, Ger. *gischt*, earlier *gäscht* (cf. *gähren*, to ferment, causal from OHG. *jesen*), ON. *jastr*; cogn. with G. ζεῖν, to boil.

yelk. See *yolk*.

yell. AS. *gellan*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *gillen*, Ger. *gellen*, ON. *gjalla*; cogn. with AS. *galan*, to sing, and hence with *nightingale*. Of imit. origin.

yellow. AS. *geolu*, *geolw-*. WGer.; cf. Du. *geel*, Ger. *gelb* (OHG. *gelo*, *gelw-*); cogn. with ON. *gulr*, L. *helvus*, pale yellow, G. χλωρός, green, OPers. *zari-*, yellow. *Yellow-hammer* is for *-ammer*, AS. *amore*, *emer*, with which cf. Ger. *goldammer*, *emmerling* (corruptly *hämmerling*), applied to various birds; perh. cogn. with OHG. *amar*, kind of corn (cf. hist. of *linnet*). The corrupt. may be partly due to the metallic note of the bird. The *yellow peril* was first formulated in Germany (*die gelbe gefahr*). Hence perh. also US. *yellow press* (1898), sensationally chauvinistic.

> The yellow-hammers on the roof-tiles beat
> Sweet little dulcimers to broken time
> (Francis Ledwidge).

yelp. AS. *gielpan*, to boast; cogn. with *yell*; cf. MHG. *gelfen*, ON. *gjālpa*. Of imit. origin.

yen. Jap. coinage unit. Chin. *yuen*, round, dollar.

yeoman. From 13 cent. App. for unrecorded AS. **gēa-mann* (cf. OFris. *gāman*, villager), with first element cogn. with archaic Ger. *gau*, region, country (as in *Rheingau, Breisgau, Aargau*, etc.), OHG. *gouwi*; cf. Goth. *gawi* and AS. *-gēa* (in place-names). ME. sense (Chauc. etc.) is that of trusted attendant and fighting-man of lower rank than squire, the order being "knight, squire, yeoman, knave." This survives in *yeoman service* (*Haml.* v. 2). We may compare Ger. *landsknecht*, foot-soldier, lit. land man. For later sense of small landholder cf. that of *squire*. *Yeomanry* is formed on *infantry, cavalry*, mil. organization dating from 1761. Mod. spelling attempts to reconcile the ME. forms *yemen, yoman*.

> The flower of England's chivalry, her knights and yeomen, had perished
> (Corbett-Smith, *Marne and after*).

yes. AS. *gēse*, ? for *gēa swā*, yea so, ? or *gēa sī*, yea be it. A much stronger affirmation than the simple *yea*. Cf. AS. *nese*, no. *Yes* does not occur in *A V.*, and in Shaks. is used esp., like F. *si*, in reply to a neg. question.

yesterday. AS. *giestrandæg*, with which cf. *giestranæfen*, whence poet. *yestre'en*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *gisteren*, Ger. *gestern*, also ON. *i gær*, yesterday, to-morrow, Goth. *gistradagis*, to-morrow, ground-sense being the day other than to-day; cogn. with L. *heri, hesternus*, G. *χθές*, Sanskrit *hyas*.

> Where are the snows of yester-year [*antan*]?
> (Rossetti, *transl. of* Villon's *ballade*).

yet. AS. *gīet*. Ger. *jetzt*, now, MHG. *ietze, iezuo*, app. from *ie*, ay, ever, *zuo*, to, suggests that AS. *gīet* is a similar compd.

yew. AS. *īw, ēow*. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *ijf*, Ger. *eibe* (OHG. *īwa*, whence F. *if*), ON. *ȳr*; cogn. with Welsh *yw*, OIr. *eo*. Association with bow is very early, ON. *ȳr* being used for bow, as *askr*, ash, is for spear.

Yggdrasil [*Norse myth.*]. Ash-tree binding together earth, heaven and hell. From *Yggr*, a name of Odin.

Yiddish [*ling.*]. Ger. *jüdisch*, Jewish.

yield. AS. *gieldan*, to pay, render, orig. strong (v.i.) and trans.; current sense of surrendering from reflex. use. Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *gelden*, Ger. *gelten*, to be worth (whence *geld*, money), ON. *gjalda*, Goth. *-gildan*, in compds.; cogn. with OIr. *gell*, pledge. Earliest E. sense survives in noun *yield* (from investments, land, etc.).

> And by the force of twenty is he take
> Unyolden, and y-drawe unto the stake
> (Chauc. A. 2641).

> Clepe the workmen, and yelde to hem her hijre
> (Wyc. *Matt.* xx. 8).

-yl [*chem.*]. G. *ὕλη*, material, orig. wood, timber, cogn. with L. *silva*, wood.

yodel. Ger. *jodeln*, used of the Swiss mountaineers. Of imit. origin.

yogi. Hindu devotee of *yoga*, ascetic meditation. Hind., Sanskrit, union. Fryer (17 cent.) has *Jogue, Jogi*.

yo-ho, yo-heave-ho [*naut.*]. Similar meaningless cries are recorded from c. 1300.

> Your maryners shall synge arowe
> Hey how and rumby lowe (*Squire of Low Degree*).

> Al the marynalis ansuert of that samyn sound, "hou, hou" (*Complaynt of Scotlande*, 1549).

yoicks. Earlier (18 cent.) also *hyke, hoix, heux*. Cf. *tally-ho*.

yoke. AS. *geoc*, yoke, yoke of oxen, measure of land. Aryan; cf. Du. *juk*, Ger. *joch*, ON. *ok*, Goth. *juk*, L. *jugum*, G. *ζυγόν*, Sanskrit *yuga*. See also *join*. A word from the earliest agricultural age of mankind. Sense of pair and fig. uses (*under the yoke*, etc.) are also common to Aryan langs.

> Thou robed man of justice, take thy place;—
> And thou, his yoke-fellow of equity,
> Bench by his side (*Lear*, iii. 6).

yokel. Origin unknown. It is ident. in form with one of the dial. names of the *hickwall*, a kind of woodpecker (? cf. *silly cuckoo*). ? Or from *yoke* (of plough); cf. Ger. *flegel*, yokel, lit. flail.

yolk, yelk. AS. *geoloca*, from *geolu*, yellow.

yon, yonder. AS. *geon*, that, *geond*, thither, with suffix as in *hither, thither*; cf. *geondan*, beyond. Com. Teut.; cf. Ger. *jener*, ON. *enn, inn*, Goth. *jains*; cogn. with G. *ἐκεῖνος*. Now, exc. in dial. and poet. style, replaced ungrammatically by *that*.

yore. AS. *gēara*, genitive pl. of *gēar*, year. Orig. used without *of*.

> Hoom to Surrye been they went ful fayn,
> And doon hir nedes as they han doon yoore
> (Chauc. B. 173).

yorker [*cricket*]. ? From *York*, as being a favourite ball with Yorkshire bowlers, ? or from dial. *yark*, to jerk.

you. Orig. dat. and acc. of *ye* (q.v.). AS. *ēow*. Its incorr. use for nom. and complete expulsion, exc. in dial. and poet. style, of the sing. *thou*, is peculiar to E.

young. AS. *geong.* Com. Teut.; cf. Du. *jong,* Ger. *jung,* ON. *ungr,* Goth. *juggs;* cogn. with L. *juvencus,* bullock, Welsh *ieuanc,* OIr. *óac,* young, the earlier Aryan stem appearing in L. *juvenis,* Sanskrit *yuvan.* The limitation of sex of the *young person* dates from c. 1750 and the myth of her super-sensitiveness from Mr Podsnap. Pol. sense, e.g. *Young England* (*Ireland, Turks,* etc.), started c. 1840–50. *Youngster,* replacing ME. *youngling* (cf. Ger. *jüngling,* youth), was perh. suggested by *younker,* Du. *jonker, jong-heer* (see *Junker*). This is used by Spenser of a knight, but current sense app. started in naut. E.

> Then came the men and women, yonge persones [*Vulg.* juvenes] and children
> (Coverd. *Judith,* vii. 12).

> Her Majestie may in this enterprize [conquest of Guiana] employ all the souldiers and gentlemen that are younger brethren (Raleigh).

> We spared him two of our men, namely Mortimer Prittle, yonker, and Thomas Valens (Purch. 1614).

your, yours. AS. *ēower,* genitive of *ye* (q.v.); cf. OSax. *iuwar,* Ger. *euer,* ON. *ythr,* Goth. *izwar.* For function cf. *my, thy, our,* etc. Often used, esp. in 16–17 cents., with something of the force of the ethic dat., e.g. *No one is so quarrelsome as your convinced pacifist.* Cf. *our friend,* the person in question, *my lady,* the minx under discussion.

youth. AS. *geogoth* (see *young*), the nasal disappearing as in Du. *jeugd* (from *jong*), Ger. *jugend* (from *jung*). The same Aryan suffix appears in L. *juventus.* Sense of individual is peculiar to E., but F. *jeunesse* is similarly used in familiar speech.

yprite [*hist.*]. Explosive used in war. Ger. *yprit,* from *Ypres* (1915).

ytterbium, yttrium [*chem.*]. From *Ytterby,* Sweden.

yucca. Flower. Sp., from native lang. of Hayti. "*Yucca* is among the very earliest native American words on record. It is quoted by Amerigo Vespucci in his famous 'First Letter,' date 1497" (James Platt, *Notes & Queries,* Apr. 12, 1902).

Yugo-Slav [*ethn.*]. Includes Serbs, Croats, Slovenes. From *jug,* south, common to Slav. langs., exc. Pol.

Yule. AS. *gēol* (*geohhol, geohel*), cogn. with ON. *jōl;* cf. AS. names for December, January (q.v.), also Goth. *fruma juileis,* November, ON. *ýlir,* December. Orig. name of heathen festival at winter solstice adapted to Christian use by the missionaries (cf. *Easter*). See also *jolly.*

ywis [*archaic*]. See *wis.*

zabernism [*hist.*]. Military jackbootery. From an incident at *Saverne* (Ger. *Zabern*) in Alsace (1912), when an excited Ger. subaltern cut down a lame cobbler who smiled at him. Cf. *junkerism.*

zaffer [*chem.*]. F. *zafre,* from Arab.

zamindar. See *zemindar.*

zanana. See *zenana.*

zany. "A buffon, Meery-Andrew, or Jack-Pudding" (*Gloss. Angl. Nova,* 1707). It. *zanni,* dial. pet form of *Giovanni,* John; earlier *zane,* "the name of John. Also a sillie John, a gull, a noddie. Used also for a simple vice, clowne, foole, or simple fellowe in a plaie or comedie" (Flor.). Orig. a charlatan's attendant buffoon in the character of a peasant from Bergamo (see *bergamask*). In Shaks. (*Love's Lab. Lost,* v. 2). With obs. to *zany* cf. to *ape.*

> He's like the zani to a tumbler,
> That tries tricks after him to make men laugh
> (Ben Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour,* iv. 1).

zaptieh. Turk. policeman. Turk.

Zarathustran. See *Zoroastrian.*

zariba, zareeba. Fenced camp, etc. (Sudan). Arab. *zarība,* pen, fold.

Zarp [*hist.*]. SAfr. slang for member of Transvaal police. From letters *Z.A.R.P.* on cap, *Zuyd-Afrikaansch-Republik-Polizei.*

zeal. F. *zèle,* L., G. *ζῆλος,* ? ult. cogn. with *yeast.* Orig. rel. sense in *zealot* (see *Canaanite*).

zebra. Port., from native WAfr. name.

> The zevera or zebra which is like an horse
> (Andrew Battell, in Purch.).

zebu. Humped ox. F. *zébu,* ult. of Tibetan origin.

> On le montrait à la foire à Paris en 1752 sous le nom de zebu; nous avons adopté ce nom (Buffon).

zedoary. Pungent root. OF. *zedoaire,* MedL. *zedoaria,* Pers. *zadwār.* Hence also ME. *zedewal* (*cetewale* in Chauc. A. 3207).

zeitgeist. Ger., spirit of the age. See *tide, ghost.* ? Coined by Herder (18 cent.).

Zelanian [*geog.*]. From ModL. *Nova Zelania,* New Zealand.

zemindar. Landholder. Hind., from Pers. *zamīndār,* from *zamīn,* earth, *-dār,* possessing (cf. *sirdar, yessaldar,* etc.).

zemstvo. Russ. local council. For *zemskoe sobranje* (q.v.), land council, from *zemlja*, earth, land (as in *Nova Zemlja*).

The Revolution commands the Zemstvos and Town Councils (*Daily Chron.* Mar. 17, 1917).

zenana. Hind., from Pers. *zanāna*, from *zan*, woman, cogn. with G. *γυνή*, woman (see *quean*, *queen*).

Zend. Ancient Pers. lang. preserved in the *Zend-Avesta*, containing teaching of Zoroaster. *Avistāk va Zand* is used in Pahlavi for the Zoroastrian law and commentary, the origin of both words being obscure. Hence *Zend* (ling.) for OPers.

zenith. F. *zénith*, OSp. *zenith*, Arab. *samt*, way, road, L. *semita*, pathway; for *samt-ur-ras*, path over-head. Cf. *azimuth*.

zephyr. F. *zéphyr*, L., G. *ζέφυρος*, west wind.

zeppelin. Invented (early 20 cent.) by *Count Zeppelin* (†1917). In E. as gen. name for airship. Colloq. *zepp*.

zero. F. *zéro*, It. *zero*, Sp. *cero*, contr. from MedL. *zephyrum*, Arab. *çifr*, cipher (q.v.).

zest. Orig. piece of lemon-peel, etc. to give piquancy (cf. to *add a zest to*). F. *zeste*, *zest*, used esp. of membrane dividing sections of nut. Origin obscure. I do not know whether there is anything in conjecture below.

zest: segmentum corticis aurantiae [orange] in vinum per flammam lucernae expressum, q.d. *ζεστόν* [hot] (Litt.).

zeugma [*gram.*]. Ellipsis in which word has double function; cf. *syllepsis*. G. *ζεῦγμα*, bond, linking, cogn. with *yoke* (q.v.).

zibet. Asiatic civet. It. *zibetto*, civet (q.v.).

zigzag. F., Ger. *zick-zack*, redupl. on *zacken*, point, tooth. See *attach*.

zinc. Ger. *zink*, of unknown origin. Perh. coined by Paracelsus.

Zingaro. Gipsy. It., also *Zingano* (Flor.), MedL. *Zingari* (pl.), whence also Ger. *Zigeuner*, F. *tzigane* (q.v.). Origin unknown. Late G. *ἀθιγγενοί*, a sect of early Christian heretics, lit. non-touchers, has been suggested.

zinnia. Flower. From *J. G. Zinn*, Ger. botanist. Cf. *dahlia*, *fuchsia*, etc.

Zionism. Movement (late 19 cent.) for colonizing Palestine with Jews. From *Zion*, Jerusalem, Heb. *Tsīyōn*, lit. hill.

zircon [*min.*]. Arab. *zarqūn*, cinnabar, from Pers. *zar*, gold. See *jargoon*.

zither. Ger., cither (q.v.).

Zoar. Place of refuge (*Gen.* xix. 22).

zodiac. F. *zodiaque*, L., G. *ζωδιακός* (sc. *κύκλος*, circle), from *ζῴδιον*, small figure, dim. of *ζῷον*, animal, cogn. with *ζωή*, life, *ζῆν*, to live.

zoetrope. Rudimentary form of cinematograph, wheel of life. Irreg. from G. *ζωή*, life, *τροπή*, turn.

zoic [*geol.*]. G. *ζωικός*, of animals (v.s.).

Zoilus. Captious critic (3 cent. B.C.). Cf. *Aristarchus*.

Zolaism. Gross form of realism as in novels of *Émile Zola* (†1900).

zollverein. Ger., customs union, from *zoll*, toll[1] (q.v.), *vereinen*, to unite, from *ein*, one.

zone. F., L., G. *ζώνη*, belt.

Zoo. For *Zoological Gardens*. Cf. *Cri(terion)*, *Pav(ilion)*.

zoo-. From G. *ζωός*, living, from *ζωή*, life.

zoom [*aeron.*]. "Zooming means just merely lifting the machine to surmount an obstacle and immediately putting her nose down again" (*Daily Chron.* Feb. 2, 1917). Cf. *blimp*.

zorilla. Kind of skunk. Sp., dim. of *zorra*, fox, ? from Basque *zurra*, crafty.

Zoroastrian. Of *Zoroaster*, OPers. *Zarathustra*, rel. teacher of the Persians (7–6 cent. B.C.), founder of religion of the magi and of the Parsees.

zouave. F., orig. name, *Zaouavua*, of Kabyle tribe (Algeria) from which recruited. The *zouaves* are now F. soldiers, the native Algerian soldiers being called *Turcos*.

zounds [*archaic*]. For *God's-wounds*.

zucchetta [*eccl.*]. Skull cap. It., dim. of *zucca*, gourd.

zwieback. Ger., lit. two-bake. Cf. *biscuit*.

Zwinglian. Follower of Swiss Reformer *Zwingli* (†1531).

zygo-. From G. *ζυγόν*, yoke.

zymotic [*med.*]. G. *ζυμωτικός*, from *ζύμη*, leaven, fermentation, cogn. with *ζεῖν*, to boil.

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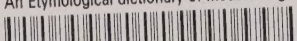

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